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THE NUT-GROWER



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GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., JANUARY 1912

NUMBER 1

NUTS SUITED TO NORTHERN LOCALITIES

By ROBERT T. MORRIS

A Paper Read at the Mobile Meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association

The question of northern limitation of nut orchards furnishes an interesting field for speculation.

The Beaked Hazel (*Corylus Rostrata*) grows nearly, if not quite, to Hudson's Bay. It is a question if hybrids of this species with hazels of better character than the beaked hazel will not in the future furnish an important food supply for some of the northern provinces of Canada.

The Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) grows as far north as New Brunswick, and the St. Lawrence Valley. The range of valuable hybrids of this species can probably be extended still farther north.

The Beech (*Fagus Americana*) is found as far north as the Restigouche river in New Brunswick and in southern Ontario.

The Shagbark Hickory (*Hicoria ocata*) is found in southern Quebec and Ontario.

The Persian walnut (*Juglans regia*) is hardy in southern Ontario, when well selected types are introduced.

These five valuable nuts with which I am familiar in the eastern parts of Canada may be carried very much farther north because the isothermal line runs diagonally northwest to a much higher point of latitude.

It is probable that the small sweet chestnuts and the large coarse chestnuts from northern Asia, where the climate resembles that of Nova Scotia, will eventually furnish important orchards for the far north in this country, and the same is true of the heart-nut (*Juglans cordiformis*) from northern Japan. As yet very little has been done in extending the range of trees adapted to the far north.

As a general proposition the range of a species can be extended far north and south of its indigenous range, because the natural check to distribution of a species commonly rests in some climatic effect which can be overcome by horticulturists.

Take for example the Chinquapin (*Castanea pumila*), the indigenous northern limit of which in the east is the state of New Jersey. The habit of the chinquapin nut is to sprout shortly after it falls, and to make considerable autumn root growth,

which lignifies sufficiently to withstand the winter. Farther north this root growth does not lignify sufficiently, and thus we observe a natural check to northern distribution of a species. If a chinquapin with an established root however is carried farther north, it proves hardy, at least to the latitude of Boston, Mass.

Aside from common horticultural methods we may anticipate wide extension of the range of many nut trees through hybridization. According to Mendel's law some of the progeny of a species not hardy in the north will assume the character of hardy parents of an allied species.

Species grown by horticultural methods far out of their indigenous range appear sometimes to have a tendency to change their flowering habit in such a way as to check further distribution. For instance the pecan in the north seems to have a tendency to become dioecious, the male and female flowers growing on different trees. The same tendency has been noted in the Persian walnut (*Juglans regia*). I do not know the significance of such a demonstration of Nature's intention, if the observation is correct.

We do not as yet know much about final limitations, because nut growing is in its infancy, and therefore a fascinating subject for research work.

Sometimes a species of southern habits like the Arizona walnut (*Juglans rupestris*) is found to be hardy as far north as Massachusetts when transplanted. Sometimes a distinctly southern variety of a species may prove hardy far out of the range of any indigenous northern representatives of that species. For instance, the Stuart variety of *Hicoria* pecan, which comes from near the Gulf of Mexico, is hardy as far north as Connecticut to my knowledge. This is due to some inherent characteristic which can probably be described by plant physiologists when the question is taken in hand.

In the states north the Mason and Dixon's line a great variety of nuts will furnish an important food supply in the near future.

Most of the American, European and Asiatic chestnuts adapt themselves to properly selected soils in the northern United States, and plant breeding will give us a great series of varieties,

some of which will probably be resistant to the blight (*Diaporthe parasitica*) which now threatens to wipe out the indigenous American sweet chestnut (*Castanea Americana*).

Every one of the fourteen species of hickory nuts can be grown in most of the northern states, but among these hickories only the shagbark, shellbark, pecan, and Carolina hickory are likely to become very important commercially.

There are no hickories indigenous to other parts of the world, as this group belongs particularly to North America, and we must develop the best characteristics of our botanical gift of the hickories.

Of the walnuts there are only two American species, the black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and the butternut (*J. cinerea*), which are commercially of much account, but these can be grown in most of the northern states; the black walnut not quite as far north as the butternut. Hybrids of the black walnut with the butternut and the heartnut from Japan can probably be grown in all parts of all of the northern states eventually.

Among introduced species, the heartnut (*J. cordiformis*) and the Persian walnut (*J. regia*) can be grown in selected soils in practically all the northern states at the present time, and a race of the Persian walnut (*J. regia Manchurica*) from northern China will probably grow in all of the northern states.

We may look forward to the growing of an endless variety of hazels in the north, as these hardy plants adapt themselves to very unfavorable conditions with good grace. At present I have under way hazel hybrids which promise to do away with the bush forming habit so common to American and to European hazels—and at the same time give us large thin-shelled nuts.

The bush forming habit of the American hazel is due to expenditure of energy on the part of the plant in sending out stoloniferous roots, and I have to turn this energy into single tree formation.

Some of our white oaks bear edible nut at the present time, and the introduction of several species of Asiatic oaks which bear edible acorns will make an addition in future to the nut trees for northern states.

The beech (*Fagus Americana*) has not as yet become of commercial importance for its nuts, but I am trying to propagate budded progeny from one beech which bears peculiarly large nuts.

Some of the almonds are nearly as hardy the peach in New England, and by selection of types we shall finally have a number of varieties of almonds suitable for culture in northern orchards. I have a hardy thick-shelled Jordan almond, and a hardy thin-shell almond from Syria on my Connecticut property.

Few of the coniferous trees which bear edible nuts thrive in the northern states, and it is a question if any of the North American species can be adapted to orchard purposes in the north, but at least one of the South American nut-bearing pines (*Truncaria imbricata*) is hardy as far north as Connecticut, and may show valuable fruiting characteristics later.

The Korean nut pine, Gerard's pine, and nut pines from the mountain regions of Italy may eventually become as important sources of food supply in northern America as they are at present in their native countries, but this subject is almost untouched as yet in the question of nut culture for the northern states.

Some of the nut bearing water plants belonging to *Nelumbium* and *Trapa* are hardy as far north as Massachusetts, and in time will furnish an abundant nut supply in many ponds of the northern states.

NUTS IN THE CENTRAL WEST

BY E. A. REIHL

A Paper Read at the Mobile Meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association

I do not think it necessary to make any argument in favor of nut growing, to this convention of nut growers. You are as well informed as to the condition of the industry and the outlook for the future as I am. I have been asked to write this paper by those who think I can tell some things not generally known. I wish that my knowledge of the subject was as great as those who asked for this paper seem to think. However, I will endeavor to give my views as I see things in this line, from my experience and observation. Some twenty five years ago I became interested in the matter of nut growing, securing all kinds of nuts that were promising, from all parts of the country. These experiments have been carried far enough to enable one to judge fairly as to what promises to be profitable and what will not.

Almond: The hard shell will bear where the peach does. The skin covering the seed is somewhat bitter, but is readily removed by a little soaking in hot water and is then as good for candies and cooking as other almonds. While not valuable to grow commercially it is valuable to grow for home use and should be generally planted for that purpose wherever the peach grows successfully. The soft shell almond is not hardy.

Filberts seem to do well. I know of some that were planted in one of our experiment stations near Alton some twenty years ago, that are living and bearing annual crops. Some ten years ago I planted several varieties, which have grown well and borne, but unfortunately were near a woods

having squirrels that have gathered them every year. In the East, near the sea shore, I am informed that the filbert is subject to a fungus disease that invariably destroys the bushes about the time they come into bearing. So far I have seen nothing of the kind here. I think this fine nut is worthy being planted in our section in an experimental way. I have for years been on the lookout for improved varieties of our native hazelnut, but up to the present have not been able to procure, although I have heard of such. It does seem to me that among the millions of wild hazelnuts bushes in this country there must be some somewhere that are worthy of cultivation. Doubtless there are such, but the trouble is they are not seen by some one who recognizes their value and has the knack of taking care of them and bringing them to the attention of persons who would introduce them. Any one finding such a nut and bringing it before the public would be a public benefactor.

Hickories: I have procured them from all parts of the United States, and have the best collection that I know of. These have been grafted onto growing trees and will bear in a few years. The hickory takes a long time to come into bearing yet I believe it a profitable nut to grow where one has wild trees to graft on. When that is desired to be done, I think it best to cut off the trees at the ground and graft onto the sprouts; at least that has been the most satisfactory with me.

The best varieties that I have found are the following: Spring Grove, from Northern Illinois, a nut of medium size, most excellent cracker and fine quality. Said to be a very late bloomer and to bear annual crops. Calhoun: originated in Calhoun county, Illinois. Belongs to the shell-barks of *Lacianosa* species. The nut is large and a most excellent cracker. Caldwell: originated in Kentucky, said to bear very young, and is one of the best hickories in all desirable qualities of any that have come under my observation.

A hickory-pecan, cross or hybrid, originating in Western Missouri, is a promising nut. Thin shelled with excellent cracking qualities, and good flavor. Has been propagated to some extent under the name of Rockville. There are other hickories that have been noticed by writers, notably in the work on nuts issued by the Department of Agriculture. These I have found either inferior to the varieties mentioned or they were not procurable, the trees either being dead or the parties bringing them to notice had died or could not be located.

Pecans: I have procured and planted some fifteen of the best of the southern type, but nearly all die with the first freeze in the fall. Of all the varieties tested only two survived the first winter. I know of many persons who have pro-

cured and planted seed of the Southern paper shell pecan, but never yet have been able to find one that has fruited.

There has been a number of pecans found, belonging to the northern type, of a large size and excellent quality; these have been grafted on growing trees and in time will no doubt bear. However, the pecan is such a slow grower and takes so long to come into bearing in this section, that they can not be recommended for planting, unless one wants to do something to make his grand-children remember him. Whoever wants to grow pecans should do so in the Gulf States.

Walnuts: The Persian has been planted to my recollection these fifty years, but is not hardy in this section, rarely coming into bearing and kills to the ground whenever we have very cold winter. The Japans, too, are tender, but bear oftener than the Persian, but the nuts are small and poor crackers. I do not consider them worthy of being planted. The white walnut, or butternut, is of good quality but are poor crackers and so far have seen none that I thought worthy of propagation.

Black Walnuts: Of these there have been quite a number claimed to be improvements. Of all received and examined, the Thomas, originating in Pennsylvania, is decidedly the best. I have it growing and fruiting. The nut is of good size and quality, a fine cracker, and the tree an early and good bearer. I think it well worthy of being planted for home use and for profit.

Chestnuts: Of these I have procured nearly all that have been offered and that promised to be valuable, beginning with the first Japans that were sent out by Mr. Parry, of New Jersey, and the Paragon by Mr. Engle, of Pennsylvania. The Japans are early bearers and of large size, but all inferior in quality, having no value, except as parents for improved varieties, by crossing with the native. The Paragon and all of its seedlings that I have tested have the fault of overbearing, so as to get stunted in growth and dying if not thinned; with the further objection that they do not drop readily from the hull on ripening, so as to have to be removed by hand. Of those tested there are but four that I think should be recommended. I will name and describe them in the order of ripening.

Boone: Originated by my friend Geo. W. Endicott, of Villa Ridge, Ill., by artificially crossing the native onto the Japan. One of the nuts resulting from this cross produced the Boone, which bore a few nuts eighteen months after planting the seed, and has borne every year since, increasing in yield as the tree increased in size. This early bearing habit appears in many of its seedlings, as proven since by Mr. Endicott and myself. The nut is large, handsome and of good quality.

It has but one fault, that it is hard to propagate.

Cooper: Received from Arthur Collins, of New Jersey; ripens soon after the Boone: a good grower and of good quality; productive and falls out of hull readily, so it can be gathered and sent to market as soon as ripe; which is important as the early market pays the highest price.

McFarland: Received from Mr. Hale, of Connecticut. Said to have been produced by Mr. Burbank, of California, from seed of the Japan, but shows no Japan characteristics. A nut of good size and quality; a healthy, robust grower, yet bears right along; one of the most ornamental of all chestnuts.

Rochester: An improved American, grown from selected seed by Mr. Green, of Rochester, N. Y. One of these seedlings which I purchased proved so good in every way that I named it Rochester, the name of the place it was procured from. When first received I had doubts of its being a native, as it and its seedling were distinctly different in growth of the ordinary native, but the quality of the nut, its hardiness farther north, and the character of its seedlings when they come into bearing, has made me believe the claim of its being a native. It is of large size, and excellent quality. The tree is a good grower, hardy and productive. So far as I know it is the most promis-

ing variety now known.

Chinkapins: The Rush is one of the most interesting nuts I know of, bearing whole strings of nuts of the highest quality; profusely borne on small trees, and often bearing in the nursery row. The nut is too small for commercial purposes, but is well worthy being planted for home use wherever it will grow.

From my experience and observation, I am free to say that I believe the chestnut is the most promising nut tree to plant for profit in the central West. Here where it is not indigenous it is entirely free of all insects and diseases known as affecting it in the Eastern States. In the thirty five years that I have been growing chestnuts I have seen but two with worms in them. With due care I think it not likely that we will have these troubles soon, as the chestnut orchards will be too far apart to form a bridge. The market for the crop is assured, and will not be supplied for a long time to come, if ever. I think chestnut growing the most promising horticultural proposition now in sight. I have planted thousands of the trees and only wish I were fifty years younger so as to plant by the hundred acres. I would not say this nor think so, were it not for the improved varieties that have been produced or discovered in recent years.



NORTHERN NUT GROWERS' MEET

The second annual meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, held on the invitation of Dean L. H. Bailey at the New York State Agricultural College at Ithaca, N. Y., on December 14 and 15, 1911, will call wide attention to the possibilities of nut culture in the north, and the proceedings, soon to be published, will be of interest and value to nut growers, professional and amateur, in all parts of the country.

The success of this, the first formal meeting of the association since its organization, is largely due to Prof. Craig's thorough preparation at Ithaca, so that no halt or friction was apparent at any time; and also in no small degree to the work and enthusiasm of the busy men who prepared papers and travelled many hundred miles to be present and share in the proceedings. The Northern Nut Growers' Association finds in this ample justification for its existence and good augury for the future.

Thirteen states, the district of Columbia and Panama are represented in the membership, New York standing first with fifteen members and Connecticut second with eight.

A synopsis of the proceedings follows:

After the meeting had been called to order by the president, Dr. Robert T. Morris, of New York, Prof. John Craig welcomed the members and guests on behalf of President Schurman of the University and Director Bailey of the Agricultural College, both of whom were out of town, but who had expressed their interest in, and sympathy with the objects of the association.

After the routine business of the opening of the session, the president appointed Prof. Herriek and Prof. Craig a committee to report later in the meeting on the invasion of the hickories by the *scolytus* beetle.

Considerable discussion took place over the identity of *Juglans mandshurica*, resulting in the conclusion that the name is properly bestowed in the United States bulletin. The other nut that has gone by that name should be called *Juglans regia sinensis*.

The president, in his address on "The Hickories," stated that they are, so far known, indigenous to the North American continent. Sixteen well defined hickories have been described, and

there is an endless variety of hybrid forms. "There is no more promising work for the horticulturist than crossing hickories with walnuts and with each other. Five hundred years from now we shall probably find extensive orchards of such hybrids occupying thousands of acres of land which are now practically worthless. The hickories are to furnish a substantial part of the food supply of the world in the years to come."

The difficulties in the way of the culture of the hickory were described and the methods of overcoming them explained in great detail, including methods of transplanting, propagating and cultivating, showing that there is every reason to believe that methods will soon be perfected for bringing the hickory into bearing in the North as quickly as it is done with the pecan in the South. The insect and other enemies of the hickory and their remedies were also fully described.

In conclusion, Dr. Morris said, "The stately pecan, the sturdy shagbark, can be made to replace, south and north, the millions of useless poplars, willows and other bunches of leaves, which please the eye but render no valuable annual or final returns. The chief reason why this has not been done is because people have not thought about it."

A long discussion followed Dr. Morris' paper, some of the chief points raised being the free cross-pollenizing of the open bud hickories and the walnuts, results of hybridizings, methods of grafting in the field and in pots, pecans hardy in the North, a curious cross between a walnut and the live oak, mistakes about hybrids, and a very interesting discussion on the mutual influence of stocks and scions on one another, in which Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Department of Agriculture, spoke of the apparently poor results in top-working the pecan on hickory in the South. This was considered as a very important point, tending to save thousands of dollars and much labor if it is a demonstrated fact.

At the afternoon session Prof. J. Franklin Collins, Forest Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture, gave an address, by special permission of the Department, on the "Chestnut Bark Disease," with black-board illustrations. This disease is present in at least six northern states and has destroyed millions of dollars worth of chestnut trees. Where it has existed longest practically every chestnut tree is dead. It threatens to wipe out all the trees in the chestnut area. No preventive is known unless by the removal and destruction of infected trees along the line of its advance. In view of these facts presented by Prof. Collins the meeting voted that the executive committee be directed to draft a letter to be sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture of each of the

northern states affected by the disease, and to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, urging prompt action for the suppression of this destructive disease, similar to the action of the state of Pennsylvania, which has appropriated the sum of \$275,000 for that purpose.

Mr. C. A. Reed, special agent in field investigations in pomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, read a paper on "The Present Status of Nut Growing in the Northern States," presenting a careful review of the subject.

The vice-president of the association, Mr. T. P. Littlepage, of Washington, D. C., and Booneville, Ind., read a paper on "The Indiana Pecan." Mr. Littlepage related his lifelong experience with the pecans of the "Indiana group," growing within a radius of fifty miles of Evansville, in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. He spoke of the slow maturity and uncertain character of the seedling trees and, as a matter of contrast, said that he had frequently taken pictures of grafted pecan trees not over three feet high, bearing a cluster of large, fine nuts. He believes that the pecan area should be extended so as to insure a supply of pecans each year to develop and satisfy a public dependency on this nut. He, with others, has determined the desirability of six or seven varieties of these Indiana pecans for propagating after years of observation. The southern nuts cannot be grown far up from their northern limits without risk and uncertainty, but he believes that the northern nuts can be taken farther south with safety and advantage. The northernmost tree of worth observed is the Hodge, in Illinois, about 85 miles north of Evansville, Ind. Others are the Indiana, the Busseron, the Warriek, the Hoosier, the Greenriver, the Major and the Hinton. The Major is the best cracking pecan he has ever seen and is especially desirable for confectionery. Some of these trees are being propagated commercially. The necessity of northern stocks for grafting was insisted upon, since southern trees are almost always failures in the North. Mr. Littlepage also gave full description of budding and grafting and told of his experience with other nuts than the pecan.

A communication was read from Mr. Henry Hales of New Jersey on the Hales Hickory.

Prof. E. Lake, Assistant Pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, presented a verbal report from Prof. C. P. Close, Expert in Fruit Identification, United States Department of Agriculture, on his experience in the propagation of nut trees. Prof. Lake then gave a lecture, with lantern slide demonstration, on "Walnut Culture on the Pacific Coast."

The Secretary, Dr. W. C. Deming, read a pa-

(Continued on page 6.)

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NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

The land shows which are becoming common furnish opportunities for displaying to advantage the pecan and other nuts. Displays of this kind make attractive exhibits and when properly handled open the way for profitable business for the exhibitors.

The safety of an investment is a consideration of paramount importance with people of modest means. The pecan measures up to this condition to a greater extent than any other rural line of investment open to the rank and file of industrious citizens.

There is need of a name by which to distinguish the new profession of nut growing experts. They are more than horticulturists, as the work devolving on them requires business tact, executive ability and a high standard of integrity in addition to horticultural skill.

A subscriber at Montemorelos, Mexico, says: "Here pecans grow wild, and the land, a rich, sandy loam, is perfectly adapted to growing them. In fact, nearly all the tropical fruits grow here. We get pecans to market about thirty days earlier than in the United States."

The paper on "The Breeding of Pecan Trees," prepared for the Mobile convention by Chas. L. Edwards, of Dallas, Tex., was printed in full in our December issue. This paper is of particular interest to a large proportion of our readers. It treats the subject in an interesting and pointed manner. There is a great field for just such experimental work as he details. Pioneer work, such as this, may not be very profitable in dollars and cents to the experimenters, but the value of results, such as Mr. Edwards obtained, can hardly be measured by ordinary standards.

The 1912 meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress, which convenes at Nashville, Tenn.,

April 8, will have a section devoted to nut growing in the south and the morning of the third day's session is assigned for this part of the work. The program of this session has already been arranged and speakers of national repute have been selected. The topics will be so arranged as to give the general public as well as that part of it attending the congress a comprehensive view of the present status of the industry, its attractiveness and the investment opportunities it offers.

David Lubin, delegate from the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, is advocating the introduction of co-operative agricultural organizations similar to those which are proving so beneficial and popular abroad, particularly in Germany. One of the rules of a society described says, "The object of the union is to provide members with the money necessary in the form of loans at interest so as to put them in a condition to utilize to their own advantage the fruits of their labor and to secure them a certain independence, so that they may dispense with aid from third parties."

Some one has said that, "Money alone is only worth the legal rate of interest. Combine money with energy and gray matter and the returns are a hundred-fold." THE NUT-GROWER is equipped with the energy and gray matter in the pecan line and is not under any undue restraint as to making combinations with money, even if only thirty-fold or less than thirty-fold is in prospect. Our capital stock of practical experience, and knowledge of opportunities for good use of money, is liable to bring business our way, which should pay larger dividends than editing and publishing usually afford.

Serious difficulties have been encountered by the Executive Committee of the National Nut Growers' Association in publishing the Mobile proceedings, and the plans suggested for overcoming them were not approved by the conservative element on the board, who attended a conference several weeks ago. As matters now stand the reports, papers, etc., as far as available will continue to appear in THE NUT-GROWER as rapidly as space will permit. We are satisfied that the Association would have approved a policy of maintaining an approved custom until a better plan can be put into operation. The present status, however, increases the importance of THE NUT-GROWER as the representative of the industry.

Large trees have a fascination for people in general, and large pecan trees are now in the public eye. It is not always the size which is signifi-

cant, but as in the case of the tree at Colerain, Ga., its age. A few months ago the editor measured this tree and found a circumference of nearly ten feet, four feet above the ground. He estimated the age at seventy-five years, but was subsequently shown that it was not much if any over forty years of age. A man who claimed to know when it was planted established its age, and also gave glowing accounts of its yield, but no records had been kept. The tree is large enough to produce a thousand pounds at a single crop. Colerain is a historic spot, on the St Marys river about 30 miles west of St Marys, Ga., and nearly the same distance north of Jacksonville, Fla.

Many inquiries come to our office regarding the adaptability of the pecan to California conditions. A recent article in the *California Fruit Grower*, by Prof. W. T. Clarke, of the University of California, reviews the situation carefully, and the writer concludes that better use can be made of the lands of that state. The following extract sums up Prof. Clarke's views of the practicability of pecan culture there:

We have noted that the commercial plantings are reported in California among other states. The writer has had occasion to study the so-called commercial plantings and believes that a conservative statement of the facts may be found in the Scotch verdict of "not proven," so far as our California conditions are concerned. In other words, we may consider that the culture of the pecan is distinctly in the experimental stage in California, and further, so far as the evidence goes, the possibilities of exceptionally good returns from this nut in California are very problematical indeed. It does not do for us to state distinctly that any particular horticultural growth will absolutely prove a success or a failure in this state. Nevertheless, we can hardly avoid seeing what has happened in the past, and we necessarily must form our judgments from these conditions, and the conditions in California are about as suggested above, that is, the whole matter is in the experimental stage.

I have in mind at the time of writing some trees growing in the San Joaquin valley. These trees are planted on a deep, rich, alluvial soil and so far as water conditions are concerned are ideally located. The record of the production of the best of these trees under the most careful cultural methods, but necessarily under the ordinary climatic conditions of

the San Joaquin, were, to say the least, not encouraging. The record of production upon the one best tree ceased in 1908 when the tree was fifteen years old. The crop for that year was the best that the tree had ever borne and was not noted in pounds. The product was one hundred and fifty nuts. The crop for 1909 and 1910 was practically zero. Not more than from seventy-five to one hundred nuts are on the particular tree in question at this writing and it is a question whether all of these will mature to edible condition. At eighteen years of age, then under the most satisfactory of climatic conditions to be found in the great valley of the state, the experiments so far indicate an absolutely negligible return from the trees. Of course there are occasional trees, in other parts of the state that do better than these of which we have spoken, but this writer does not believe that we have sufficient warrant in the facts as they exist to very largely go in on the matter of pecan culture.

Again, then, this whole subject can be summed up thus: The California horticulturist is not, from the evidence now at hand, justified in going in very heavily for pecan culture. If the horticulturist feels that he can afford the time and money necessary for experiment work, then by all means make the experiment, but do not feel that a fortune is on the trees in this state waiting merely the gathering.

NORTHERN NUT GROWERS MEET

(Continued from page 5.)

per on "Nut Promotions."

"Suggestions for the Improvement of *Juglans Regia* and *Hicoria Pecan*," a paper by Prof. Craig, was read by title.

Prof. Herriek, of the State College of Agriculture addressed the meeting, explaining the life history, the destructive action of, and the methods to be used in fighting the hickory bark beetle, illustrating his talk with specimens and drawings. This pest is present in Missouri and as far west as Nebraska. In places it has done great destruction and its invasion of the pecan area would be a thing to be dreaded.

The following motion was passed: "Resolved, that the executive committee be directed to present resolutions to the Commissioner of Agriculture of New York, and other states where the hickory bark beetle is a menace, and to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, urging prompt and energetic measures against the spread of this dangerous pest."

By unanimous vote Mr. Henry Hales of Ridgewood, N. J., was elected honorary member of the association in recognition of his many years of labor in the propagation of the hickory and his encouragement of the cause of nut culture.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Robert T. Morris, New York City.

Vice-President, Mr. T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.

Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. W. C. Denning, Westchester, N. Y.

Executive Committee:

Prof. John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mr. C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.

Mr. W. N. Roper, Petersburg, Va.

State Vice Presidents.

New York, A. C. Pomeroy, Larkport.

Indiana, R. L. McCoy, Lake, Spencer Co.

Ohio, J. H. Dayton, Painesville.

Pennsylvania, J. G. Rush, West Willow.

New Jersey, A. B. Malcomson, Valley Road, West Orange.

Massachusetts, Bernhard Hoffman, Stockbridge.

Connecticut, Chas. H. Plump, West Redding.

Minnesota, C. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul.

The opportunity of studying the Morris collection of edible nuts of the world and of seeing the judging of the competition for northern grown nuts were added features of the meeting.

On the invitation of Mr. Rush, it was voted to hold the next annual convention at Lancaster, Pa., and Mr. Rush and Mr. Jones were appointed the committee on entertainment.


The Mistake of Exhausting the Soil

Outside of the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and a few individual farmers,

PLANT TREES WITH



Red Cross Dynamite





Stops First Year Losses.

Speeds Up Development One to Two Years.

Improves Quantity, Color and Quality of Fruit.

The illustrations herewith are correct reproduction of photos of two-year-old Bing Cherry trees planted same day out of same shipment. Similar results have been obtained all over the country. The root diagrams show the reason. You can't afford to plant trees in spaded holes.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Tree Planting Booklet, No. 325"

DU PONT POWDER CO.

Pioneer Powder Makers of America WILMINGTON, DEL.

BUY IN THE SOUTH

and see the South grow, keep your money at home where it will benefit you and your city.

The Business Magazine

the South's leading Business Journal tells how to do it. It boosts Southern made goods and those who handle same.

It also contains articles of interest to every Southern Merchant, articles which build up ones business and make it profitable.

Tells the latest, best News in the Business World, condensed for the busy man.

Send \$1.00 for year's subscription.

Business Magazine Co.
Knoxville, Tenn.

Grafted Pecan Trees

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

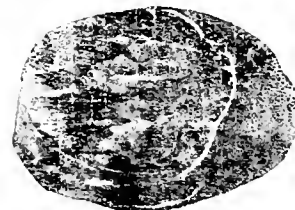
Gainesville Nurseries

Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

NEW ORLEANS

Laux & Appel

P E C A N S

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representatives and correspondents.

Geo. H. Appel, 211 Poydras St.
POST OFFICE BOX 976

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From, Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.



PRESIDENT PECAN

NONE BETTER

SEE THE ROOTS SUCH TREES LIVE

Pecan Growing MADE EASY
by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

Made Profitable
By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees
are Models
ROOT and TOP

Our Varieties are Best
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

THE Griffing Bros. Co.
Nurserymen
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

ROSES

the general mass of farmers to-day is but little advanced from the farmer of thirty years ago on the question of profitably using mineral fertilizers, says the *Mining and Engineering World*. Yet the mineral fertilizer industry, in spite of its relative infancy, has already become of gigantic proportions.

The fact that good crops exhaust the soil is pointed by out *Colmans' Rural World*, which continues as follows: "There is much stress placed on seed selection, preparation of the seed bed, good cultivation, proper drainage, etc., all important factors in producing good crops, and crop rotation is given due consideration both by writers on farm topics and by progressive farmers, but few consider that these are all helping to exhaust the soil by making heavy drafts on the plant food in it, and each in its way, though a great help to the farmer, yet surely helps in his undoing if he does not do his part, which is neither more nor less than to faithfully put back into the soil each season some of the plant food which has been removed by the growing crops."

Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native heath of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanks-giving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

F.H. LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through **Munn & Co.** receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 225 F St., Washington, D. C.

PECANS

BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List
Nursery Established in 1882
S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

\$800 Income

From Four Acres of our Pecan Land in one year. We have more like it to sell

D. & O. Lott Real Estate & Insurance Company

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Pecan Trees that are Properly Grown is my Specialty

Budded and Grafted Trees of the Best Varieties for Sale

Write for prices of trees and information as to growing and care of groves

J. B. WIGHT
Cairo, Ga.

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE—Pecan budding and grafting wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala. 1-6

FOR SALE—A highly improved tract of 80 1-2 acres; splendidly located; 30 acres in pedigreed pecans; a variety of fruit and grape vines. Terms easy, price on application. Owner wishes to reinvest proceeds of sale in pecans in same locality. Particulars on request. Information Department, The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga. 1-x

Wanted

WANTED—To have two to three thousand pecan trees grafted. J. A. Dasher, Valdosta, Ga. 1-1

WANTED—HIGH GRADE PECAN INVESTMENT SALESMEN for a preferred stock which is convertible into a Southern farm home at option of holder; absolutely new financial plan—very attractive; largest agricultural project in the world; liberal commission offer. Write fully, E. H. CLARK, Box 295, Waycross, Ga.

WANTED—Good Housekeeping Magazine wants representatives to look after subscription renewals and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address, with references, J. F. Fairbanks, Good Housekeeping Magazine, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Miscellaneous

DETAILED INFORMATION regarding several large tracts of land suitable for pecan orchard development and which can be purchased at advantageous prices can be furnished by the Information Department of The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

SAMPLE NUTS of many leading varieties, for study or exhibition purposes, supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Waycross, Ga.

TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants; correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

ARE YOU CROOK-PROOF? Horses are often doped for sale. The Secret methods and tricks of crooked horse dealers are exposed fully in "Horse Secrets", just published. The "widow trick", "plugging a roarer", temporarily curing lameness, etc., etc. You need not be the victim of a "gyp", if you have read "Horse Secrets." This sensational book, (one copy) and Farm Journal four years for only \$1.00. Send stamps or coin to Wilmer Atkinson Co., 1420 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-1

WILL EXECUTE COMMISSIONS in selecting lands and directing the important initial work of orchard development. Terms reasonable. One who "knows" can save money for investors, avoid delays and disappointments and secure large crops and early profits. J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

Roadside Trees in Hanover

Consul Robert J. Thompson, writing from Hanover, Germany, says:

The auction sales of native fruit grown on the trees bordering the country roads in the township of Linden, adjoining the city of Hanover, yielded this autumn 20,612 marks (\$4,906). Along certain stretches of these roads the yield has amounted to 1,500 marks (\$357) per kilometer, or at the rate of \$595 per mile. The Province of Hanover has some 7,000 miles of country highways bordered with fruit trees, the profit of which is appropriated toward the upkeep of the roads. These roads, which are commonplace to the native resident, are the delight of the American tourist, who often wonders why roadsides in the United States are not thus planted to fruit.

This application of the beautiful, practical, and economic possibilities embraced in the control of such public property as roads is a fine illustration of the community thrift of the German. During the three or four weeks' period of ripening sharp-eyed old watchmen, on bicycles patrol the roads, being particularly active on Sundays, when the people are out in large numbers. It is forbidden to pick up fruit from the ground, and to knock it from the trees is subject to a fine of 100 marks (\$23.80) or more for each offense. Laws and regulations for

DR. A. FLEMING

WAYCROSS, GA.

Office Southern Bldg.

Residence
Phone 620

Office
Phone 308

J. T. MYERS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

WAYCROSS, GA.

Will represent investors in the selection of lands for farm and pecan propositions. Careful attention given to abstracts of titles.

BENJ. G. PARKS. HARRY D. REED.

PARKS & REED

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Corporation and Commercial Law, Collections, Titles and Abstracts.

LEON A. WILSON. JNO. W. BENNETT.
W. W. LAMBDIN

Wilson, Bennett & Lambdin

ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELORS AT LAW

Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

Pafford Engineering Company

LaGrande Bldg. WAYCROSS, GA.

Railway, Municipal and Realty Engineering, Surveying, Draughting and Blueprinting.

Thomas & Smith



When visiting Waycross be sure and stop in and inspect our line of Buggies, Wagons, Harness and Wire Fencing. We will take pleasure in showing you and more pleasure in selling you.



Thomas & Smith

Phone 59 Waycross, Ga.

THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

The Coe-Mortimer Company SPECIAL IMPORTERS
FERTILIZER MATERIALS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

LA GRANDE HOTEL Waycross, Ga.

\$20,000 Clear Profit

IN A YEAR. This is what one man made by combining Poultry and Nuts. It is easy money if you start right. We furnish the "Brains."

American Hen Magazine, Chicago
35c per year; single copy, 5c; descriptive literature free.

M. J. DOLAN PHOTOGRAPHER

Waycross, Georgia
Pictures of Pecans our Specialty

Singleton Furniture Co.

72 and 74 Plant Ave. WAYCROSS, GA.

The Largest Store

The Smallest Prices

Furniture from us is easy to get and easy to pay for.

White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular, Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Price, \$2.75

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

HERBERT C. WHITE

DE WITT

GEORGIA

Fruit Trees

Shade Trees

AND

Ornamental Shrubby

ALSO

Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our descriptive catalogs.

TURKEY CREEK NURSERY

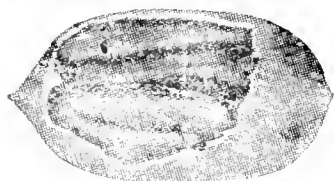
BOX 21, MACCLENNY, FLA.

C. F. BARBER,

J. E. BARBER,

President,

Secretary.



New Plan

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B.W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

WATCH US GROW

Paper Shell Pecan
...Trees for Sale...

We have the best varieties. Get the best.

GULF STATES PECAN NURSERY

ENTERPRISE, ALA.

Pecan Trees

Root Grafted

THE LEADING VARIETIES
PRICE LIST

R. T. RAMSAY OCEAN SPRINGS
MISS

the general good, however, excite such respect on the part of the German that cases of theft of fruit from the highway fruit trees rarely occur.

Data on Varieties

In our December number we spoke of a plan we had in contemplation for obtaining data regarding varieties. In furtherance of this project, we are publishing two lists of varieties which our subscribers are asked to arrange in the order of their commercial merit in the locality of the reporter's personal experience as a grower. Date and sign your arrangement and mail at once to THE NUT-GROWER.

List No. 1.

Delmas.
Frotscher.
Moneymaker.
Pabst.
Rome.
Schley.
Sovereign.
San Saba.
Success.
Stuart.
Russell.
Van Deman.

List No. 2.

Alley.
Bolton.
Bradley.
Curtis.
Hall.
Mantura.
Mobile.
Moore.
President.
Taylor.
Teche.
Wankeenah.

The Pecan and Orange Grove Company, of Washington, D. C., have secured an option on 5,000 acres of land near Cordele, Ga., which they expect to divide into smaller tracts, plant in pecans and offer for sale.

Walnuts and Walnut

The common walnut of commerce, known to almost everyone as the English walnut, is not English at all. Instead, it came originally from Persia and is known in most parts of Europe as the Persian walnut. It is a native of the mountains of Greece, Armenia, Afghanistan and the northern region of the Himalaya mountains. A closely allied species is found in the post tertiary deposits of Prov-

Linden Plantation for Sale

Situated just opposite the town of Jeanerette, La., a hustling place. Property fronts for 2 1-2 miles on the main road from town to a large lake and is well suited for cutting up into small holdings.

Rich alluvial land, the sugar-bowl of America. Large sugar refineries near by, where cane commands a good price.

Immense pecan trees now growing on the place, showing what they can do. 750 acres of cleared land and 1300 acres of timber. Could add another 160 acres of cleared land ripe for sub-dividing into town lots if wanted.

If planted with pecans a good income could be made by planting cane between the trees.

There are now 500 acres in pecans near this property and trees for planting could be secured at that place.

Terms will be given if desired.

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY.
Bloomington, Ill.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood for Sale

Back Numbers of THE NUT-GROWER Wanted

I will pay 25c each for copies of THE NUT-GROWER for the following months:

June, July and December, 1907

Please send copies direct and I will remit immediately.

Percival P. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
108 S. LaSalle St.

GRAND LAND ALLOTMENT IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

25,000 Acres of the Richest Lands in the South to be thrown open for Settlement. Allotment will be made in the order in which applications are received.

Sandy loam soil, with top-soil resting on a sub-soil of rich, sandy clay. Light and responsive, easily worked and superior to all others for general purposes. Adapted to all the staple crops, such as corn, cotton, oats, sugar-cane, early vegetables and truck of every variety, including canteloupes and watermelons. In the very heart of the paper-shell pecan district and suited to fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, grapes and persimmons. Also adapted to stock-raising, dairying and poultry. Level and entirely free from stones and rocks. Sufficiently rolling for good drainage.

LOCATION, CLIMATE, TRANSPORTATION,
SCHOOLS, ETC., ETC., ALL THAT
CAN BE DESIRED

We are prepared to plant a limited acreage of Paper Shell Pecan Groves, using the best varieties of budded or grafted trees, 20 trees to the acre. We prepare and fence the land and give the trees the best kind of scientific cultivation and care for a period of five years.

Our charge, including land, is \$170 per acre.

REASONABLE PRICES, LIBERAL TERMS
AND EASY PAYMENTS MAKE IT EASY
TO OWN A FARM IN THIS MAG-
NIFICENT TRACT OF LAND

For full information apply to

W. H. CRUMB & COMPANY
Southern Building Waycross, Ga.

ence, indicating that it originally had a much wider distribution.

The names of this tree are full of tradition and poetry. The English had the nut long before they had the tree, and the word walnut meant "nut brought from a foreign country." The scientific name, *Juglans regia*, means a royal nut, and the word *Juglans* itself is a contraction of *Jovis glans*, "the acorn of Jove," for so the Greeks and Romans esteemed it. To extend its culture through allied countries was a work in which rulers busied themselves. *Nuc regia* was the grower's name for the new tree, because these nuts were brought by kings.

From the hillsides of Persia and other regions of the far east this species was carried into Southern Europe, whence it spread to England and finally to America. The tree is grown for lumber, ornament and for its fruit in the countries touched by the warm breath of the Japanese current and the Gulf stream. California is fast developing the tree, and its best nuts rival the best nuts abroad.

The wealth of Europe has been vastly increased by the enforced planting of walnuts. In the seventeenth century a number of countries passed laws which required a young man to produce a certificate testifying to his having planted a certain number of walnut trees before he could obtain permission to marry.

Through centuries of cultivation many improved varieties of the Persian walnut have been developed. Parkinson described in 1640 a kind of "French wallnut," which was the equal of any, with-in whose shell are often put a pair of fine gloves neatly folded up together." Another variety he knew, "whose shell is so tender that it may easily be broken by one's finger, and the nut itself is very sweet."

The culture of this walnut in Southern California is highly

10,000 Satsuma Orange Trees for Sale at 10c each

The tops of these trees are very young, and are consequently small, but they have good root systems and are home grown. In a year's time they should equal trees now selling at \$60.00 per hundred. If you want to get some good trees at a very low price, write us today.

They Must be Sold at Once

**The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Ltd.
Lafayette, La.**

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1911-12



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r
Ocean Springs, Miss.**

M. DOWNEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Horses and Mules

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Pecan Grove for Sale

About 50 acres, containing 160 bearing trees and 100 young trees, occupying about 10 acres. One-fourth mile from city, fronting railroad and public road. Good 4-room dwelling and out-houses. Plum trees, grape vines, pears, peaches, figs, for family use.

Price, \$6,000

Cash, \$2,500, \$1,000 one year, \$500 two years, \$2,000 two-and-a-half years, taken by March 1, 1912. Address

**A. M. KNIGHT or R. L. SINGLETON
WAYCROSS, GA.**

Pecan and Farm Lands

We handle large tracts in Georgia and Florida.
Our Georgia lands are unsurpassed for growing Pecans.

We will sell you from 500 acres to 50,000 acres.

Write for prices and descriptions.

SIRMANS REALTY COMPANY

W. E. SIRMANS, President

318-20-22 LaGrande Bldg.

WAYCROSS, GA.

specialized and very profitable. Irrigation and tillage are practiced in all the orchards. Frosts and blight are the growers' two worst enemies. The tree grows in most of the southern states, and has proved hardy even as far north as Massachusetts, but is not largely cultivated commercially outside of California.

The lumber from this tree had a varied and interesting history in Europe. The brown hard wood is always beautiful and often watered in lovely patterns and shadings, yet it suffered long in comparison with oak, since it did not possess the strength and durability of the latter, and its gray sap wood was extremely liable to become worm eaten. The best lumber came from Italy, the next from the Black Sea regions, next to that was France, and the poorest grew in England.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, the fashionable world suddenly developed an unexpected craving for walnut furniture. Oak became second in popularity, then came a long cold winter which killed the walnut trees. The Dutch government bought the dead trees and cornered the market for the time. France prohibited the exporting of walnut. Then mahogany began to be imported from tropical America and became the popular wood for furniture.

In the wars which devastated Europe each country wanted walnut for gun stocks. In 1806 France used 12,000 trees. The English government is said to have paid before battle of Waterloo \$5000 for a single walnut tree. During the height of the demand for walnut furniture makers are said to have paid as high as \$300 a tree for roots and burs, which were sawed very thin and used for veneering. No wood excels this curly walnut in beauty unless we except birdseye maple.

The common black walnut of America, *Juglans nigra*, is another member of the family

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad

Traverses the Best Agricultural Section of Georgia and Alabama.

Double Daily Train Service between Waycross, Brunswick, Thomasville, Atlanta, Birmingham and intermediate points.

Parlor Dining Cars on Day Trains between Waycross and Atlanta. Electric-lighted sleepers on night trains between Thomasville, Waycross and Atlanta.

The Best Train Service operated in the South.

Try it!

W. H. LEAHY

A. D. DANIEL

General Passenger Agent Traveling Passenger Agt.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



MONTICELLO,

FLORIDA

Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses our Specialties



The Admiral Schley Pecan---the Pecan of the Future



OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

\$750 an Acre from Pecans

This is a fair average profit from a Pecan grove fifteen years old, and by our plan you can secure a farm in the heart of the paper shell pecan belt and SHARE IN THE PROFITS OF OUR COMPANY UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF YOUR OWN LAND.

A Farm for the Future With Fine Profits in the Meantime

If you should NEVER want to take possession of your farm, you will have the land as security for your investment anyway, and receive big returns on your money right from the start. Only \$240.00 will secure one of these farms, where you can live out doors every day and mature three crops a year on the same land. Larger investments also accepted.

You place yourself under no obligations by writing for full particulars, and if you care to tell us how much you want to invest we will make you a DEFINITE offer by return mail.

Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Co.,
Box 295
Waycross, Georgia

which deserves more than passing mention. It is a majestic tree 80 to 150 feet high, some trunks being five to six feet in diameter, with a beautiful, heavy, leafy crown. It flourishes from Southern Ontario south to Florida, west to Nebraska and Texas. It is useful as a shade and park tree. Its lumber is valuable for veneering furniture, interior finish of houses, gun stocks and collins, and for boat and ship building. Its nuts are commercially valuable only in the localities where they grow. They become rancid after keeping a short time, and cannot profitably be transported and sold at a distance. The husks are sometimes used for dyeing and tanning, though not so much as they were years ago.

As a shade tree the black walnut is majestic, a noble ornament to parks and pleasure grounds. It needs room and plenty of distance to develop its luxuriant crown and stately trunk to advantage. The growth is rapid and sure from seed.

The early settlers did not realize their folly in cutting the noble walnuts which covered so much of their ground, rolling them in piles and burning them. They were clearing land for their farms, and trees were treated as weeds which they had to conquer. Peculiar kinds of black walnut wood for cabinet purposes were appreciated later. Magnificent trees by thousands were sacrificed to supply the furniture makers, while only nature was planting for the generations to come. The result is a present shortage of walnut lumber and its excessive prices. The value of the black walnut lumber cut in the United States last year exceeded \$2,000,000.

Do we yet realize the usefulness and beauty of black walnut wood? If we did we should plant groves of them.—*Grocers' Criterion*.

Riverside Park Company

**Capital Stock Paid in
\$145,000.00**

Have for sale in Riverside Park, a suburb of Waycross, in and outside city limits, a number of desirable dwelling lots, over fifty thousand dollars worth having been sold during the past four months. We have one left for you. A street car line contracted to run through this property.

They have a fifty acre tract known as Astoria, on which there are considerable improvements, such as small dwelling houses, commissary building and fences. Will sell for price of land.

They also have about fifty acres on Kettle Creek, near Waycross, which they will sell cheap.

Riverside Park Company
LaGrande Building
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Watt Hardware Company

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE

Waycross, Ga.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cutlery, Stoves
Crocery, Brick, Lime and Cement

Sporting Goods

American Fence

For Sale by **A. CLARKE SNEDEKER**

Pecan Specialist

**Member National Nut
Growers' Association**

Groves of Choicest Pedigreed Varieties of Paper Shell
Pecans.

One Acre or more to suit purchaser.

Trees now one year old.

Location is a suburb of Waycross, Ga., HOME-
STEAD, on the A. C. L. R. R. and Auto Boulevard.

Cultured, well-to-do people from North, East and
West are buying and building at this beautiful place.

Here is specialized two industries of the largest and
safest profit-earnings, viz:

PECANS and POULTRY

Land for Fruit, Farming, Trucking, etc., as well as
Pecans, for sale by the

Pecan and Poultry Specialist

A. CLARKE SNEDEKER
WAYCROSS, GA.

Write him for further particulars and FREE Treatise on Pecans and
Pecan Culture.

Books Received

Catalog of Nut Trees especially adapted for northern planting. The Arrowfield Nurseries, Petersburg, Va. A handsome booklet.

Catalogue and Price List for 1911-12. Gainesville Nurseries, Gainesville, Fla. Nuts, fruits and ornamentals. Lists thirteen varieties of pecans.

Descriptive Catalogue, 1911-12; Turkey Creek Nurseries, Macclenny, Fla. A handsomely illustrated pamphlet, listing nuts, citrus and other sub-tropical fruits, roses and ornamental shrubs.

How to Grow and Market Fruit; published by Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.; 140 pages; illustrated; price 50c. An excellent work containing authoritative horticultural information.

Factors that Affect Cantaloupes; published by the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe Seed Breeders' Association, Rocky Ford, Colo. A brochure that will be valuable to pecan growers who are interested in cantaloupes as an intermediate crop.

A Method of Budding the Walnut; by E. J. Kraus; Circular Bulletin No. 16 of the Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Corvallis, Ore. An illustrated description of a method in which old principles are adapted to new subjects and conditions.

Bulletin No. 35, of the Georgia State Board of Entomology; contains the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, held at Thomasville, February 7 and 8, 1911. Among the various papers printed is one on *Pecans in Georgia*, by J. B. Wight, of Cairo.

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NEW YORK CITY

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FOR SALE

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Twenty-five acres planted three years next January. Actual nuts to be seen on some of the trees. For sale at \$300 per acre, one-third cash, balance easy payments at 6 per cent interest. Choice standard varieties, selected trees, grown in my own nursery. None of these trees is more than five years old from the seed. On this tract is a two room ceiled cottage with kitchen at the rear, and small barn and cowshed. Situated less than 300 yards from town of Baconton, Mitchell county, Georgia, which is on the A. C. L. R. R., from Albany to Thomasville. Four passenger trains a day.

Also five 40 acre tracts of trees. Eight acres planted three years ago; 32 acres two years ago. There is a nice three room ceiled cottage on each of these tracts, with porch back and front, also barn and stable. For sale at \$250 per acre, same terms and same character of trees as above. Some nuts can be seen on these tracts also.

These groves immediately adjoin my original grove of some 11,500 trees, most of which are now bearing. Actual and close inspection of this property invited.

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My Nursery Stock is all sold except a limited number of Nelsons, for which I am asking \$2.00 per tree, 1 to 3 feet, 25c extra for each added foot. I paid \$5 per tree for my original Nelsons in January, 1905. Some bore at the end of four years. Last season I sold all my selected Nelson nuts at \$1.25 per pound; run of the tree at \$1.00 per pound. So far my Nelson nuts have filled satisfactorily.

NUTS

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CHAS. M. BARNWELL

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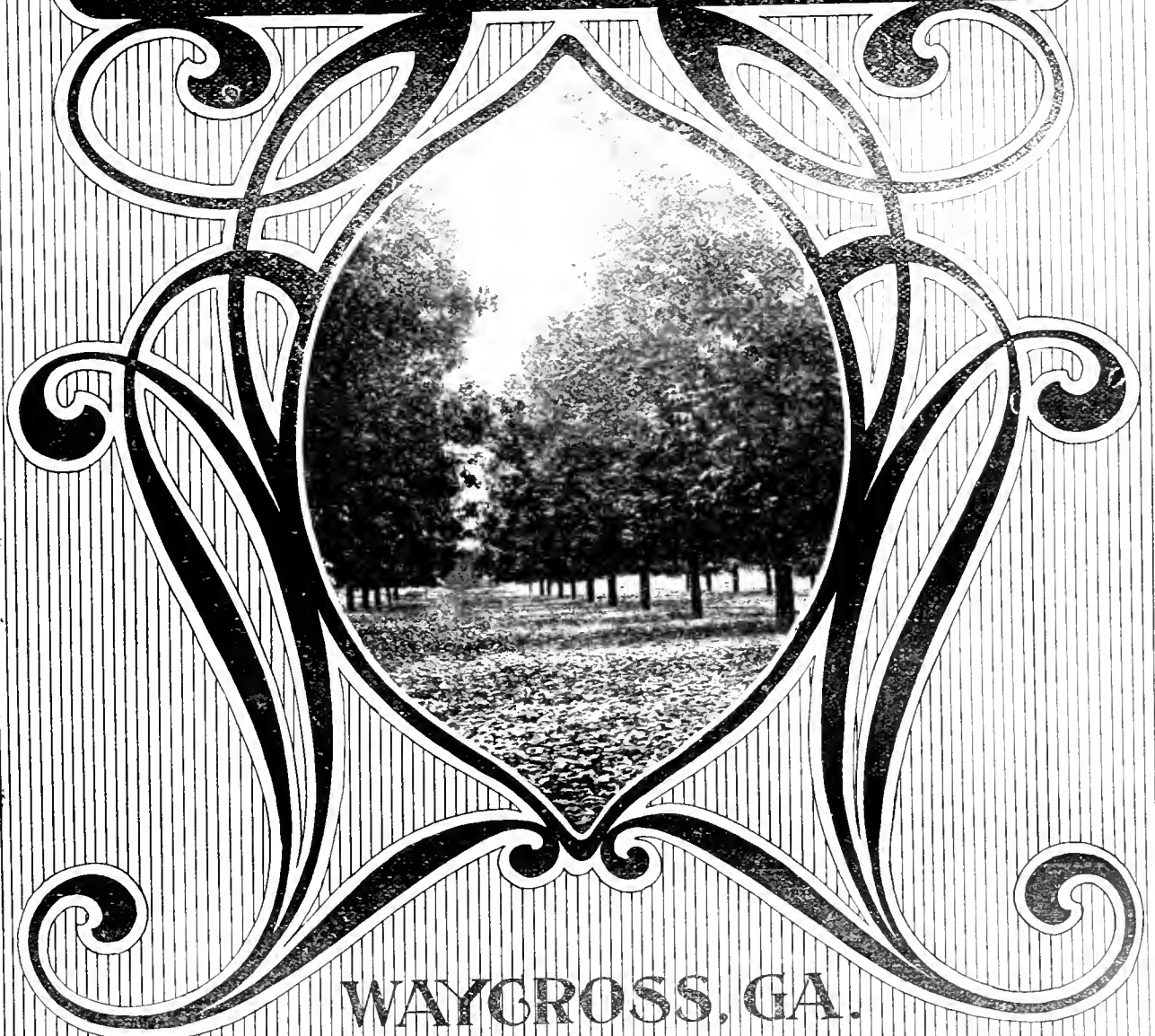
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Volume XI

FEBRUARY 1912

Number 2

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

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GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., FEBRUARY 1912

NUMBER 2

HOW TO MAKE A HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT

By J. C. COOPER, McMinnville, Ore.

There is nothing more educational than a handsome exhibit of a product. The east is far behind the west in this branch of horticulture. It is really a branch of that industry and a most valuable one. When a crowd of interested spectators gathers around a beautiful exhibit and the man who produced and put up the exhibit is telling them "how he did it" he is dispensing information of value to receptive students. Of course there will be different classes of students present. One class will say "I can't," another will "I can beat that," and still another will say "I'll try." The man who does not try will not succeed.

The sovereign of all articles of horticulture for an exhibit is the apple, and nothing responds more readily to intense cultivation than this royal product. Uniformity of size is paramount. To get this it is necessary to go over the trees when the apples are one-third to one-half grown and thin out all excess fruit: especially the small, misshapen and blemished. Go over the trees occasionally until the fruit is nearly grown. Keep a sharp look out for the fine and perfect specimen, that may be used for a gold medal prize exhibit. Pull the apples that crowd it and pull away the leaves so that it will get the best color possible from the king of painters and decorators, the sun. To save measurement a well trained eye is necessary. However the calipers may be used if it does not touch the fruit.

Gather the apples and handle them as if they were eggs worth four dollars a dozen. Don't allow the slightest bruise. When in their prime, fully ripened and ready for the exhibit, polish well with a suitable cloth. No varnish or parafine is necessary as some think when they first see a glittering exhibit. Select uniformity of size and color for each box. It takes time, care and experience to pack a box or crate of apples for exhibition, but it always

pays. Unless the exhibitor is a color artist it is best to put each color to itself. A great bank of fruit of one color laid in even and uniform rows is one of

the most striking and impressive objects in any exhibit. A car load of apples one color properly placed in boxes at an angle of about 45 degrees will bring expressions of admiration from almost any one, and the old blame attached to Adam for eating one will entirely removed, and blessings accorded to the woman for giving it to him.

Fruit need not be large but it must be uniform in size and color. Quality in an exhibit cannot make up for lack of uniformity of size and color.

Not only the individual tree must have special care and attention to produce prize winning fruit, but the individual apple must be looked after and brought to as near perfection as possible. To repeat again, "It pays." It will pay the man or woman who has the skill to put up the prize winning packages as well as the man who produces it. It will lift the price of the land where it is grown as well as the civilization of people who live near and participate in the knowledge of "How to do it."

Peaches, apricots, cherries, plums, prunes, oranges, lemons and all kinds of nuts and many vegetables can be made into attractive exhibits by following methods similar to those used with the apple. Of course, the furry coats of some fruits require different handling. The condition in which the products is most attractive should be used for the exhibit. The purple velvet of the prune should be left untouched as much as possible.

Use standard packages commonly used for marketing fruits, in which to make exhibits. The Oregon standards for packing cases in inches are:

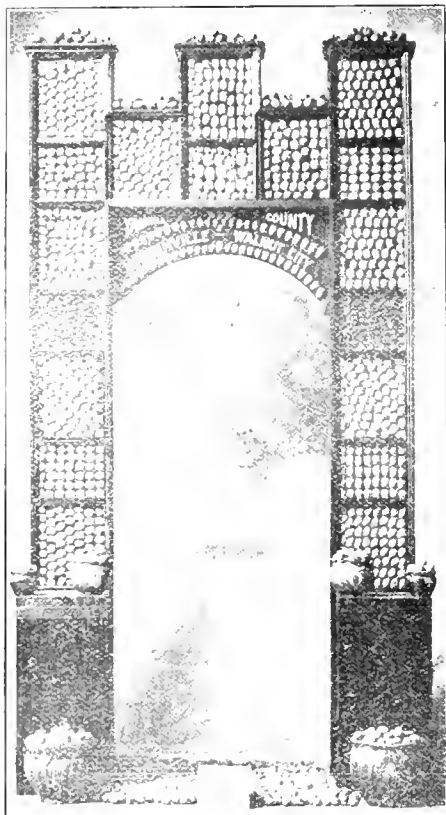
Cherry 10 lb. Box, 2½ deep, 9 wide, 18½ long inside.

| | | | | |
|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Peach | 18 | 5 | 11½ | 18½ |
| Pear | 50 | 8 | 11½ | 18½ |
| Apple | 50 | 10½ | 11½ | 18¾ |

A close rival of the apple for beauty in an exhibit, is the cherry of the Willamette valley. Some cherry lovers say that it surpasses the apple in attractiveness. It needs no polish and the coloring is

rich or delicate as the artist may choose. The size also is a matter of wonder. While the cherry is nearly round, it has a broad side and this is turned upward in the exhibit. Women and girls equally as good as men for the apple and other make the best packers for the cherry and they are fruits. The remarks on the cherry and apple will apply to other fruits in so far as they resemble each other.

A side banking of a large exhibit is best, but other designs may be used, as the pyramid, cone, arch, or panel; all owing to the taste and skill of the exhibi-



An Attractive Walnut Exhibit.

tor and the amount of fruit available as well as to the location of the exhibit and the space to be occupied. The "spotlight" and "center of the stage" is always the best place to "show off the goods."

Nuts are more difficult to classify than other fruits. They are usually exhibited in glass jars. The English walnut exhibit here shown requires skill and patience to prepare. It is a new method that will not be told of in detail as it may be patented. The method will apply to nearly all kinds of ordinary nuts and will permit of closer inspection by the public than may be given to the fruits.

Animals and unique designs are often made out of fruits and nuts, but they do not appeal to the student of horticulture or the intelligent investor. They simply entertain the curious.

One of the finest boxes of apples ever put on exhibition was put up by Mr. E. R. Shepard, editor of *Better Fruit*, at Hood River. A score of orchards was combed to get Spitzenbergs, perfect in form, size and color. They were packed in a plate glass box, which was stood on end and placed on a revolving pedestal, level with the eyes of the beholder. As the box turned slowly every apple could be seen, as well as the avenues through the box, so perfect was the alignment. And it paid Mr. Shepard and the apple growers of Hood River to do this.

The best background for almost any kind of an exhibit is black. It contrasts with all kinds of products, except possibly some of the very dark fruits, such as grapes, prunes, egg plant, etc. The beauty of a plate exhibit of fruits is increased by placing on a table covered with black cloth. A box exhibit may be improved by a plate exhibit below or around the margin. Flowers may be used, if the exhibitor is an expert in making harmonious colors and contrasts, to set off an exhibit. Trimming the exhibit with branches of holly make an improvement, if judiciously used. Some times sprays of colored paper is admissible, but not often. But the decorating of a fruit exhibit is in the women's department; a first class milliner, if available. It takes a high grade artist to improve a first class exhibit.

Address delivered before the Texas State Horticultural Society at College Station, Texas July 26th, 1911.

PECANS AS FOOD

By HENRY WELER, Chicago, Ill.

I believe the coming of the pecan into the food markets of the world marks an epoch in the history of the race. A higher average of civilization is always accompanied by improved conditions of nourishment, and a glance at the chemistry of the foods of the nations most advanced shows us very quickly where changes for the better are likely.

Let us avoid technical terms and mention only familiar facts. Some may not have seen the simple experiment of taking a quarter of a large pecan kernel and lighting the end of it as if it were a candle. It burns with a slow, clear flame as pure and free as a wax taper. When a small portion is well charred, blow out the flame and let the nostrils feast on the odor of the slender thread of smoke arising. Every meat eater instantly exclaims, "burnt steak." And they are not mistaken in this. What we smell when a piece of fresh beef is scorched is the odor of the oil it contains, the oil which the

animal has absorbed from its vegetable food, digested and built into the fibre of flesh and bone. And it is this very oil that gives to meat its strength as a food.

The bee goes to the flowers of the field and brings honey we could scarcely obtain in any other way. The animal we have been taught to slaughter for food brings us the strength of the plant life it has fed upon. But in the latter case, every grain of the substance we eat is tinctured with the individuality of the animal. Every animal killed for food has its own peculiarities. While the base of the food value is the same in all, each one permeated with the animality of its kind. How much better it would be if we might get our food values from the vegetable direct, thus cutting out the infusion of any animal quality. Clearer thinking and cleaner living would be easy.

Straws show which way the currents flow. Here is just one. Close observers know that excessive users of alcoholic drinks prefer a meat diet. Indeed, the strict vegetarian can not use alcoholic beverages to excess. Meat seems necessary to the drinker, and only meat eaters form the drink habit, as a rule. So when current history shows that the use of alcohol as a food or drink item is not keeping pace with the growth of population, we may be sure the mighty guiding power back of human evolution is developing a food product for the race to displace meat. Certainly the article that supplants meat will be of great commercial importance, and everything about the pecan, its food characteristics, its economy of production and of market distribution show it to be the leading candidate for this place in public favor.

The cost of production is always vital. Statistics show that six acres of ground are required one year

to put one good three year old steer into the slaughter-house. The grazing lands of the country are already almost exhausted. We are already in sight of the time when it will be too expensive to feed humanity on meats. And right here a whole page might be written about the economy of the pecan nut because it is not a perishable product to ship or store. It will be the poor man's staff of life because he can store a year's supply as safely as his rich neighbor. The market price of pecans will be high, and comparatively free from fluctuation.

Population rapidly increases but the number of our acres remains the same, and we are often startled with the question, "Where will our food come from?" Let us compare pecans with meat a little further. One acre busy six years sends one steer to market whose weight is, say, one thousand two hundred pounds. One acre of twenty pecan trees, yielding fifty pounds per tree, in six years produces six thousand pounds, and the chemical food power being three and a half times that of beef, multiply by $3\frac{1}{2}$, so we have two hundred and ten thousand as the figure to compare with one thousand two hundred. This sum contained in two hundred and ten thousand just 175 times. As a business proposition, then, an acre of good pecan trees is worth 175 times as much as an acre devoted to cattle raising.

The cost of handling and getting to the consumer is a point in which the pecan has every other known food product discounted twice at least, and in this advantage both consumer and producer will justly share.

Hence I say, after thoughtfully considering the gravest question of human progress as well as the commercial prospects of the food question, I believe the arrival of the paper-shell pecan marks an epoch in the history of the race.



A VISIT TO FRANCE'S WALNUT GROWING CENTER

A Paper prepared in 1908 by Mrs. Vrooman, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Read at the Mobile Convention.

To write what I saw and think of the French walnut industry must involve the partial rending of a long sustained halo and the revealing of many shadow pictures.

Concerning the halo—French walnuts (the best only) are justly credited with two qualities which are vital in most localities, and desirable in all.

(1.) They are late blooming and hardy, thus escaping late frosts and securing more regular and reliable crops.

(2.) The flavor excels in richness and quality, and its excellence has been faithfully perpetuated by grafting, which process of culture alone secures

fruit invariably true to variety.

Tullins is a small French hamlet situated about twenty-five miles west of Grenoble, in the narrow, fertile, undulating valley of the Isere river, which has its origin in the Alps. And this is the center of that walnut growing district of France which produces the finest of table walnuts.

The trees are all grafted upon seedling stock when four to six years old, and, unlike our methods of grafting at the ground, their grafts are inserted eight or ten feet higher. The grafting is done only by experts who receive one franc, or twenty cents, for each graft that matures. The trunks are kept

free from limbs for a height of fifteen to thirty feet. No pruning is ever done, and the trees grow tall and spreading as do forest trees. The trees are usually planted in two to three rows in hollow squares about the owner's little farm, along creek banks, lanes and roadsides, and sometimes scattered through large vineyards. Very few acres are devoted as with us, entirely to the walnut, but the planting is being extended. One peasant had sold 500 grafted trees of last year's preparation, and intended to graft 500 more in the spring of 1908. Some of his grafted trees were exported to America.

In planting trees the spacing is made to suit the fancy of the planter, and varies from fifteen to fifty feet. In many cases these trees have grown to be from 100 to 150 years old. With increasing years, however, the quantity of fruit decreases until the old tree is valued for its wood only, and it is from these superannuated walnut trees that most, if not all, of the gunstocks of militant Europe are made.

The trunks and main limbs of these trees are universally and thickly covered with moss which ultimately kill them, and yet I saw no dead limbs or other evidence of the so called "die-back," any where. The high limbing of the tree permits of the growing crops, such as grain and maize, close about them, and that this is a cause of soil depletion is clearly shown by the small production of nuts per tree.

One fact must be borne in mind: Walnut growing about Grenoble is never a business, but an accessory. The farms upon which the walnut trees grow are universally lived upon and worked by the peasant who owns them. His holdings range from three to five, in rare instances even to thirty acres. And when a peasant plants a walnut tree he is planting it for his children.

The trees do not commence to bear until fifteen years old, and only at twenty five years do they average a yield of one hundred pounds per tree.

Our visit was made at the very commencement of harvest, and in no case did we see a tree that in our experienced judgment, held fifty pounds of nuts. To be sure the crop of 1907, was one-half of normal, the trees not yet having rallied from the unusually cold season of 1906, which in turn was followed by the hot winds of June, 1907. In our judgment the small crop was directly traceable to the impoverished conditions of the soil due to constant continued cropping; yet under all conditions there this is unavoidable, for what peasant family can afford to wait fifteen years for returns, to give his land to so dilatory a crop?

The French walnut grower has many enemies to face. Hot winds dry up his growing crop, hail-stones cut off the fruit before it ripens, the red worm most abundant in dry seasons, destroys from 25 to 50 per cent of the nuts. Black or blighted nuts are

ever present, all in varying degrees according to the season.

I made earnest efforts to secure for friends some grafts from trees that were free from black nuts, but found it was an impossibility. Nursery and peasants both refused the commission upon that condition. They do not regard the blight as a pest, but rather as "tombeaux," or windfalls. No remedies, no sprays of any sort are ever applied to destroy these pests mentioned. That would entail expense that the poor peasant could not afford and besides which he knows nothing about any of the propositions.

There is absolutely no co-operation, nor organization among the walnut growers. Though ignorant, the peasant knows that he has a choice product and at the same time feels that every one's hand is against him. He considers it necessary to withhold all information concerning his treasure from strangers and friends as well lest they deprive him of some good. We were doubly cautioned that the less we seemed to know about the walnut during our tour of inspection the more we might learn. Any direct question would be met with silence or direct refusal.

There are only two artificial dryers in all this Tullins region. Admission to one of them was denied point blank, and at the other the first question asked, was "Who are these ladies?" Our official guide replied that we were American tourists whom he had asked to come to see some of the good things in this part of France. Upon this recommendation we were cordially welcomed and entertained. In this great warehouse, belonging to a dealer or buyer of walnuts, we saw fully 2,000 two hundred and twenty pound sacks of walnuts ready for shipment, and eight to ten employees were busily employed in sacking the remaining nuts. And these were all nuts grown in 1906, secured from the owners by dribblets and only at this eleventh hour, when the 1907 harvest was actually in progress.

It is with greatest difficulty that the nuts can be secured for shipment; if the buyers come early in the season my poor suspicious peasant thinks it is because the prices are going up, consequently no sale; if the buyer offers good prices the peasant is sure that they are going to be better, and again no sale. And yet in 1906, they sold for from six to nine cents according to quality.

The peasant, his wife and children harvest the crop and presumably cure and prepare them for market, but through their unwisdom a sorry product is offered for sale. Every thing is jumbled together dirty nuts, black nuts, wormy nuts, half-hull covered nuts, mouldy and poorly cured nuts. These are taken to the warehouse rooms where they are assorted as best they may be, and then shipped chiefly to America.

A branch of the industry new to us was found in one warehouse where a dealer in cracked nut meats had hundreds of fifty-five pound boxes of of half meats nicely packed and ready for shipment. Two tables in this room were piled high with shelled and cracked nut meats which young girls and women were sorting, picking out whole halves from the smaller pieces and packing the whole halves for shipment to confectioners in America, while French thrift found a revenue in the oil made from the broken meats. This culling gave a possible profit because done by women who got but thirty cents a day for their services. These nuts again were from the crop of 1906, while that of 1907, was in process of harvesting. For this delinquency no explanation was given, and we could only surmise that it was simply "their way." It may be interesting to know that these nut meats are all from the cullings or black nuts.

So much for the "the home of the walnut," the trees, the growers and their methods. Now to the point most vital to the American planter and my notes, it must be understood, apply only to that section of France that grows and exports the Grenoble walnut, and about one third of the walnuts imported from France come from this section.

There are four varieties of French walnuts known to commerce: the Grenoble or Mayette, Franquette, Parissienne and the Chabert.

The Mayette alone is exported under its own name, the others are all mixed together and with some gathered in Bordeaux, are shipped under the name of "Grenoble Commercial Walnuts." This was done in 1906, and the same principle may be expected to be adhered to in following years.

The quality and flavor is alike in the Mayette and Franquette. Of the Parissienne I could learn nothing except that there were some trees of that variety grown about Tullins, but the nuts were not esteemed and that the variety is not being propagated now.

The Chabert, delicious in flavor but very small, is called a wild nut, because it grows on stony hill-sides where no other nuts will thrive. It is never grafted and is sold only to confectioners for cracked meats. Those Chaberts still standing in the valley have been grafted to better varieties. The Mayette is similar in size and shape to the ordinary California soft shell, and is always described as "being able to sit up on end." It excels in flavor par excellence, and all of the best points of a table variety are found in this nut. The Franquette is like the Mayette in all points except shape; it is longer and slightly larger.

I went to this center of the walnut industry, expecting to regraft my Franquette orchard if a better variety could be found. Knowing the points of excellence in the Mayette and Franquette varieties, I

anxiously inquired why the latter was considered second in rank. An honest peasant enlightened me; "The Mayette has a soft shell while the Franquette has a hard one." I tested his statement then and found it true. I could crush the Mayette in my hand; the Franquette I could not with the same force. Samples brought home, however, proved that our soil had eliminated this objectionable feature from the Franquette grown here; for grown here the Franquette is as easily crushed as the Mayette.

Again the long nut carries ounce for ounce more meat than does the round nut, hence I am giving my purchaser more value for his money than the vender of the round nut can give, and since I have never known walnuts to be served or sold "sitting upon end," but rather in a recumbent scramble, that objection was waived and having found nothing better, my Franquette orchard will not be regrafted.

March 12th, 1908.

THE LaHATT TOP-WORKED HICKORY

Some months ago we made mention of a hickory tree topworked to pecan so long ago that it can lay claim to being the oldest tree of the kind in existence, and is a rival of the earliest success in budding the pecan. Since mention was made of the tree, we have received from an eye witness of the operation the following letter, which although not specific as to actual date of the grafting, is nevertheless of great historic interest.

Editor Nut-Grower:

Referring to the large pecan tree which stands on the old neglected farm near the 10 mile house between Columbus and Cuseta, Ga., will say that this tree was grafted by Mr. Chas. H. LaHatt about fifty-five years ago in my presence and I helped him with the work. The original tree was a small round hickory about the size of a walking stick. The pecan graft was inserted about three or four feet from the ground. The tree at present is a large flourishing tree about three feet in diameter and bears large crops of good pecan nuts, in fact it supplies the neighborhood with nuts. The difference in the appearance of the trunk bark is perceptible at this day. The farm on which the tree stands still belongs to the La Hatt family. Mr. La Hatt was formerly from New York state, but at the time that he grafted this tree was teaching school near

W. E. Wardlaw,

Columbus, Ga.

"The Care of Pecan Trees" will be the title of a practical paper by Mr. J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., which will appear in an early issue of *The Nut-Grower*.

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

NEED OF RECORDED DATA

In building the science of nut culture, the facts and data as observed by growers and experimenters, faithfully gathered, classified, compared and compiled is extremely essential. This data needs to come from the widest extent of the field, be accurately recorded and placed in the hands of those most competent to deduce from these records the principles which should govern the practical workings of the industry.

With the pecan in the south we have in recent years a new science which is now being built upon the demonstrated fact that this nut can be propagated by budding and grafting. This places the nut on a plane with fruits which have been developed by the same processes for many years and by selective pollenization and adaptation to favorable environment greatly improved. These processes, now being applied to the pecan, are working a transformation of great importance, and building a new industry with surprising rapidity.

While the past twenty years have witnessed a revolution in the growing of pecans, still the new business is really in its infancy yet and many and serious problems are continually arising and demanding solution. It can hardly be expected of pecan growers, skillful and scientific as many of them are known to be, to accomplish in two or three decades with the pecan the development work which required several generations with the apple, pear and orange.

A splendid start has been made, but concert of action between many workers and years of experiment and observation are needed to perfect the science of nut growing and to make the art of producing the crop an established and profitable occupation. Great sums of money could be profitably spent in search and experimentation in this line, but since private funds only are available, it becomes the privilege, if not the duty, of each and every pecan enthusiast to lend a hand, each in his own locality, in noting down and reporting in due time obser-

vations which, when assembled, should prove of great importance. This work needs to be kept up from year to year until records of average conditions are obtained.

It is our purpose to formulate and outline a general plan and the scope of a co-operative effort to assemble as much reliable data as practicable, and utilize the same for the general good of the industry. When the necessary blanks are ready, they will be furnished freely to all who will assist in the work.

OUR FIELD IS EXPANDING

Letters like the following are becoming common and we feel warranted in telling our friends, that our list of foreign subscribers is becoming a unique feature of our mailing department, as we now have over a dozen foreign countries on our list, and some of them are a long ways off. Africa, however, at present is receiving more copies than any other continent. During the past few years several of our advertisers have shipped trees to foreign countries, and many nuts for seed purposes have gone to all parts of the world. It will be interesting history, which the missionaries and business men in these foreign lands will furnish as the years go by. In the case of this correspondent, it seems that he will come to the pecan country, rather than have the trees go to him. This may mean more than appears on the surface, as one man from Germany can build for others in this land of the free and make a nucleus for important settlements.

Editor Nut-Grower:

I take the liberty to ask you a few questions. It is my intention to start a pecan orchard in one of the Southern states of the United States and do diversified farming besides. Would you kindly tell me what location would be a desirable one?

I have been in the United States before and should like very much to go back and make it my permanent home.

M. A. Dressler.

Dresden, Germany.

In the editor's Test Orchard at Poulan, Ga., there are six Success trees which Mr. Betchel furnished in the spring of 1909.

They were six foot trees well grown, with fairly good root system, while they were well branched for young trees. They received just the ordinary treatment we prescribe for general orchard work, and growth was good; but not up to two or three other varieties planted the same season. In the spring 1911 two, possibly three of them, furnished both male and female bloom. One tree set quite a number of nuts, which were watched with much interest, and some disappointment as they dropped from time to time till none remained. However

LA GRANDE HOTEL

Waycross, Ga.

another tree had been doing better unobserved, till it had fully matured a fine specimen nut, which was not discovered till ready to be harvested. Mr. Phelps, who has the orchard in charge, is naturally proud of this early product, and the variety is sure to receive his careful attention during the coming year.

The question is frequently asked "What is the best soil for growing Pecans?" Possibly it is not yet known whether it is the alluvial soil of river bottoms, as some claim, or the sandy uplands which others advocate as being the best. This much, however can be said, that any well drained land in the lower south, suitable for corn and cotton, where the sandy loam is underlaid with porous clay within one or two feet of the surface, will grow productive trees if given care and attention.

REPORT FROM ARKANSAS

Mr. Geo. M. Brown, vice-president of the National Nut Growers' Association for Arkansas, sends in the following report for his state:

The year 1911 was a very unsatisfactory one for pecan growing in this section. During the months of May and June we had a very severe drouth that stopped the growth on the young trees. Al-

though the latter part of the season was wet many of the young trees did not start growth again and those that did grew but feebly. As a consequence, I find myself short of budding wood this spring.

The large trees were not affected by the drouth to so great an extent, but they dropped their nuts badly and matured a very light crop. The nuts that matured, however, were of large size.

Late Frosts After Buds Started, 1911.

March 14. Light frost.

March 16. Light frost.

March 23. Light frost.

March 28. Light frost.

March 29. Quite heavy frost.

April 9. Light frost.

Early Frosts, 1911.

October 23. Light frost.

October 31. Light frost.

November 1. Quite heavy frost.

November 2. Killing frost, but late pecan shucks were not frozen.

Killing Frosts Since 1908.

1908, November 12.

1909, November 17.

1910, October 29.

1911, November 2.

Van Buren, Ark.

G. M. Brown.

GRAND LAND ALLOTMENT IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

25,000 Acres of the Richest Lands in the South to be thrown open for Settlement. Allotment will be made in the order in which applications are received.

Sandy loam soil, with top-soil resting on a sub-soil of rich, sandy clay. Light and responsive, easily worked and superior to all others for general purposes. Adapted to all the staple crops, such as corn, cotton, oats, sugar-cane, early vegetables and truck of every variety, including canteloupes and watermelons. In the very heart of the paper-shell pecan district and suited to fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, grapes and persimmons. Also adapted to stock-raising dairying and poultry. Level and entirely free from stones and rocks. Sufficiently rolling for good drainage.

**LOCATION, CLIMATE, TRANSPORTATION,
SCHOOLS, ETC., ETC., ALL THAT
CAN BE DESIRED**

We are prepared to plant a limited acreage of Paper Shell Pecan Groves, using the best varieties of budded or grafted trees, 20 trees to the acre. We prepare and fence the land and give the trees the best kind of scientific cultivation and care for a period of five years.

Our charge, including land, is \$170 per acre.

**REASONABLE PRICES, LIBERAL TERMS
AND EASY PAYMENTS MAKE IT EASY
TO OWN A FARM IN THIS MAG-
NIFICENT TRACT OF LAND**


For full information apply to

W. H. CRUMB & COMPANY
Southern Building **Waycross, Ga.**

PRESIDENT PECAN



SEE THE ROOTS SUCH TREES LIVE



Pecan Growing MADE EASY
by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

Made Profitable
By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees
are Models
ROOT and TOP

Our Varieties are Best
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

THE Griffing Bros. Co.
Nurserymen
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery.

ROSES

Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native heath of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

F.H.LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.

Pecans at the Southern Commercial Congress

At the meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress to be held at Nashville, Tenn., April 8-10. Dr. J. F. Wilson, editor of The Nut-Grower, will preside over a section devoted to Nut Growing in the South. Some of the subjects to be discussed are "The Charm and Value of a Southern Nut Orchard," "The Science and Art of Nut Culture," "The Food Value of Nuts," "Rapid Development of Pecan Orchards," "Attractiveness of the Pecan for Profitable Investment." Among the speakers will be H. Harold Hume, of Glen St. Mary, Fla.; E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, Tex.; J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga; W. N. Hutt, of Raleigh, N. C., and W. D. Bigelow, of the Department of Agriculture.

Banning, California, is to have a two-hundred acre almond orchard.

It is claimed that Pointe Coupee parish, La., shipped 250 tons of pecans during the last season. Prices ranged from 6c to 14c per pound.

The Northern Nut Growers' Association is sending out circular matter descriptive of the association and its work as well as on the importance of nut culture.

The Morris Prizes

The Morris prizes for nuts were awarded at the meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association. This competition is held annually for prizes offered by Dr. Robert T. Morris, of New York, president of the association.

The awards were as follows:

1. *Hicoria ovata*, first and second prizes, Dr. W. C. Denning, Platt Farm. Keen competition in this class.

2. *Hicoria pecan*—Mantura, first prize, Dr. W. C. Denning, West Chester, N. Y. Major, se-

Linden Plantation for Sale

Situated just opposite the town of Jeanerette, La., a hustling place. Property fronts for 2 1-2 miles on the main road from town to a large lake and is well suited for cutting up into small holdings.

Rich alluvial land, the sugar-bowl of America. Large sugar refineries near by, where cane commands a good price.

Immense pecan trees now growing on the place, showing what they can do. 750 acres of cleared land and 1300 acres of timber. Could add another 160 acres of cleared land ripe for sub-dividing into town lots if wanted.

If planted with pecans a good income could be made by planting cane between the trees.

There are now 500 acres in pecans near this property and trees for planting could be secured at that place.

Terms will be given if desired.

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY,
Bloomington, Ill.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale

Grafted Pecan Trees Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE—A highly improved tract of 80 1-2 acres; splendidly located; 30 acres in pedigreed pecans; a variety of fruit and grape vines. Terms easy, price on application. Owner wishes to reinvest proceeds of sale in pecans in same locality. Particulars on request. Information Department, The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga. 1-x

FOR SALE. Five acre paper-shell pecan grove, 12 miles south of Albany, Ga. Orchard has had three years scientific care and cultivation. Trees grafted to best standard varieties. For particulars address The Nut-Grower Company, Waycross, Ga. 2-1

FOR SALE. One-half interest in 3356 acre high, rolling, alluvial plantation; fair improvements. 10,000 bearing native pecan trees, many of them grafted into finest paper shell, close to the famous James pecan groves, eastern Louisiana. 18,000,000 feet hardwood timber. Richest land I have ever seen. 1,000 acres will grow finest alfalfa without drainage. I want good man with \$5,000 cash to help me develop into fine stock and pecan plantation. There is a fortune in this in five years. This is no ordinary proposition. Address G. W. Simmons, Quebec, La.

Wanted

WANTED—HIGH GRADE PECAN INVESTMENT SALESMEN for a preferred stock which is convertible into a Southern farm home at option of holder; absolutely new financial plan—very attractive; largest agricultural project in the world; large commission offer. Write fully, E. H. CLARK, Box 295, Waycross, Ga.

WANTED—Five thousand pecan trees four to five feet, leading varieties, for December delivery. What have you? Grove City Pecan Company, Putney, Ga. 2-2

Miscellaneous

DETAILED INFORMATION regarding several large tracts of land suitable for pecan orchard development and which can be purchased at advantageous prices can be furnished by the Information Department of The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

SAMPLE NUTS of many leading varieties, for study or exhibition purposes, supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Waycross, Ga.

TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants; correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

WILL EXECUTE COMMISSIONS in selecting lands and directing the important initial work of orchard development. Terms reasonable. One who "knows" can save money for investors, avoid delays and disappointments and secure large crops and early profits. J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

cond prize, T. P. Littlepage, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (The Mantura and Major were scored very closely. The Mantura received 84.5 per cent, while the Major received 84 per cent. The Greenriver was third.)

3. *Hicoria laciniosa*—First and second prizes, C. N. Stem, Gabilasville, Md.

4. Persian Walnut—Nebo, first prize, J. G. Rush, West Willow, Pa. Holden, second prize, E. B. Holden, Hilton, N. Y.

5. Asiatic Walnut—Juglans Sieboldiana, first prize, J. G. Rush, West Willow, Pa. Only one exhibit.

6. Chinquapin—No. 2, first prize, J. G. Rush, West Willow, Pa. No. 1, second prize, J. G. Rush, West Willow, Pa.

7. Freak Nuts—Hickory No. 4, first prize, Lillie E. Johnson, Gowanda, N. Y.

8. Butternuts—First prize, Mrs. Albina Simonds, South Royalton, Vt. (Best in color of kernel and ease of cracking, although one exhibited by Grace Stayton, Emlenton, Pa., was larger.)

9. Beechnuts—First prize, Malcolm Newell, West Wardsboro, Vt. Second prize, William Davis, Rutland, Vt.

10. American Hazel—Only one exhibit; not considered worthy of prize.

11. Black Walnuts—First prize, J. J. Robinson, Lamont, Mich. Second prize, Dorothy McGrew, R. F. D. 6, Box 77, Kent, O.

DR. A. FLEMING

WAYCROSS, GA.

Office Southern Bldg.

Residence
Phone 620

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WAYCROSS, GA.

Will represent investors in the selection of lands for farm and pecan propositions. Careful attention given to abstracts of titles.

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Thomas & Smith



When visiting Waycross be sure and stop in and inspect our line of Buggies, Wagons, Harness and Wire Fencing. We will take pleasure in showing you and more pleasure in selling you.



Thomas & Smith

Phone 59 Waycross, Ga.

THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

The Coe-Mortimer Company SPECIAL IMPORTERS
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

CHARLESTON, S. C.

\$800 Income

From Four
Acres of
our Pecan
Land in We
year. We
have more
like it to
sell

**D. & O. Lott Real
Estate & Insurance
Company**

WAYCROSS, GA. GEORGIA

M. J. DOLAN
PHOTOGRAPHER

Waycross, Georgia

Pictures of Pecans our Specialty

Rules for Planting

President Carroll, of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association gives the following rules for planting nut trees:

1. Select non-acid soil or correct the acidity before or soon after planting.
2. Prepare land thoroughly and keep in condition by growing farm crops or legumes between the rows.
3. Dig holes of ample width and depth and use two or three feet of tap root.
4. Use good trees bought of reliable nurserymen.
5. Do not cut back trees unless six or more feet above ground.
6. Puddle trees in clay mud and keep moist until set.
7. Tramp earth well with rammer while filling holes, using top soil to fill.
8. Use enough water to moisten filling if planted in dry weather.

Alabama parties contributed \$255.00 toward the expenses incident to the National Nut Growers' Mobile convention.

The Standard Pecan Co., Monticello, Fla., has paid its sixteenth semi-annual dividend.

Pecan Trees that are Properly Grown is my Specialty

Budded and Grafted
Trees of the Best Var-
ieties for Sale

Write for prices
of trees and infor-
mation as to
growing and care
of groves

J. B. WIGHT
Cairo, Ga.

Singleton Furniture Co.

72 and 74 Plant Ave. WAYCROSS, GA.

The Largest Store
The Smallest Prices

Furniture from us is easy to get
and easy to pay for.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

NEW ORLEANS

Laux & Appel
PECANS

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representatives and correspondents.

Geo. H. Appel, 211 Poydras St.
POST OFFICE BOX 976

\$20,000 Clear Profit

IN A YEAR This is what one man made by combining Poultry and Nuts. It is easy money if you start right. We furnish the "Brains."

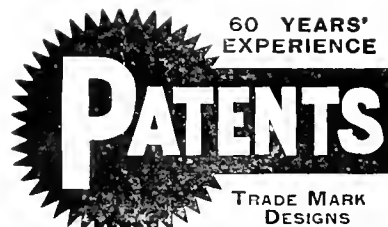
American Hen Magazine, Chicago
35c per year; single copy, 5c; descriptive literature free.

Gainesville Nurseries

Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 10 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor



60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsmen.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Snout Beetles

Nuts are attacked by a great variety of insects but the most serious injuries are done by moths and snout beetles. The larvae of several species of moths may be found in chestnuts, beech nuts and acorns, particularly in nuts that have their shells broken so as to permit easy entrance to the kernel by the insects. The damage wrought by the class of insects known as snout beetles, however, is greatly in excess of that done by all other kinds combined.

The term "snout beetle" is applied to the adults of the group of insects which forms the subject of this paper on account of the peculiar structure of the head, the front part of which is prolonged into a snout proboscis. In some species this snout is short and stout and in others it is long, slender and wire-like. In the females of some of the nut weevils it is longer than the rest of the body. The mouth, which is armed with a minute but strong pair of jaws, is situated on the apex of the snout and the appendage is used for piercing or puncturing various kinds of plant tissue to obtain food and to provide an opening in which to deposit eggs.

Chestnut Culture

The theory of growing chestnuts profitably on wild stump sprouts is very good, and it has been worked out satisfactorily in a few cases, but in many it has not been so. Grafting the choice varieties on native stocks can be done with reasonable success. It should be done in the usual grafting season, but with scions that have been kept perfectly dormant. The ordinary cleft method of grafting is very good, but the stumps should be cut with sloping tops and not square-cut ones, because they heal over much better. The tongue graft is also a very good one and on rather

White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular, Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Price, \$2.75

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

HERBERT C. WHITE

DE WITT

GEORGIA

Fruit Trees

Shade Trees

AND

Ornamental Shrubbery

ALSO

Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our descriptive catalogs.

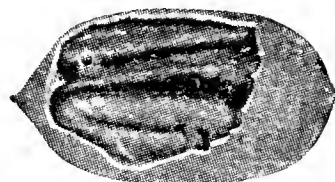
TURKEY CREEK NURSERY
BOX 21, MACCLENNY, FLA.

C. F. BARBER.

J. E. BARBER,

President.

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New Plan

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B.W. STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

WATCH US GROW

Paper Shell Pecan
...Trees for Sale...

We have the best varieties. Get the best.

GULF STATES PECAN NURSERY

ENTERPRISE, ALA.

PECANS

BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List

Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

**Atlanta,
Birmingham,
& Atlantic
Railroad**

Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.



All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.



For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

small to medium stocks this is the preferable style. The variety that is best of all is the Rochester. This is a pure native American seedling but of large size, and has the usual rich flavor and freedom from the bitter skin that all foreign species have. This choice variety originated in a lot of chance seedlings grown from native nuts in a nursery at Rochester, N. Y., and was sent to Alton, Illinois, where it proved its true value. The tree is a very heavy bearer and the growth is vigorous and the foliage healthy. But the dreaded chestnut blight may devastate the chestnut forests of Virginia as it has those of New England and regions farther south. It is steadily moving southwestward. Another trouble that all chestnut growers in the Eastern States must meet is the weevil or worms that infest the nuts. They are worse where the native trees are abundant than where they are not. There is no known way to prevent them from laying their eggs in the nuts and it is impossible to kill the beetles that lay the eggs. The young larvæ can be killed by sealding the nuts and by the fumes of bisulphide of carbon in a tight barrel or box.—H. E. Van Deman, in Rural New-Yorker.

The California Almond Growers' Association put out about ten carloads of almonds in packages during the last season. These went directly to the retailer. The convenience of this method is such that it will probably be an established part of the business hereafter.

The importation of walnuts and almonds shows a big increase during the year 1911. In 1910 the receipts amounted to 14,935,323 pounds of almonds and 31,440,228 pounds of walnuts, while in the year following these had increased to 17,620,678 pounds of almonds and 37,163,109 pounds of walnuts.



**It Pays
to Clear
Land**

WITH



**Red Cross
Dynamite**

The upper view shows how groups of big stumps are blasted out clean at one time, with all dirt off the roots and stumps shattered into kindling wood. At the same time the subsoil is thoroughly broken up, creating a fine home for the new crop. Lower view shows a celery crop worth \$800 per acre ten months after stumps were blasted out.

Booklet Free

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating, and road-making, write now for Free Booklet—"Farming with Dynamite, No. 325"

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PIONEER POWDER MAKERS OF AMERICA

WILMINGTON, DEL.



Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

The Northern Nut Growers' Association will soon publish a volume of the transactions of the second annual meeting.

Personal

E. E. Risien, of Texas uses his pecans in aid of political affairs in his state.

Samuel Kidder, formerly of Michigan, is now growing pecans at Monticello, Fla.

Mr. M. A. Dressler, of Dresden, Germany, intends to come south next July and will select a location suitable for growing pecans.

The mother of Sam H. Jones, of Mound, La., died a few weeks ago. She was well known and highly esteemed by many of the nut growers, as she had attended more than one of the conventions.

Mr. C. M. Barnwell, of Bacon-ton, Ga., is very complacent over the knock given the Nelson pecan. He has concluded to lay aside his plans for topworking several hundred trees of this variety, as they brought him in \$40.00 per bushel last season.

Dr. R. O. Graham, of Bloomington, Ill., formerly the National Nut Growers' Association vice-president for that state, died recently. Dr. Graham, was prominent in the agricultural work of his state and had extensive pecan interests in the south.

The active part taken in nut growing by Mrs. Thos. A. Banning, of Chicago, and her earnest efforts on behalf of the association were fittingly recognized at the last convention by her election as vice-president for Illinois.

Mrs. Elizabeth Higgins Sullivan, of Grand Bay, Ala., proved to be a live wire at the Mobile convention. Her skill as a writer—and she writes for influential publications—is equalled by her skill at repartee, as she demonstrated on the convention floor. Her interest in the pecan is as keen as her fearless arraignment of the unprincipled promoter.

10,000 Satsuma Orange Trees for Sale at 10c each

The tops of these trees are very young, and are consequently small, but they have good root systems and are home grown. In a year's time they should equal trees now selling at \$60.00 per hundred. If you want to get some good trees at a very low price, write us today.

They Must be Sold at Once

**The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Ltd.
Lafayette, La.**

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1911-12



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r
Ocean Springs, Miss.**

M. DOWNEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Horses and Mules

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Pecan Grove for Sale

About 50 acres, containing 160 bearing trees and 100 young trees, occupying about 10 acres. One-fourth mile from city, fronting railroad and public road. Good 4-room dwelling and out-houses. Plum trees, grape vines, pears, peaches, figs, for family use.

Price, \$6,000

Cash, \$2,500, \$1,000 one year, \$500 two years, \$2,000 two-and-a-half years, if taken by March 1, 1912. Address

**A. M. KNIGHT or R. L. SINGLETON
WAYCROSS, GA.**

FOR SALE

**Pecan Groves
Pecan Trees
Pecan Nuts**

FOR SALE

GROVES

Twenty-five acres planted three years next January. Actual nuts to be seen on some of the trees. For sale at \$300 per acre, one-third cash, balance easy payments at 6 per cent interest. Choice standard varieties, selected trees, grown in my own nursery. None of these trees is more than five years old from the seed. On this tract is a two room ceiled cottage with kitchen at the rear, and small barn and cowshed. Situated less than 300 yards from town of Baconton, Mitchell county, Georgia, which is on the A. C. L. R. R., from Albany to Thomasville. Four passenger trains a day.

Also five 40 acre tracts of trees. Eight acres planted three years ago; 32 acres two years ago. There is a nice three room ceiled cottage on each of these tracts, with porch back and front, also barn and stable. For sale at \$250 per acre, same terms and same character of trees as above. Some nuts can be seen on these tracts also.

These groves immediately adjoin my original grove of some 11,500 trees, most of which are now bearing. Actual and close inspection of this property invited.

NURSERY STOCK

My Nursery stock is all sold except a limited number of Nelsons, for which I am asking \$2.00 per tree, 1 to 3 feet, 25c extra for each added foot. I paid \$5 per tree for my original Nelsons in January, 1905. Some bore at the end of four years. Last season I sold all my selected Nelson nuts at \$1.25 per pound; run of the tree at \$1.00 per pound. So far my Nelson nuts have filled satisfactorily.

NUTS

I estimate my present crop from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds, varieties consisting of Alley, Curtis, Frotcher, Georgia Giant, Nelson, Pabst, Russell, Schley, Stuart, Teche and Van Deman. Prices range, according to variety, from 50c to \$1.25 per pound.

CHAS. M. BARNWELL

Laurel Bay Farm

Baconton, Ga.

News Notes

The Texas pecan crop of 1911 has been valued at approximately \$2,500,000.

A three-acre pecan grove of one hundred trees at Citronelle, Ala., sold recently for \$1,600.

One orchardist at Orland, California, is putting out 2,200 almond trees this season.

Mr. A. A. Rich, of Lamont, Fla., one of the prominent members of the National Nut Growers' Association, recently lost his house by fire.

The 1912 meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association will be held at Eufaula, Ala., in May. The exact date will be announced later.

The Texas State Horticultural Society held its mid-winter meeting at Houston on January 19 and 20. This is the society which absorbed the Texas Nut Growers' Association a few years ago.

Walnut growers in California are booming their industry. A new growers' association has been formed under the name of the Walnut Valley League. The officers are, H. A. Thatcher, president; M. J. Scanlon, first-vice-president; Edgar Marton, second-vice-president; J. M. McClintock, secretary, and O. M. Connell, treasurer.

The Executive Committee of the National Nut Growers' Association held a meeting at Thomasville, Ga., on January 10. Some unfinished business incident to the Monticello convention was disposed of and accounts approved up to the first of the present year. Owing to an omission on the part of the Mobile convention to make provision for publishing the proceedings, the committee arranged with The Nut-Grower to publish the papers and reports.

NOTICE!

**We grow Our Own
NURSERY STOCK**

And will have for sale several thousand root grafted Pecan Trees for next fall delivery. We guarantee them. Write for prices.

**FLINT RIVER
PECAN COMPANY
Albany, :: Georgia**

Increase Pecan Orchard and Nursery

Have a few choice budded and grafted trees for sale. Varieties and prices gladly given on request.

Arthur A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.



**Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges
and Roses our Specialties**

**The Admiral Schley Pecan---the
Pecan of the Future**

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

—\$750 an Acre from Pecans—

This is a fair average profit from a Pecan grove fifteen years old, and by our plan you can secure a farm in the heart of the paper shell pecan belt and SHARE IN THE PROFITS OF OUR COMPANY UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF YOUR OWN LAND.

A Farm for the Future With Fine Profits in the Meantime

If you should NEVER want to take possession of your farm, you will have the land as security for your investment anyway, and receive big returns on your money right from the start. Only \$240.00 will secure one of these farms, where you can live out doors every day and mature three crops a year on the same land. Larger investments also accepted.

You place yourself under no obligations by writing for full particulars, and if you care to tell us how much you want to invest we will make you a DEFINITE offer by return mail.

Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Co.,

Box 295

Waycross, Georgia

Nut Recipes

The Convention Luncheon

The demonstrative lecture on "The Culinary Uses of Nuts," by Mrs. North of Mobile, at the National Nut Growers' convention last October, was one of the most enjoyable features of that occasion. Mrs. North has furnished The Nut-Grower with the following recipes, which are based on the scale of the convention luncheon, where one hundred guests were served.

Nut Bread

Eight cups of flour, seven and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, one scant cup of sugar, three teaspoons of salt, three eggs, one pint of milk, two cups pecan meats, one cup English walnut meats.

Sandwiches

Bread, four loaves. Filling: three pounds raisins, two pounds dates, ten cents worth of figs, one quart of mixed nut meats, two lemons, two pounds butter.

Fruit Salad

One dozen oranges, four lemons, one quart sliced pineapple, ten cents worth shredded cocoanut, one pint pecan meats, one cup English walnut meats, Golden dressing for salad; Yolks of six eggs, one cup sugar.

Banana and Nut Salad

Bananas, four dozen; pecan and walnut meats, two pounds; sugar, one cup; three lemons, one quart mayonnaise dressing, half dozen heads of lettuce, ten cents worth candied cherries.

The first annual meeting of the Colusa County Almond Growers' Association was held at Arbutle, California, recently.

Riverside Park Company

**Capital Stock Paid in
\$145,000.00**

Have for sale in Riverside Park, a suburb of Waycross, in and outside city limits, a number of desirable dwelling lots, over fifty thousand dollars worth having been sold during the past four months. We have one left for you. A street car line contracted to run through this property.

They have a fifty acre tract known as Astoria, on which there are considerable improvements, such as small dwelling houses, commissary building and fences. Will sell for price of land.

They also have about fifty acres on Kettle Creek, near Waycross, which they will sell cheap.

Riverside Park Company
LaGrande Building
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Watt Hardware Company

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE

Waycross, Ga.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cutlery, Stoves
Crockery, Brick, Lime and Cement

Sporting Goods

American Fence

Pecan and Farm Lands

We handle large tracts in Georgia and Florida.
Our Georgia lands are unsurpassed for growing Pecans.

We will sell you from 500 acres to 50,000 acres.

Write for prices and descriptions.

SIRMANS REALTY COMPANY

W. E. SIRMANS, President

318-20-22 LaGrande Bldg.

WAYCROSS, GA.

Books Received

Formaldehyde, What It is and Its Various Uses. A 30 page pamphlet by the Perth Amboy Chemical Co., of New York.

How to make Home Grounds Beautiful. F. T. Ramsey & Son, Austin, Texas. Trade pamphlet for the Austin Nursery. Finely illustrated.

Biltmore Nursery. Wholesale Trade Catalogue and price list for 1912. 50 pages, listing many and rare trees for ornamental use. Biltmore, N. C.

Sam H. James, of Mound, La., mixes politics and sentiment in his business announcement for the current season. 4 pages descriptive of pecans and other seeds.

An Income for Life is the title of the prospectus of the Hasima Pecan and Fig Orchards, at Hasima, Tex. This enterprise is in the hands of the Southern Development Co., of Chicago.

Deenland Magazine is published monthly at Waycross, Ga., by the Deen Realty & Improvement Company, for exploiting the agricultural and pecan opportunities of Southeast Georgia. Copies can be had on request.

Fourth Annual Report of the Missouri State Board of Horticulture 1910, makes a volume of nearly 400 pages and covers a wide range of subjects. The pecan in that state is given attention to the extent of about ten pages. It contains the proceedings of several state societies.

Magnolia Springs Land Company, of Chicago, Ill., have issued an attractive, well illustrated pamphlet, descriptive of their pecan operations at Foley, Baldwin Co., Ala. It contains much carefully selected data regarding the pecan, and like most publications of its class, paints prospects in rosy colors.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAYCROSS



| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS . . . | \$250,000.00 |
| RESOURCES | 900,000.00 |



4 per cent paid on Savings Deposits.

5 per cent paid on Time Certificates.

The only National Bank in Waycross, Ware county, and the five adjoining counties.



L. J. COOPER
President

J. W. BELLINGER
Cashier



Grafted Walnut Trees

Pecan trees are all sold for this season, but we still have a fine lot of grafted and budded English Walnut trees in extra fine varieties. Our trees are all grafted on the

Eastern Black Walnut stock and are the hardiest and best for eastern planting. Write for descriptive price list.

THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES

Jeanerette, La.

A Life Income

A Life Income for Yourself, Your Children and Your Children's Children!

¶ We sell five-acre tracts which we plant to best varieties of paper-shell pecan nut trees, and scientifically cultivate, fertilize, prune, spray and care for the trees for five years. During this time you have no interest or taxes to pay. The land is located within four miles of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, and there is no more healthful climate nor more beautiful home-site in America.

¶ Our terms of sale: \$20 per month. We pay you annually for side crops which we raise between the trees on your tract, 5 per cent on your monthly payments for five years, and at your option we will continue to care for your grove after five years, gathering, boxing, shipping and marketing the nuts for 10 per cent of the net profits. All moneys paid to and disbursed by the United States and Mexican Trust Company, with resources of \$2,500,000.

A. E. Stilwell . . . President
F. H. Richmond Vice-President
Matt C. Smith . . . Treasurer
Gilbert McClurg . . . Secretary



S. Z. Ruff, C. E. and L. E., Horticulturist in Charge, Tallahassee, Fla.

¶ Full particulars and copy of our contract of sale in our illustrated booklet, "Income in a Nut Shell," sent free on request.

Florida Pecan Endowment Company

(Members National Nut Growers' Association)

149 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

For Sale by **A. CLARKE SNEDEKER**

Pecan Specialist

Member National Nut
Growers' Association

Groves of Choicest Pedigreed Varieties of Paper Shell
Pecans.

One Acre or more to suit purchaser.

Trees now one year old.

Location is a suburb of Waycross, Ga., HOME-
STEAD, on the A. C. L. R. R. and Auto Boulevard.

Cultured, well-to-do people from North, East and
West are buying and building at this beautiful place.

Here is specialized two industries of the largest and
safest profit-earnings, viz:

PECANS and POULTRY

Land for Fruit, Farming, Trucking, etc., as well as
Pecans, for sale by the

Pecan and Poultry Specialist

A. CLARKE SNEDEKER
WAYCROSS, GA.

Write him for further particulars and FREE Treatise on Pecans and
Pecan Culture.

Volume XI

MARCH 1912

312

Number 3

Agriculture

October

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

10c per Copy

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Better than Life Insurance

A Pecan Grove in South Georgia will yield a better Income and Dividend than any Insurance Company ever dared to offer

Provide for yourself, your children and your children's children by buying a ten acre tract which is not only capable of sustaining a fine pecan orchard but of raising three crops of grains and vegetables every year.

DEENWOOD FARMS The Land of Promise

Deenwood Farms are located within a few miles of the bustling city of Waycross, Georgia, a town of 16,000 inhabitants and growing like a weed. These tracts consist of ten acres each, and are sold at the rate of \$30.00 per acre on the following terms: One dollar per acre down and one dollar per acre per month till paid for. No interest nor taxes during life of contract.

It takes a pecan grove but five years to come into bearing and the nuts from these trees sell readily from 40 cents to one dollar per pound and the demand will never grow less. A twelve year old pecan grove is worth \$1,500 per acre of any man's money. Send for literature. Address

Deen Realty and Improvement Co.

WAYCROSS,

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GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., MARCH 1912

NUMBER 3

TOP-WORKING HICKORIES TO IMPROVED VARIETIES OF PECANS

By E. J. KYLE, College Station, Tex.

A Paper Read at the Mobile Meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association

The question has been raised frequently during the last year or two as to whether or not pecans will bear profitable crops when worked on hickory stock. There can be no doubt as to the success of the growth that is made, as the young shoots often reach a length of five or six feet the first season and appear to be healthy in every respect. The question, therefore, relates to one phase of the work, and that concerns the productiveness or non-productiveness of the pecan shoots when worked on hickory.

This matter is of vital importance to all those persons who are contemplating, or who have already begun to work over native hickory to the improved varieties of pecans. It is unfortunate that this question cannot be definitely settled at this time. The settlement of the question beyond the shadow of a doubt must be postponed one or two years, due to the fact that very little work along this line was attempted until two or three years ago.

For the benefit of those who have already budded trees and others who wish to take up the work, I wish to give all the data I have been able to collect up to the present time. This includes a brief history of individual trees grown in different sections of the country, under different climatic conditions. I am also pleased to present for inspection by the Association what I believe to be the first collection of pecans borne on hickory stock—including four named varieties—that has ever been gotten together. These nuts show to disadvantage on account of having to be gathered before matured and also on account of the severe drought that prevailed during most of the past summer.

The first man in Texas (as far as I have been able to learn) to bud the pecan on hickory stock, was Mr. J. F. Leyendecker, of New Ulm, Tex. During the spring of 1900 he budded a few pecans on hickory stock. Only two buds lived and one of these was blown off by the Galveston storm that fall, while the other has done no good on account of standing near a cedar brake which robs the tree of all the surplus moisture and food.

In 1903 Mr. Leyendecker did some more budding, which resulted in his securing one tree that was a perfect specimen of top working. This tree, which was of the Egg-shell variety, began bearing in 1905, and in 1907 produced eight pounds of nuts. In 1908 a light crop was borne, while in 1909, 1910 and 1911, heavy crops were set, but few nuts were matured on account of natural causes such as storms and drought. Judging this tree from the actual number of nuts it has borne, one would not get a very favorable impression of the bearing qualities of pecan on hickory. I wish to call your attention to the fact, however, that the tree has set, during its six years of bearing life, four heavy crops and two light ones, and that the causes which prevented its maturing three of its heavy crops, also prevented the native pecans in that vicinity from bearing. It set a very heavy crop this year but will mature only a few nuts, due to the severe drought and hail storm which did considerable damage to all fruit and nut trees in that vicinity. This tree has been under the careful observation of Miss Carrie Leyendecker since her father's death several years ago, and she is of the opinion "that pecans on hickory will do as well as pecans on pecan." I have in my collection some nuts from this tree, also a sample of the same variety grown on pecan stock budded the same year. It will readily be seen that those on pecan stock are larger, but Miss Leyendecker gives the following reason for the difference in size: "I am sending you a sample of pecans borne on hickory stock. I am also enclosing a branch of the tree to show you how the hail-storm served it. I think that is why the nuts are not as large as the nuts grown on the pecan stock, as the tree budded on hickory stock stands out in the nursery in the open field about 500 yards from the house. This tree seems ill-fated. The other tree (that is, the pecan) stands about ten feet from our house, on the south-west corner, and was protected from the storm somewhat, as it came from the north-west. If you will notice the branch, you can see how much the tree grew before the storm

and what a feeble growth it has made all the balance of the season. In fact, the storm served all of our nursery stock and also all of our bearing fruit stock the same way."

Mr. H. A. Halbert, of Coleman, Tex., has made a specialty of budding pecan on hickory, as well as upon pecan, in a number of sections of the state. In 1906 he worked over some hickories to the Halbert variety for Mr. W. L. Watkins, of Tyler, Tex. One of these trees bore a few nuts in 1908, more in 1909 and about ten pounds in 1910. Another tree, budded to the same variety in 1907, bore about one peck of pecans in 1910. Still another tree, budded during the summer of 1908, bore three nuts in 1910, and set about one hundred nuts for the season 1911.

In 1908 experiments were started at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas in top-working the pecan on the hickory. The work was done on a hickory ridge about three miles from the campus. The soil is poor and the growth of hickory not as thrifty as in East Texas proper. The trees were cut back by my classes in practice work. Most of the budding was done by Mr. G. E. Blackman, at that time a student in the Horticultural Department.

The following table will show the results from most of the budding done in 1908:

| Variety | Time of Budding | No. of Buds Inserted | No buds Set | P. C. |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|---------|
| Rome | June, 1908 | 110 | 60 | 54 |
| Columbian | June, 1908 | 14 | 7 | 50 |
| Kincaid | Sept. 1908 | 30 | 5 | 17 |
| Centennial | June, 1908 | 39 | 20 | 51 |
| Texas Prolific | June, 1908 | 10 | 5 | 50 |
| Pride of the Coast | June, 1908 | 19 | 10 | 52 |
| Bolton | June, 1908 | 10 | 5 | 50 |
| Total | | 232 | 112 | Avg. 48 |

The small per centage of Kincaid buds to take was undoubtedly due, to a considerable extent, to the dry weather at that time of the year.

There was more budding done in 1908, but no careful records were kept of the work. The majority of the buds set, forced out in 1909 and made a remarkable growth during the season, some of them, in fact, becoming top-heavy, necessitating their being headed back.

Several of the trees blossomed in 1910, but no nuts were set. All of the trees continued to make a healthy, vigorous growth until the latter part of the summer of 1910, when the drouth became so severe that a number of them died. I should also add that several hickories without pecan tops died on account of the dry weather. The trees have made a strong, healthy growth this summer. Additional budding was done during the summers of 1909 and 1910, and a good per centage gotten to live.

During the summer of 1909, Mr. Blackman did some budding for Judge Frank Guinn, of Rush, Tex. Both Texas and Coast varieties were used in this work. Judge Guinn reports that several trees set nuts this spring, but all have been dropped, on account of the drouth, except a few on a tree budded to the Tucker (a promising local variety.) I have in my collection pecans from this tree as well as from the mother tree. I visited Judge Guinn's grove this summer and was very much impressed by the remarkably vigorous and healthy growth his trees had made. Although located on a very high hill, his trees show very little effects from the drouth, which was one of the worst that this section has ever experienced.

Mr. C. W. Wood, of Swan, Tex., has also been successful in budding the pecan on hickory. The following letter has just been received from him: "I am sending you today ten pecans each of the crop of 1910 and 1911. The first crop was borne two years from the budding and are of the Halbert variety. The most of my trees have died, caused by the severe drouth of the last two years."

Dr. N. D. Smith, of Jonesboro, La., has just sent me a sample of the Money-maker variety, which fruited on hickory stock two years from the bud. As this letter is so full of interest, I am going to quote it in full. He says: "I send you by today's mail two pecans from my Moneymaker bud on hickory. The two I send are not quite as large as some on the bud, but I wanted those for specimen nuts; also, they do not show the Moneymaker shape as well as some of the others. They are not as mature as I expected to find them. I think Mr. James claims the variety begins to ripen with him about the 20th of September, but these will not be matured for a month yet. This bud was set the 16th of March, 1909, on second growth hickory. I favor this variety strongly for use on hickory, for I know it blooms right, early bearer, prolific, pretty size and shape. Believe you would be safe in recommending this variety to the East Texas growers. Will give you the result of a little experiment I made last winter. About the 1st of December, 1910, I went to the swamp and selected ten small hickory bushes from three and one-half to five feet high; bushes from three and one-half to five feet high; Had them taken up carefully and transplanted near my house. About March 10th 1911—about three months later— I chip budded them, using Stuart buds. Two of the bushes failed to grow; six forced the Stuart buds, making a growth from six inches to two feet. The other two failed to force the pecan buds but grew hickory sprouts nicely. I consider the result good, in fact, so well pleased am I with the result that this winter I expect to set four and a half acres the same way. In budding these next spring will use Moneymaker buds altogether."

In addition to these reports, a considerable number of other people in different parts of the country have been budding the pecan on hickory for the past two or three years, so that the next year or two should be sufficient to tell beyond a doubt as to the success of working the pecan on hickory stock as a commercial proposition.

There are a number of features that will undoubtedly influence to a considerable extent the successful bearing of the pecan on hickory stock. Among these may be mentioned, the variety of hickory used for stock, the character of the stock; that is, whether from second growth hickory or seedlings, and the local climatic and soil conditions.

There are a number of distinct varieties of hickory. It is quite probable that one or two of these will be found to give much better results than others. This will be found not only in the healing of the wounds caused by the removal of the top but also in the direct influence of the stock on the pecan top.

The character of the stock is very important. A great deal of our native hickory is from second growth; that is, sprouts from stumps of old trees that have been cut down. Wherever these sprouts have failed to develop a good root system they are ble seedling stock or else those with a good root very undesirable for top-working. As far as possible system should be selected for budding.

The hickory is very often found on high, dry, sandy ranges, while of course, a pecan is indigenous to our low lands. It is quite probable that it will be found that our frequent summer droughts will influence the bearing of pecans worked on hickory stock where they are located on high sandy ranges more than pecans on hickory on low lands; in fact, my experience already goes to show that a larger percentage of buds were gotten to set and much better growth will be made where the hickory is located on rather low, moist, well-drained soil.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the experiments already made, in my judgment, tend to show that wherever available, the native pecan is a more desirable stock than hickory, but where the latter alone is indigenous one would be thoroughly justified in working it over to improved varieties of pecans. The results so far indicate strongly that the pecan will bear successfully when properly worked on the right kind of hickory stock.

MR. EDWARDS GROWS REMINISCENT

Editor Nut Grower:

Was pleased to note your removal. You are now at a place that several people in the world have heard about. By the way, this revives a whole lot of old memories. Away back in February, 1864, the 32d Georgia Regiment, of which I was a member, struck camp Pacotaligo, S.C., and pulled out for Florida,

to meet a Federal force that was heading towards Lake City, from Jacksonville.

There was a hostile meeting at Olustee (Ocean Pond) on February 20, in which a good many people were hurt. The company to which I belonged was on the skirmish line and helped to open the ball: Company loss, 35 out of 56 men; regimental loss, a full third out of 500. The Federals returned to Jacksonville and we followed to Cedar creek about 8 miles west from that place.

In April on our return trip, we marched over land along a road said to lay through the Okefenokee Swamp. We crossed the St. Mary's river at Trader's Hill, and struck what was then the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, at a little spot in the pine woods called Tebeauville, which is not now on the map. At this point was a graded bed for a railroad, crossing the S. A. & G., and I have always thought that this beautiful spot in the pine woods grew into the present city of Wayercross, but am not sure.

From Blackshear on westward to Valdosta, where we left the railroad on our way to Florida, the country, as I remember it was above average piney woods. We rode on open boxcars and the boys fired a great many shots at the black fox-squirrels that scampered up the pines at the train passed through long stretches of woods. Finally some of them in a spirit of recklessness began to shoot at the glass nonconductors that supported the telegraph wires. They missed the squirrels, but the number of broken glasses was surprising. This caused the officers to stop the fun.

At Blackshear, I remember that when our train stopped it was almost mobbed by the ladies of the place, who brought to us provisions and dainties to which our Confederate appetites had long been strangers. Some of those Blackshear girls were wonderfully pretty and a lot of us youngsters who were single, would have given our interest in the earth for a stay of 24 hours.

As well as memory serves, there was no Wayercross then; if there was we passed it in the night, for our train did not make fast time and it was in the afternoon when we reached Blackshear on the way to Florida. And to think, the vast pine solitudes of that day, one being mustered into service of civilization as pecan orchards within the life-time of many who passed through them in that spring of '64; going from a primitive wilderness to the highest development of horticulture almost at a bound. Verily, it does seem that every part of the world is good for something, when we learn what to do with it.

The same kind of development is going on in Southern Texas. The great cactus and chapparal stretches in what is known as the Brownville country are leaping at once from desert to garden. The application of water to those arid soils lends a pro-

ductiveness which would have been considered incredible a few years ago. The irrigation ditches supplied by streams and artesian wells are serving as arteries to awaken a dead desert into life. Enterprising spirits from the whole country are gathering there, and are doing wonders with vegetables, citrus fruits, sugar cane and even cotton. They are also making beginnings with the pecan, and one incurs little hazard in predicting that this in line they will find their most gratifying surprise. An arid atmosphere, with the month of April nearly always dry, a fertile soil and water at command, go far to insure regular and abundant crops, when the right varieties have been found. With dry weather during the flowering season in spring, there will be nothing to interfere with the drift of pollen and the fecundation of bearing flowers. Like the region about Waveross, the Brownsville country is below the line of dangerous frosts in Spring, and ten years hence we may expect a pretty rivalry between two widely separated sections of our wonderfully big country.

The pecan fever is catching, as much so as measles or any other epidemic. My correspondence indicates that the Californians are trying another time. Long years ago, unsatisfactory experiments with seedling trees discouraged the culture of the pecan; but they have picked their flints and are now going at it with budded and grafted stock. With their mild climate, irrigation, and enlightened methods of cultivation, the probabilities of success are greatly in their favor. Not only the Californians, but the men of Oregon are on inquiry, and I shall venture the prophecy of success for both.

Here in North Texas, we are entering upon the new year in better spirits than ever before. The worst drouth in 40 years is over and we have a good season in the ground. Even the drouth was not without educational uses. So far as my information goes, no cultivated trees were lost. Where they were of bearing age and the cultivation good, the trees not only pulled through but brought their nuts to excellent size. Our lands here are very rich and the presence of innumerable thousands of native trees proves their natural adaptation both to soil and climate.

My coast-raised varieties on Texas stocks are making beginnings in bearing that meet every reasonable expectation. They are not as precocious as some of our best Texans, but there is no ground for complaint. The Mobile and Columbian filled as well as any nuts on my place. The very straggling growth of the Columbian gives poor promise of productiveness, but the fact of its nuts filling well, seems to argue in favor of our soil. So certain do I feel on this point, that I am arranging to give the Nelson a trial, by top-working on good-sized trees both bottom and upland, so as to get early results.

There are other well tended trees nearby, and after summing up, I find myself drifting towards the conclusion that there is more in the man than in the variety. Plantings will be larger this year, and there will be more new tops put on native trees than ever before.

Looking back to the years of my first efforts in pecan culture, when long-time friends seemed to listen to me as one on his way to an institution for the care of the feeble-minded, it is not easy to suppress feelings that savor somewhat of vanity. With the foundations now laid, the same number of years, should be far richer in returns. It seems a little odd that elderly men are most interested in the nut industry. The young fellows can't wait, but they will wait, and with the average of human yeissitude, most of them will have less than a nut orchard twenty years hence.

Dallas, Texas. CLAS. L. EDWARDS.

PECAN CULTURE IN THE NORTH

By WM. N. ROPLER, Petersburg, Va.

A Paper read at the meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association.

The successful production of large southern pecans in far northern climates can hardly be looked for except under the most favorable conditions of soil, location, and season. There seems no good reason for planting southern pecans in the far North except in an experimental way; for there are northern varieties now being propagated that are the equal of most of the standard southern sorts in quality and very little below them in size. They will prove to be as large or larger in the North than the southern varieties grown in the same locality, and much more apt to bear regularly.

The method used in propagating the hardy types is important. Budding and root-grafting each has its advocates among pecan growers in the South, and this would indicate that there is no great difference between the trees propagated by these two methods when they are planted in that section. But based on results with several hundred specimens, root-grafted pecan trees are not desirable for planting in northern climates.

During the past six years there have been grown in a nursery in the eastern part of Virginia, near Petersburg, about 2,000 root-grafted trees of eight southern varieties of pecans and one Virginia variety including Stuart, Van Deman, Moneymaker, and Mantura. All these trees are worthless. None of them, though they have been cared for, has ever been considered by the grower fit to dig and transplant. Most of these trees suffer winter injury each year, many of them being killed back to the graft union. Those that do not die below the ground grow out the following summer, only to be killed

back again the next winter or spring. Those damaged only a part of the way down the trunks, even when not badly injured, do not recover promptly. Several hundred budded trees grown during the same period in adjoining rows have been entirely free from winter injury. The grafts and buds were inserted on stocks from northern and southern nuts.

A thousand budded and root-grafted trees received from six southern nurserymen were planted in orchards in the same locality. A very large percentage of the budded trees died. Many of the root-grafted trees that survived are making poor growth; most of the budded trees are strong and vigorous. The only trees of the Virginia varieties ever reported winter-killed were root-grafted.

No root-graft of the northern types on northern stocks have been made in Virginia, but root-grafts of Indiana varieties on southern stocks transplanted there winter-kill badly. Several Indiana trees root-grafted on southern stocks and in their second years' growth in the nursery were winter-killed in Florida last season. Not a single budded Indiana tree in Virginia suffered any winter whatever, although the buds were grown on southern as well as on northern stocks. All the root-grafted Indiana trees transplanted at Petersburg during the past two years have died from winter injury.

Northern types root-grafted on northern stocks not having been tested, no definite information can be given, of course; but with all southern varieties winter-killing in the North, when root-grafted on either northern or southern stocks, and the Virginia variety winter-killing when root-grafted on southern or northern stocks, and the Indiana varieties winter-killing both in the North and in the South when root-grafted on southern stocks, it seems reasonable to presume that the northern varieties root-grafted on northern stocks will also winter-kill. The stocks of the root-grafted trees are seldom injured. They send up sprouts except in cases where the graft union is so far beneath the surface of the soil that after the grafted part is killed the stock is too deep to grow out.

Not a single tree out of a total of 40,000 seedlings in Virginia grown from northern nuts planted during a period of six years has ever been found affected by winter injury; practically all the trees out of 50,000 or more grown in the same locality from southern nuts planted during the same years had their tops affected by winter injury the first, and most of them the second year of their growth; but no injury after the second season has been noted.

With the view of making southern varieties better adapted to planting in northern area, experiments have been made in propagating them on stocks from northern nuts. This stock has thus far proved unsatisfactory for southern varieties either budded or root-grafted. The trees from northern

nuts go dormant earlier in the fall and remain dormant later in the spring than trees from southern nuts. Northern trees in the nursery rows in early spring, in a perfectly dormant condition, are in striking contrast with the southern trees and their fresh, green foliage. Though the growing period in the North is nearly a fourth shorter for the northern than for the southern varieties, the native trees in trees there during the same season. Northern varieties budded on northern stocks grown at Petersburg the past summer made nearly as much growth during one season as root-grafted trees of the same varieties on southern stocks grown in Florida two seasons. The trees at Petersburg were from dormant buds set the previous fall. They were just starting into growth in May when the trees in Florida had made a growth of six to twelve inches.

The northern seedlings in the North make better the South, as far as has been observed. When the growing period begins in the northern climate, the native trees respond at once to the quick growing season and out-grow the trees that have been accustomed to a slower growing climate. When their growing period is over, they begin promptly their preparation for the winter. The long, slow growing climate of the South does not seem to give the quick growing tree of the North an opportunity for its greatest growth at the important period. There appears to be too much difference between the growing habits of the Southern and the Northern pecans for either to be suitable stock upon which to grow the other.

Two choice trees of Moneymaker and one of Stuart all well grown and giving every promise of success, were selected out of a large number of these varieties budded on northern stocks, and were transplanted in orchard two years ago for experiment. The Moneymaker trees have made little growth and the Stuart tree practically none. All have an unhealthy appearance and are left standing only for further experiments.

The section of Virginia in which these experiments have been made affords very severe climatic tests. The temperature in winter sometimes goes below zero, the temperature in spring is variable, changing suddenly from warm to freezing. Pecan trees seem able to endure almost any degree of cold when they are in a thoroughly dormant condition. The winter-killing from which they often suffer in the South as well as in the North, is due to the effect of sudden freezing temperatures following warm periods in winter or spring.

Only well grown, vigorous pecan trees should be planted in the North. It is a waste of time and money to plant indifferent pecan trees in any locality, and especially in a locality where they have to contend with severe climatic conditions. The

(Continued on page 47.)

THE NUT-GROWER

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NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

Pecan meats, pecan butter, pecan ice cream and other delectable pecan preparations are beginning to arrive. May they increase and remain permanently.

"The Care of Pecan Trees" will be the title of a practical paper by Mr. L. B. Wright, of Cairo, Ga., which will appear in an early issue of *The Nut-Grower*.

A loyal subscriber in Mississippi writes in renewing her subscription, "I am so eager to read every bit of each copy. Every thing in the way of support we had was destroyed by fire in June and I have had to economize in every way, but do not feel I can cut out my 'Nut-Grower'."

One of the notable features of the Mobile convention, was the part taken in the arrangements and program by the ladies. An increasing number of ladies have joined the ranks of the association in the past few years, and the industry, is proving attractive to them both in a culinary and investment way.

The date for the 1912 Convention of the National Nut Grower's Association is to be later in the season than last year. There is a desire on the part of some to see the products, fresh from orchards, while those who prefer to see the trees carrying their load of nuts prefer an earlier date. Florida nurserymen also like to have the date early.

Jackson County, Mississippi, claims the distinction of being the home of more of the leading varieties of pecans than any other locality. While their list embraces some good nuts which are not widely known, still the popular leading kinds such as Stuart, Schley, Success, Pabst, Alley, Russell and Delmas are enough to hold the palm for years to come.

Charles L. Edwards, of Texas has labored faithfully to arouse that State to a proper appreciation

of the pecan as a commercial factor on the lines so popular in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, as well as in Louisiana and Mississippi. In a recent letter he expresses encouragement as indicated by the following extract:

"Interest in the nut industry continues to increase. I am called on constantly to inspect lands with native pecan growth, which the owners intend to give new tops. There is also a better demand for instruction in pecan work than in any season hitherto. It does seem that Texas is beginning to discover its native pecan acres."

Some interesting figures are found in the pecan nursery operations. Taking one acre as the unit it shows that the seed costs about seventy-five dollars, as choice seed nuts usually cost as much as twenty-five cents a pound. This makes 300 pounds, or if they average eighty nuts to the pound, about 25,000 nuts. This contemplates rows three and a half feet apart while the seedlings stand from six to eight inches apart in the row. Twenty thousand seedlings would be a good stand. About 20 per cent of them would make choice trees, about as many more would be good stock, while the balance would be seconds, scrubs, unfit for orchard planting. However, too many of these discarded trees are sold at the price of good stock, by the traveling tree pedler. Many nurserymen consign this stock to the trash heap and burn it.

While the increase in orchard planting is still limited to the supply of trees, nurseries are being established at many points and development companies are growing their own trees to an increasing extent, the public interest is growing still more rapidly. An era of phenomenal operations would surely result, were it not for the fact that really encouraging results, now beginning to appear from the commercial orchards are not up to the highly colored prospects, estimated from exceptional yields, of individual trees in favorable seasons. One other fact is being demonstrated, and that is the fancy price so widely advertised by the promoters, applies only in special and favorable channels, and are not being realized to the grower who now produces the standard varieties by the thousand pounds.

Several years ago *The Nut-Grower* called attention to the availability of the cut-over pine lands of the South for pecan culture. The *Lumber Trade Journal*, of New Orleans, reproduced the article in full, and since that time, if not before, has conducted a regular department for reporting actual work and achievements in bringing these lands into cultivation. The pecan is proving one of the strongest elements in attracting attention to the general agricul-

LA GRANDE HOTEL

Waycross, Ga.

ral value of these lands. The *Journal* recently said:

The present year has been a most remarkable one in so far as it relates to the development of cut-over yellow pine and the reclamation of the swamp lands of the South. This is true especially of the former as hundreds of new farmers have taken up the cudgels of industry on tracts of land formerly utilized by sawmill concerns for securing merchantable timber, and so far the showing on these new farms is all that could be desired, not alone as to crops but as to financial returns as well. This is especially true in the cut-over land areas of Texas and Louisiana, while Mississippi and Alabama are not far behind in the excellency of their showing.

Possibly at the present time there is more interest being manifested in pecans than in any other variety of tree fruits and that this is true is shown by the acreage that is being planted along the various lines of railroad traversing Western Louisiana and Eastern Texas. This interest in pecan culture is manifested because of the results of scattered orchards throughout the country and it is hoped that it will continue to improve as there is no variety of tree culture that yields the returns pecans will, and certain it is that there is nothing in the realms of agriculture in all of its phases that does anywhere near as well.

PECAN CULTURE IN THE NORTH

(Continued from page 45.)

size of the tree is less important than its root system and vigor. The purchaser of trees grown on thin, sandy soil, with the root system consisting almost entirely of straight tap roots, destitute of laterals, need not expect success. Most of these trees will die early, and many of those that live will linger on for several seasons without making much growth, tiring out the patience of the planter.

It has been found that it costs more to grow pecan nursery trees in the North than in the South, but it is believed that planters in the North will find that these trees have a value which will far offset their additional cost.

Some of the methods of propagation and care are slightly different in the North from those that usually obtain in the South. But it is not practicable to go into the details connected with this work. The facts that have been mentioned are those that are believed to be of most importance for consideration by persons planting pecan trees in the North. Those who have gone thus far with the work upon which the conclusions are based are continuing as earnestly as they began.

GRAND LAND ALLOTMENT IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

25,000 Acres of the Richest Lands in the South to be thrown open for Settlement. Allotment will be made in the order in which applications are received.

Sandy loam soil, with top-soil resting on a sub-soil of rich, sandy clay. Light and responsive, easily worked and superior to all others for general purposes. Adapted to all the staple crops, such as corn, cotton, oats, sugar-cane, early vegetables and truck of every variety, including canteloupes and watermelons. In the very heart of the paper-shell pecan district and suited to fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, grapes and persimmons. Also adapted to stock-raising dairying and poultry. Level and entirely free from stones and rocks. Sufficiently rolling for good drainage.

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We are prepared to plant a limited acreage of Paper Shell Pecan Groves, using the best varieties of budded or grafted trees, 20 trees to the acre. We prepare and fence the land and give the trees the best kind of scientific cultivation and care for a period of five years.

Our charge, including land, is \$170 per acre.

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Pecan Growing MADE EASY
by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

Made Profitable
By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees
are Models
ROOT and TOP

Our Varieties are Best
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

THE Griffing Bros. Co.
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We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

ROSES

Last Year's Almond Crop

The almond situation for 1911 in California was rather a peculiar one. Early reports from Europe indicated great damage to the almond crop there, and frosts and heavy rains in some districts of California practically ruined the crop there, while other districts produced a good crop.

The California crop for 1911 did not exceed 1,700 tons, and this was largely of the softshell class, the papershells were rather light.

The quality of the crop was good so far as softshells are concerned, but rather below the average for papershell varieties. Unusually high prices prevailed for the papershell varieties. This, no doubt, was due in considerable part to the organization of the growers and the maintenance of the market, lending stability and eliminating speculation. The failure of the Princess papershell crop in France also had a great deal to do with this. The Tarragona crop in Spain was a normal crop and this made it very difficult to get the high prices wanted by growers for the softshell varieties.

A highly interesting experiment is to place a pecan kernel on the point of a knife and hold it over a lighted match. Note the character of the combustion and the length of time the kernel will burn.

The Dying Hickory Trees

Within the past ten years a large percentage of the hickory trees have died in various sections throughout the northern tier of states from Wisconsin to Virginia. (Continued on page 56.)

Nuts Grown in America

Next to the pecan in commercial value to the United States is the Persian walnut, which is more frequently termed the English

Linden Plantation for Sale

Situated just opposite the town of Jeanerette, La., a hustling place. Property fronts for 2 1-2 miles on the main road from town to a large lake and is well suited for cutting up into small holdings.

Rich alluvial land, the sugar-bowl of America. Large sugar refineries near by, where cane commands a good price.

Immense pecan trees now growing on the place, showing what they can do. 750 acres of cleared land and 1300 acres of timber. Could add another 160 acres of cleared land ripe for sub-dividing into town lots if wanted.

If planted with pecans a good income could be made by planting cane between the trees.

There are now 500 acres in pecans near this property and trees for planting could be secured at that place.

Terms will be given if desired.

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY.
Bloomington, Ill.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

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Growers and shippers of
**Fancy Paper Shell
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**Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale**

Grafted Pecan Trees Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
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Bayview Pecan Nursery

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

F.H.LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE—A highly improved tract of 80 1-2 acres; splendidly located; 30 acres in pedigreed pecans; a variety of fruit and grape vines. Terms easy, price on application. Owner wishes to reinvest proceeds of sale in pecans in same locality. Particulars on request. Information Department, The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga. 1-x

FOR SALE. One-half interest in 3356 acre high, rolling, alluvial plantation; fair improvements. 10,000 bearing native pecan trees, many of them grafted into finest paper shell, close to the famous James pecan groves, eastern Louisiana. 18,000,000 feet hardwood timber. Richest land I have ever seen. 1,000 acres will grow finest alfalfa without drainage. I want good man with \$5,000 cash to help me develop into fine stock and pecan plantation. There is a fortune in this in five years. This is no ordinary proposition. Address G. W. Simmons, Quebec, La.

Wanted

WANTED—HIGH GRADE PECAN INVESTMENT SALESMEN for a preferred stock which is convertible into a Southern farm home at option of holder; absolutely new financial plan—very attractive; largest agricultural project in the world; liberal commission offer. Write fully, E. H. CLARK, Box 295, Waycross, Ga.

WANTED—Five thousand pecan trees four to five feet, leading varieties, for December delivery. What have you? Grove City Pecan Company, Putney, Ga. 2-2

Miscellaneous

TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants; correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

DETAILED INFORMATION regarding several large tracts of land suitable for pecan orchard development and which can be purchased at advantageous prices can be furnished by the Information Department of The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

SAMPLE NUTS of many leading varieties, for study or exhibition purposes, supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Waycross, Ga.

walnut. This is grown extensively in many parts of the country. Some of the Persian walnut trees in this country are very old and are still bearing nuts. In Germantown, Pa., in Princeton, N. J., and in Georgetown, D. C., there are Persian walnut trees still in flourishing condition that are known to be over a hundred years old. Near Lancaster, Pa., a number of these old trees have been found which produce nuts of such exceptional quality that the Department of Agriculture has lately undertaken to use them for propagation purposes.

Almonds are among the nuts which are now being raised extensively in this country and their quality and size has become so improved that many domestic almonds are better than the imported ones. So far, almond culture for commercial purposes has been confined chiefly to California and some southwestern states. It has been said that the almond resembles the peach tree and will grow wherever the peach does, but this statement has not been borne out by experiments. The almond requires a longer season and the late frost in most of the states hinders the development of the blossom into the nut. The Department of Agriculture is now engaged upon some experiments calculated to render the almond more hardy, since in many respects it is the most desirable food nut upon the market.

While the old-fashioned familiar nuts, including black walnuts, butternuts and hickory nuts, are still in demand by the trade, there is much less interest in growing them on the part of the farmers than for the other varieties. No reason for this can be given other than the fact that it is habitual to prefer the novelty to the staple product. Much experimental work is now being done in the way of improving these trees and there is a growing tendency to increase their production.—Fredrick J. Haskin.

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One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

The Coe-Mortimer Company SPECIAL IMPORTERS
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CHARLESTON, S. C.

\$800 Income

From Four
Acres of
our Pecan
Land in We
year. We
have more
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Waycross, Georgia

Pictures of Pecans our Specialty

Items of Interest

It is because nut meats are rich in protein and fat that they make such nutritious and palatable food.

Italy's exports of almonds to the United States in 1909 amounted to 4,254,407 pounds; in 1910, 7,504,434 pounds.

Nut kernels furnish a high amount of nutritive material in proportion to other weight. They are, in fact, concentrated food!

The authorities of Santa Barbara county, California, solved the problem of gathering the walnut crop last season by arranging for the vacation of school children at the time of harvest.

Lampasas, Texas, reports that the demand for fancy pecans last season was greater than the supply. The crop was about half the normal yield and prices for fancy stock were about a third higher than for the previous season.

When eaten in the green state the almond is delicious; that is when the seed is fully formed, but before the hull is hardened. With us it is seldom eaten that way, but upon the European table in the early summer green almonds are a common article of diet.

Pecan Trees that are Properly Grown is my Specialty

**Budded and Grafted
Trees of the Best Var-
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Write for prices
of trees and infor-
mation as to
growing and care
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Furniture from us is easy to get
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SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

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PECANS

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\$20,000 Clear Profit

IN A YEAR. This is what one man made by combining Poultry and Nuts. It is easy money if you start right. We furnish the "Brains."

American Hen Magazine, Chicago
35c per year; single copy, 5c; descriptive literature free.

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Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

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The Brazil-nut Industry

(From The London Times South American Supplement.)

The vegetable wealth of two states of Brazil in particular, Para and Amazonas, is fairly well indicated by the fact that the exportation of "castanhas," or brazil-nuts, is considered by Paraenses and Amazonenses a somewhat trifling affair, and indeed the collection of the nuts is hardly taken seriously when rubber is fetching a good price. Yet these two states exported in 1908 some 8,200 tons of these nuts, worth about 230,000 pounds and in 1907, a record year, divided fairly evenly between them a quarter of a million pounds from this almost despised source.

But when, as in 1907, the price of rubber has been "put down" to a point which makes profitable production impossible, and labor is consequently more plentiful, the "castanheiro" receives more attention. It is a tree averaging 100 feet in height, branchless for some forty feet above the ground, and bearing for its size little foliage. The nuts as we know them are contained in a spherical shell, thick and hard, and usually about seven inches in diameter, attached to the branch by a short stem which withers gradually as the fruit ripens. Opposite the stem is the "tampa" or lid, a provision of Nature which rather suggests human agency. This lid usually, but not always, comes away when the shell falls, and sometimes while it still hangs on the tree, in which case the ten or twenty nuts so neatly packed in it are scattered for some distance. In the Amazon basin exist large tracts of land covered so thickly with these trees that there is an element of danger in the collection of the nuts, as may be realized by any one who, standing in a "castanhal," hears heavy shells crash through boughs and branches and reach the soft earth with

White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Price, \$2.75

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

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Fruit Trees

Shade Trees

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Field Grown Rose Bushes

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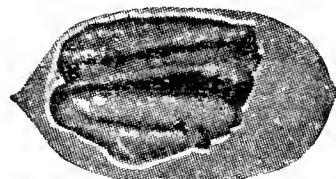
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C. F. BARBER.

J. E. BARBER,

President.

Secretary.



New Plan

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

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WATCH US GROW

Paper Shell Pecan
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We have the best varieties. Get the best.

GULF STATES PECAN NURSERY

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PECANS

BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List

Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

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Traversed by the

**Atlanta,
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Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.

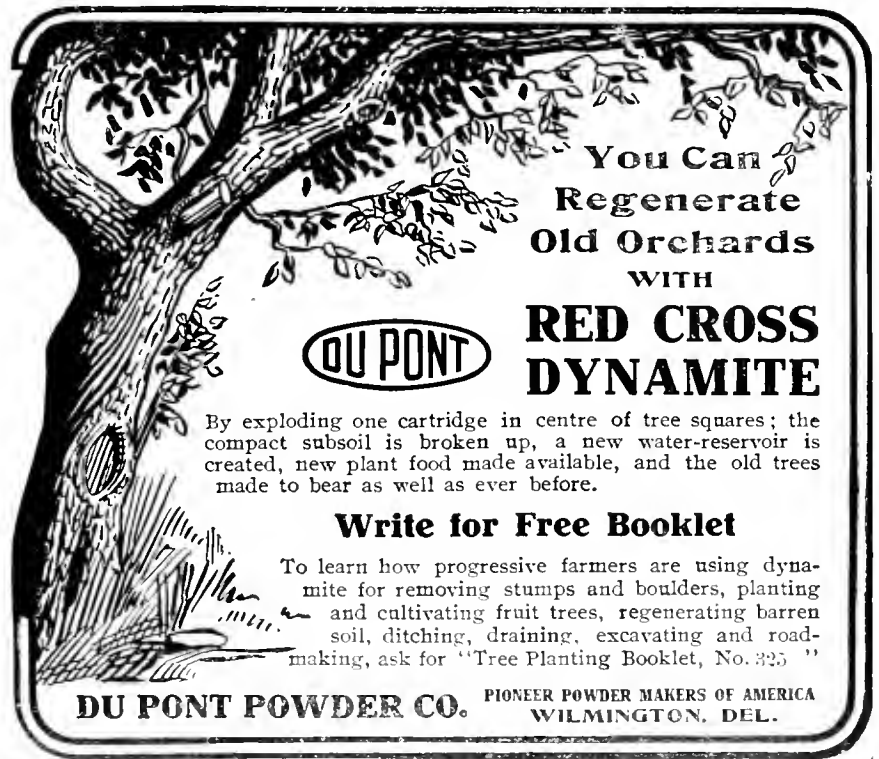


All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.



For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
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General Passenger Agent
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Regenerate
Old Orchards
WITH
RED CROSS
DYNAMITE**

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By exploding one cartridge in centre of tree squares; the compact subsoil is broken up, a new water-reservoir is created, new plant food made available, and the old trees made to bear as well as ever before.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Tree Planting Booklet, No. 325"

**DU PONT POWDER CO. PIONEER POWDER MAKERS OF AMERICA
WILMINGTON, DEL.**

a third and an occasional sharp report as the lid bursts off.

The nuts are gathered in baskets, or in any receptacle that may be handy, including the ubiquitous kerosene tin. In canoes, large or small, in lighters, launches, and other river craft they reach Belon or Manaus, small lots usually being united and consigned to one agent. Here they are sold at auction, the auctioneer distributing among the buyers of produce a sort of broad-sheet announcing, for instance, that "at 3 p. m. will be sold 200 hectolitres (45 tons) of large nuts from the river Trombetas, belonging to various owners and arrived per steamboat Fulana." In the auction room the representatives of the various exporters congregate at the hour mentioned, some sufficiently interested in the sale to desire an independent sampling, cutting in half with a heavy knife 50 or 100 nuts from a bag, and occasionally recoiling from the odor of an over-ripe specimen; others, who are there with the object of preventing the acquisition by rivals of a cheap parcel, chafing at the necessity of leaving for the purpose

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

their legitimate business of rubber buying. The auctioneer repeats his written announcement, adding that a sample he has taken gave four bad and one heated out of 100. Bidding begins, say, at 10 milreis and ends at 21—the milreis just now is 17d—and the buyer, having suffered the formal congratulations of the present, arranges for prompt shipment, as the river boat which brought the consignment is due to leave for another trip in five days or so.

Down in the port the half-naked laborers work hard at the transshipment, intoning their chant: "There goes one! Two! Three! Four!" and so on. In the forenoon hold the second mate directs operations, with advice from the captain. The correct placing in the heaps of long ventilators, which may be described as square intervals along their sides, is a wooden tick with holes cut at

very necessary part of the stowing, particularly if the nuts are wet and dirty, and many a fair consignment of good nuts which in Para "cracked" only 3 per cent bad has, for lack of this precaution, arrived in Liverpool "heated" and practically worthless. And it should be remembered that in the height of the season a cargo of 500 tons is by no means rare. During the long voyage they require constant attention—turning over, etc.—and this extra trouble is usually rewarded by a bonus to the captain. On reaching Liverpool they are stored in airy warehouse, thinly scattered over the floors and until lately have only been put on the retail market at Easter, Christmas and other holiday times when their consumption was supposed to be especially seasonable. Even thus dry and oily, they are pleasant and nutritious and in great demand, but few who have eaten the nut fresh from the tree, crisp and milky would quite appreciate the stored nut.

Of the total export of 1908, 8,200 tons, the United States took 4,400, England 3,400 and Germany 400 tons. France seems to have been content with a meagre 2 cwt.

Another nut, only exported in very small quantities, is the "sapucaia," which may occasionally be bought in London. This is the fruit of a different tree of the same family, and grows in almost precisely the same manner. But the kernel is larger, its skin is slightly wrinkled, and its taste is more pronounced and somewhat sweeter. Unlike the brazil nut proper, it is not confined to the two states mentioned, but is found nearly all over Brazil, and is everywhere esteemed as a pleasant and nourishing article of food. Such small consignments as arrive in Manaus or Belém are usually sold privately, at about three times the ruling value of the brazil nut.

10,000 Satsuma Orange Trees for Sale at 10c each

The tops of these trees are very young, and are consequently small, but they have good root systems and are home grown. In a year's time they should equal trees now selling at \$60.00 per hundred. If you want to get some good trees at a very low price, write us today.

They Must be Sold at Once
The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Ltd.
Lafayette, La.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1911-12



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r
Ocean Springs, Miss.

M. DOWNEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Horses and Mules
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Pecan Grove for Sale

About 50 acres, containing 160 bearing trees and 100 young trees, occupying about 10 acres. One-fourth mile from city, fronting railroad and public road. Good 4-room dwelling and out-houses. Plum trees, grape vines, pears, peaches, figs, for family use.

Price, \$6,000

Cash, \$2,500, \$1,000 one year, \$500 two years, \$2,000 two-and-a-half years, if taken by March 1, 1912. Address

A. M. KNIGHT or R. L. SINGLETON
WAYCROSS, GA.

FOR SALE

**Pecan Groves
Pecan Trees
Pecan Nuts**

FOR SALE

GROVES

Twenty-five acres planted three years next January. Actual nuts to be seen on some of the trees. For sale at \$300 per acre, one-third cash, balance easy payments at 6 per cent interest. Choice standard varieties, selected trees, grown in my own nursery. None of these trees is more than five years old from the seed. On this tract is a two room ceiled cottage with kitchen at the rear, and small barn and cowshed. Situated less than 300 yards from town of Baconton, Mitchell county, Georgia, which is on the A. C. L. R. R., from Albany to Thomasville. Four passenger trains a day.

Also five 40 acre tracts of trees. Eight acres planted three years ago; 32 acres two years ago. There is a nice three room ceiled cottage on each of these tracts, with porch back and front, also barn and stable. For sale at \$250 per acre, same terms and same character of trees as above. Some nuts can be seen on these tracts also.

These groves immediately adjoin my original grove of some 11,500 trees, most of which are now bearing. Actual and close inspection of this property invited.

NURSERY STOCK

My Nursery stock is all sold except a limited number of Nelsons, for which I am asking \$2.00 per tree, 1 to 3 feet, 25c extra for each added foot. I paid \$5 per tree for my original Nelsons in January, 1905. Some bore at the end of four years. Last season I sold all my selected Nelson nuts at \$1.25 per pound; run of the tree at \$1.00 per pound. So far my Nelson nuts have filled satisfactorily.

NUTS

I estimate my present crop from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds, varieties consisting of Alley, Curtis, Frotscher, Georgia Giant, Nelson, Pabst, Russell, Schley, Stuart, Teche and Van Deman. Prices range, according to variety, from 50c to \$1.25 per pound.

CHAS. M. BARNWELL

Laurel Bay Farm

Baconton, Ga.

mont, and southward through the Atlantic States to central Georgia and to a greater or less extent within the entire range of natural growth of the various species.

Cause.—While there are several and sometimes complicated causes of the death of the trees, investigations by experts of the Bureau of Entomology U. S. Department of Agriculture, have revealed the fact that the hickory bark beetle is by far the most destructive insect enemy and is therefore in the majority of cases, the primary cause of the dying of the trees.

How to Recognize the Work of the Beetle.—The first evidence of the presence and work of the beetle is the premature dying or falling of a few of the leaves in July and August caused by the adult or parent beetles feeding on the bark at the base of the leaf stem, but this work alone does not kill the trees.

The next evidence of its destructive work is the dying of part of a tree or all of one or more trees. If the trees are dying from the attack of the beetles, an examination of the inner bark and surface of the wood on the main trunks will reveal curious centipede-like burrows in the bark and grooves on the surface of the wood. These are galleries and burrows of the parent beetles and of their broods of young grubs or larvae. The girdling effect of these galleries is the real cause of the death of the trees.

Habits of the Beetles.—The broods of the beetles pass the winter in the bark of the trees that die during the preceding summer and fall. During the warm days of March and April these overwintered broods complete their development to the adult winged form, which during May and June emerge through small round holes in the bark and fly to the living trees. They then attack the twigs to feed on the base of the leaves and tender bark and concentrate in the bark of the trunks and

NOTICE!

**We grow Our Own
NURSERY STOCK**

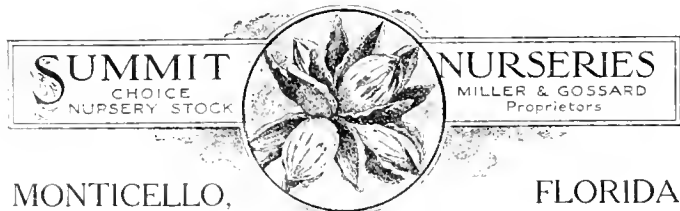
And will have for sale several thousand root grafted Pecan Trees for next fall delivery. We guarantee them. Write for prices.

**FLINT RIVER
PECAN COMPANY
Albany, :: Georgia**

Increase Pecan Orchard and Nursery

Have a few choice budded and grafted trees for sale. Varieties and prices gladly given on request.

Arthur A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.



**Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges
and Roses our Specialties**

**The Admiral Schley Pecan---the
Pecan of the Future**

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

—\$750 an Acre from Pecans—

This is a fair average profit from a Pecan grove fifteen years old, and by our plan you can secure a farm in the heart of the paper shell pecan belt and SHARE IN THE PROFITS OF OUR COMPANY UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF YOUR OWN LAND.

A Farm for the Future With Fine Profits in the Meantime

If you should NEVER want to take possession of your farm, you will have the land as security for your investment anyway, and receive big returns on your money right from the start. Only \$240.00 will secure one of these farms, where you can live out doors every day and mature three crops a year on the same land. Larger investments also accepted.

You place yourself under no obligations by writing for full particulars, and if you care to tell us how much you want to invest we will make you a DEFINITE offer by return mail.

Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Co.,
Box 295
Waycross, Georgia

branches and tops; or (d) by removing the infested bark from the trunks or logs and burning it with the branches or as fuel.

5. So far as combating the beetle is concerned it is unnecessary and a waste of time to dispose of trees or branches which have been dead 12 months or more, because the broods of the destructive beetle are not to be found in such trees.

6. Spraying the tops or branches or the application of any substance as a preventive is not to be recommended. Nothing will save a tree after the main trunk is attacked by large numbers of this beetle or after the bark and foliage begin to die.

7. The injuries to the twigs by this beetle do not require treatment.

8. The bark and wood of dying and dead trees are almost invariably infested with many kinds of bark and wood-boring insects which can do no harm to living trees. Therefore all efforts should be concentrated on the disposal of the broods of the hickory bark beetle, according to the above recommendations.

In order to insure the protection of the remaining living trees it is very important that at least a large majority of the dead infested and partially dead infested trees found within an entire community of several square miles be disposed of within a single season to kill the broods of this beetle. Therefore there should be concerted action by all owners of hickory trees.

On account of the value of the hickory for shade and nuts and for many commercial wood products it is important that the people of a community, county or state who are in any manner interested in the protection of this class of trees, should give encouragement and support to any concerted or co-operative effort on the part of the owner toward the proper control of the hickory bark beetle. - Rural World.

Riverside Park Company

**Capital Stock Paid in
\$145,000.00**

Have for sale in Riverside Park, a suburb of Waycross, in and outside city limits, a number of desirable dwelling lots, over fifty thousand dollars worth having been sold during the past four months. We have one left for you. A street car line contracted to run through this property.

They have a fifty acre tract known as Astoria, on which there are considerable improvements, such as small dwelling houses, commissary building and fences. Will sell for price of land.

They also have about fifty acres on Kettle Creek, near Waycross, which they will sell cheap.

Riverside Park Company
LaGrande Building
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Watt Hardware Company

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE

Waycross, Ga.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cutlery, Stoves
Crockery, Brick, Lime and Cement

Sporting Goods

American Fence

Pecan and Farm Lands

We handle large tracts in Georgia and Florida.
Our Georgia lands are unsurpassed for growing Pecans.

We will sell you from 500 acres to 50,000 acres.

Write for prices and descriptions.

SIRMANS REALTY COMPANY

W. E. SIRMANS, President

318-20-22 LaGrande Bldg

WAYCROSS, GA.

Books Received

First Aid to Buyers, a 32 page catalogue of roses, by the Leedle Floral Co., of Springfield, Ohio.

Little Tree Farms, a sixteen page trade catalogue by the American Forestry Co., of South Farmington, Mass.

How to make Home Grounds Beautiful is the title of an illustrated trade pamphlet by the Austin Nursery, Austin Texas.

The Skinner System of Irrigation is elaborately described in a neat 40 page pamphlet issued by the Skinner Irrigation Company, of Troy, Ohio. Much practical information, bearing on greenhouse work, as well as outdoor operations, is given.

Pecans. Second bulletin by W. N. Hutt, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh N. C. Reports the rapid growth and early fruiting of trees planted on the state test farms, with valuable comparative observation bearing on the selection of varieties for that state. Fifty illustrated pages.

Chestnuts in Tennessee

The state geological survey of Tennessee, operating in conjunction with the United States Forest Service, has issued in pamphlet form an extract from its study of forestry in that state, which deals exhaustively with the growth of chestnut. Attention is called to its value as a tanning material and its extensive propagation for this purpose is recommended. Considerable space is devoted to the methods of reproduction and the rate of growth on different soils. Emphasis is laid on the necessity for fire protection.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAYCROSS



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| CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS . . . | \$250,000.00 |
| RESOURCES | 900,000.00 |



4 per cent paid on Savings Deposits.

5 per cent paid on Time Certificates.

The only National Bank in Waycross, Ware county, and the five adjoining counties.



L. J. COOPER
President

J. W. BELLINGER
Cashier



Grafted Walnut Trees

Pecan trees are all sold for this season, but we still have a fine lot of grafted and budded English Walnut trees in extra line varieties. Our trees are all grafted on the Eastern Black Walnut stock and are the hardiest and best for eastern planting. Write for descriptive price list.

THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES

Jeanerette, La.

A Life Income

A Life Income for Yourself, Your Children and Your Children's Children!

¶ We sell five-acre tracts which we plant to best varieties of paper-shell pecan nut trees, and scientifically cultivate, fertilize, prune, spray and care for the trees for five years. During this time you have no interest or taxes to pay. The land is located within four miles of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, and there is no more healthful climate nor more beautiful home-site in America.

¶ Our terms of sale: \$20 per month. We pay you annually for side crops which we raise between the trees on your tract, 5 per cent on your monthly payments for five years, and at your option we will continue to care for your grove after five years, gathering, boxing, shipping and marketing the nuts for 10 per cent of the net profits. All moneys paid to and disbursed by the United States and Mexican Trust Company, with resources of \$2,500,000.

A. E. Stilwell . . . President
F. H. Richmond Vice-President
Matt C. Smith . . . Treasurer
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S. Z. Ruff, C. E. and L. E., Horticulturist in Charge, Tallahassee, Fla.

¶ Full particulars and copy of our contract of sale in our illustrated booklet, "Income in a Nut Shell," sent free on request.

Florida Pecan Endowment Company

(Members National Nut Growers' Association)

149 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

For Sale by **A. CLARKE SNEDEKER**

Pecan Specialist

**Member National Nut
Growers' Association**

Groves of Choicest Pedigreed Varieties of Paper Shell
Pecans.

One Acre or more to suit purchaser.

Trees now one year old.

Location is a suburb of Waycross, Ga., HOME-
STEAD, on the A. C. L. R. R. and Auto Boulevard.

Cultured, well-to-do people from North, East and
West are buying and building at this beautiful place.

Here is specialized two industries of the largest and
safest profit-earnings, viz:

PECANS and POULTRY

Land for Fruit, Farming, Trucking, etc., as well as
Pecans, for sale by the

Pecan and Poultry Specialist

A. CLARKE SNEDEKER
WAYCROSS, GA.

Write him for further particulars and FREE Treatise on Pecans and
Pecan Culture.

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

Better than Life Insurance

A Pecan Grove in South Georgia will yield a better Income and Dividend than any Insurance Company ever dared to offer

Provide for yourself, your children and your children's children by buying a ten acre tract which is not only capable of sustaining a fine pecan orchard but of raising three crops of grains and vegetables every year.

DEENWOOD FARMS The Land of Promise

Deenwood Farms are located within a few miles of the hustling city of Waycross, Georgia, a town of 16,000 inhabitants and growing like a weed. These tracts consist of ten acres each, and are sold at the rate of \$30.00 per acre on the following terms: One dollar per acre down and one dollar per acre per month till paid for. No interest nor taxes during life of contract.

It takes a pecan grove but five years to come into bearing and the nuts from these trees sell readily from 40 cents to one dollar per pound and the demand will never grow less. A twelve year old pecan grove is worth \$1,500 per acre of any man's money. Send for literature. Address

Deen Realty and Improvement Co.

WAYCROSS, - - - GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., APRIL 1912

NUMBER 4

EXTENDING THE PECAN AREA

By T. P. LITTLEPAGE, Washington, D. C.

A Paper Read at the Mobile Meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association

The subject of extending the pecan area was assigned to me by the Committee on Program, and the more I have thought on the question the more I have become interested in it. Perhaps no question has interested the horticulturist more than this question of bringing plants into harmony with new environment, and the Government of the United States has very properly spent many thousands of dollars to bring useful plants of one section of the country into successful growth in another. This is done either by bringing the plant into climatic or geographical environments as nearly as possible similar to the place of its nativity, or by careful breeding develop in the plant new attributes compatible with its new environment. Such work as this becomes of great interest "to him who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms," and of great and lasting benefit to humanity, and also of great benefit to those engaged in the industry of producing any of the particular fruits whose area is so extended.

Bringing the application of this last-named suggestion more to the subject under discussion, I want to say that in my opinion nothing is more important to the permanency of the pecan industry than the development of the pecan area in different parts of the country, and having orchards cultivated under as many different conditions as are consistent with the known probable successful area. This is important for the reason that this, more than anything else will insure a supply of pecans each year, and this will develop a public dependency upon this most valuable nut. Nothing can be more detrimental to any industry than a spasmodic and irregular supply of the product upon which that industry depends.

The consumption of the pecan is not only not yet in its infancy, but the great grand parents of the infant will not be born for fifty years yet. However, people do not eat that of which they know nothing, nor do they form an appetite for those things which they seldom taste or see.

A western pony fresh from the plains once came under my care, and after much effort I introduced

him to the luxuries of a stable, but when I threw six big long white ears of corn into the feed-box he promptly broke the halter, jumped the fence, and started on a dead run toward the land of the cactus, coyote, and insurgents. It was sometime before that pony became an "ultimate consumer," and became interested in the market reports. He had lived and grown up vigorous ponyhood without adding one cent to the price of corn, or increasing its demand, because he had never had a chance to cultivate an appetite for it.

On a certain railroad train out in Indiana is a newsboy who goes through the train with a bundle of papers and a small basket of loose peanuts, and as he goes along he throws a few peanuts into the laps of his unsuspecting, prospective purchasers. In a few minutes he comes back with peanuts to sell, and the way he rakes in the nickels bespeaks for him a Wall Street future. These more or less "classic" illustrations are directly in point, and demonstrate what I have in mind, and that is, that it pays to advertise, and the best advertisement is the taste that calls for more.

There are those who think that an extension of the pecan area will result in over-supply and low prices. Prices will no doubt decrease, and both as a prospective producer and as a regular consumer, I think they ought to decrease, as the prices of the standard varieties of pecans today are too high to stimulate general consumption, but as soon as they begin to decrease, the operation of the well-known law of economics obtains and the consumption increases, therefore a rational balance will be maintained.

The over-supply bug-a-boo has been threshed out time and again, but my opinion is that an over-supply of pecans is impossible. There may be those who differ with me, but my opinion is entirely unselfish—I carry no concealed deadly motives. I have no nuts, trees, or land for sale, but have bought all of these after mature deliberation.

Why do I say that an extension of the pecan area will not and cannot result in over-supply. First, because the pecan, like all other good things, comes

high. The eternal wisdom of things operates here again, and of the thousand of prospective growers, only the deserving will succeed. No organizations are necessary to limit those who engage in pecan planting or the acreage. It is not something that can be cornered. It takes eternal industry and ability to succeed, and somehow or other the supply of men of this character is always a little short.

Another point in this connection is that though there may be many orchards put out and properly cultivated and managed, yet there will be few, if any, that will bear every year. We hear great stories about the never-failing orchard, etc., and I know there are individual trees in a class by themselves in this respect. For example, I am propagating from a favorite tree in the Indiana group that, from good evidence, seems not to have missed a crop in eleven years and possibly longer, but I don't expect to get an orchard that will do that.

There are plenty of nature fakirs who make great representations about bearing records of pecan orchards, but "I'm from Missouri." I do not want to be misunderstood on either of the above points. I do not desire to leave a discouraging impression about the difficulties of cultivating the pecan. My observations lead me to the conclusion that no tree of any variety responds more readily or more satisfactorily to proper cultivation than the pecan, and a properly cultivated pecan orchard is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Nor do I want to cast an unwarranted cloud upon the bearing record of the pecan, for I believe many of the standard varieties excel in regularity the apple, peach, or in fact, most any of the commercial fruits. I simply want to go on record as saying that as a bearer the pecan is not infallible but has its off years.

The third and most important argument against the probability of over-production is the pecan itself. The most delicious and edible nut that nature has ever blessed mankind with—high in food value—sought by young and old, high and low, rich and poor. Other nuts may be available, but there is no substitute. We pick up an almond or walnut but turn again to the pecan—the king of them all—who marches untrammelled without a peer!

We have heard much of late about the high cost of living. Instead of joining in the general clamor, did you ever stop for a minute and do a little thinking for a change? Undoubtedly there are some artificial conditions that have to a degree unjustly contributed to the high cost of living, but the important point that occurs to me is that we are simply up against the question of feeding the great American public. Low prices of food products are gone forever. There may be temporary fluctuations, but in general we will pay for what we eat in the future. Prices of unnecessaries, such as wines tobacco, etc., will come and go, but things good to

eat will come high. How long have we been producing corn, potatoes, hogs, apples and chickens? How are the prices of these things today, and what is the prospect of an over-supply, and of any one of these there are good substitutes.

Assuming that what I have said is true, and that the pecan area should be extended, how should we go about it? Well, as was once said, "the way to to resume is to resume," and right here at the outset of this phase of the discussion I see that I am going to run into a subject which I have a deep but veiled impression you have heard before, and that is, what constitutes good pecan areas? "C't over-pine," "Alluvial?" Did you ever hear these dullest words before? Is there anyone here to whom the one sounds like the voice of an angel commingled with the gentler ripple of a silvery stream flowing over golden sands, while at the same identical moment the other sounds like the wail of a lost child. And is there some one else to whom the sounds are reversed? Well, if so, cheer up. You are both wrong. If the one region were as bad as some think and the other as good, there could be no argument—the facts would be too plain to be in doubt. To give you my honest opinion on this, I don't believe there is a living man today who knows the truth about this. It will take 100 years to demonstrate this, and then about all that will be known is that some pine lands are better than some alluvial lands and vice versa. I have seen much pine land that I know to be very fine pecan land, and I have seen thousands of acres of other pine land that wasn't fit for anything that I could see.

The reason that I mention this subject in this paper is that if the pecan is to be extended then the broad view must be taken and orchards cultivated in both sections. There are many thousand acres of fine pecan land stretching in every direction from this city (Mobile) that can be bought cheap, and what a fine thing it would be if at least a part of it could be cultivated in pecans. Over on the Mississippi and its tributaries also lies boundless acres of fine land that can be bought cheap.

If you will walk up the east side of New York City any day, you will see hundreds of boys and girls playing in the streets among dirt and filth—boys that never saw a forest or a cornfield or a lark rise up from the broad green sward and sail away toward the blue sky singing beautifully. How much better off they and the country would be if they could be taken out of these miserable surroundings and brought into this beautiful Southland to help develop it and to become good citizens! Not only that, but all through the East, North and West are many farmers struggling along carrying a debt on high-priced land who could come into many sections of the South and develop it and make more money in ten years than they could in a life time

among prohibitive land values. The possibilities here are greater than was ever dreamed of by Ponce de Leon in his quest for gold and the fountain of perpetual youth.

This brings me to the last and perhaps the most important phase of the question, and that is: How far North is it safe to put a commercial orchard of Southern varieties, and how far North is it safe to put a commercial orchard of Northern varieties.

The individual who desires to put out an orchard of Southern varieties of pecans in the South and is below some undetermined, certain latitude, has only to consider the character of the soil of the particular prospective orchard—that is, he can go as far South as he pleases. I have even seen pecan trees flourishing on an island in the Gulf of Mexico. He can probably go into the far West, below the undetermined latitude, provided he selects proper varieties, as I am informed that they are successfully growing pecans in California, but the question is, how far can the limits for the Southern varieties be extended North? Here we come up against an unknown but very important question, and one that could be investigated from time to time with much profit. Of course, any limit will not be an arbitrary one, but the boundary will vary north or south, according to local influences—near the coast it will extend farther north. But nevertheless, it must be a fact that there is some limit beyond which neither the Southern or Northern varieties will bear. Cook and Peary both claim to have reached the North Pole, but neither claim to have found any pecans growing there.

For purely experimental purposes there ought not to be any limits, but a very strong distinction must be made between commercial and experimental work. In the absence of any authoritative data, I would merely suggest that the prospective orchardist should consider this matter very carefully before setting an orchard. There is so much fine cheap land, about whose suitability for the Southern pecans there is no question, that it is very foolish to tempt fate by crowding them to the northern limits except for experimental purposes.

Upon the subject of Northern trees for northern planting. I have some very definite opinions, as I grew up among northern pecan trees, and, while I am interested in growing southern pecans, I think it entirely unnecessary and useless to try to crowd the northern limits with southern varieties for the reason that there are a number of very fine northern pecans, not as large as the southern, but as fine flavored as any in the world, that flourish in the north. The "Busseron" and "Indiana," originating at Oaktown, Indiana, sixty-five miles north of the Ohio River; the "Greenriver," the "Hinton," the "Major," "Warnick," "Hoosier," and several

very fine unnamed varieties, all within a very short distance of the banks of the Ohio, on one side or the other, and all a few miles from Evansville, Ind. The "Appomattox," originating at Petersburg, Va., and the "Mantura," in Surrey County, Va. If I were making suggestions to prospective pecan growers who live between the northern boundary of the successful growing of the southern varieties and a line marking the latitude of the parent northern trees, I would unhesitatingly recommend these northern varieties. There ought not to be any question about moving a northern variety south of the parent tree, and this is certainly much safer than risking the southern variety too far north.

My opinion is that Atlanta, Ga., will be about the northern limits for successful commercial orchards of southern varieties. That is approximately 300 miles north of where most of them originated. There are some southern varieties that may succeed even farther north. I am speaking now principally of those varieties, most of which originated in the Gulf Coast section. Any commercial orchard north of Atlanta ought to consist principally of those from parent trees in that latitude.

As to the belt for the successful growing of northern varieties, I would name that belt beginning at the northern limits of successful southern area, and extending to about the thirty-ninth parallel. I have given considerable thought to the question of growing northern pecans, and I feel very optimistic about it so long as it is done within proper latitudes, but I have no hope of seeing successful commercial orchards in the north as far as fifty miles north of the parent tree, from which the orchard is propagated, except under favorable local conditions, due to proximity to ocean or other moderating influences. In the northern latitudes a few miles more makes quite a difference. On May 15, 1910, a blizzard crossed Indiana, and all pecans were killed from about thirty miles north of Evansville, Ind., on north, but in the Evansville latitude the crop was as good as usual.

There are some who have doubted successful commercial pecan growing north of the cotton belt. This is a mistaken view. I am, however, convinced that more caution will have to be used in taking our northern varieties north of the parent tree than is necessary in the south, yet I expect to see commercial orchards in Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois and other sections of kindred latitudes, with as good bearing records as any in the country.

I know there are those who may disagree with me on some of the above suggestions—particularly as to the limits I have named—and in reference to these will say that these are only my opinions, and based on such investigations and observations as I have been able to make, and I may be mistaken. Also, I am discussing "successful" pecan growing and not

discussing the pecan as a shade tree or stimulating suckers to buy trees or land.

In conclusion, I trust that it may not be entirely irrelevant or improper, in view of some of the statements I have made above, to add my opinion as to the commercial value of pecan orchards, and this opinion, as is the case with many others that deal with this interesting subject, is based not upon absolutely authentic data or bearing records of orchards, but upon the records of good bearing trees, after making liberal deductions for the difference between the records of some good tree and that of an orchard. I have seen many statements of the profits of pecan growing, based on the projected results of a single tree. This, of course, is not a safe basis. I stood under a pecan tree in Southern Indiana the other day that had a continuous bearing record for a number of years back, and from the best evidence I could obtain, the tree was not probably over 17 years old. I felt reasonably certain, after looking the tree over carefully, that its crop of nuts this year would be worth, at a fair market price, not less than \$25 or \$30. If it were possible to take this tree and multiply the number in any given orchard by its production this year, the problem would be an easy one, but all such computations as this are misleading and not at all dependable. Whenever I pick up a prospectus of some promoting company and see contained therein a list of columns of figures showing number of trees per acre, their age, their bearing record, with the amount of money

that they will produce in a column at the end, I always know that such figures are merely guesses, and in many instances placed there with the deliberate intention to deceive the prospective purchasers. I know there is a great temptation to give business men who want to put their money in projects of this kind an estimate of the probable returns, but this should be done with great caution or such statements may defeat the very purpose for which they are made. Getting down to the particular point of the profits, I can only say that it is my sincere opinion that a pecan grove properly managed is one of the very best investments that it is possible to make, and I believe a man who makes such investments and pays for land, trees and labor at their fair value will get a bigger return on his money than any other agricultural investment possible today, and he will not only have the satisfaction of realizing the financial profit, which, I believe to be sure, but he will also have contributed to the production of one of the finest and most beautiful trees that grow, that produces the most delicious nut, and for a hundred years after all of us shall have passed to that "bourne from whence no traveler ever returns," they will grow on in beauty and productivity and leave in the minds of the future generations a more beautiful and lasting memory of him that planted them than would be even if he slept under a monument as magnificent as that of the ancient kings.



A WOMAN'S WORK IN THE INDUSTRY

BY MISS BEATRICE VROOMAN, Santa Barbara, Cal.

A Paper Read at the Mobile Meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association

Given some sixty acres of overworked land netting about two hundred dollars per annum, add to this an absentee owner—who was at the same time an invalid and a woman—then couple with these Necessity, Intelligence and Courage, and we have for result one of the largest imported French grafted walnut orchards in the world, returning \$10,000, rather than \$200, per annum.

HOW IT WAS DONE

This absentee owner must have a crop requiring the minimum of personal care and anxiety, at the same time giving maximum returns—truck gardening would give the returns but would demand commensurate care. Fruits, while requiring less care, were susceptible to frosts, hence liable to complete or at least partial failure of crop, which must be harvested on the moment. Nuts then absorbed the investigator's attention. They bore well, the trees required little care, the crop

was ready to harvest when labor was not needed for other crops; in case of a labor emergency the nuts could hang on the trees for months without material injury, and when harvested could be stored indefinitely awaiting a propitious market.

BUT WHICH NUT?

A study of the consular reports showed that from six to twelve thousand tons of walnuts were imported annually by the United States. This tonnage added to that produced by the home market seemed to place the walnuts among the staples with a regularly increasing popularity and consumption, and then too, the rather definite soil requirements made by the walnut seemed to preclude the danger of overplanting so often ruinous to a commercial success. But would the walnut grow in Santa Rosa? If it were as good as it seemed, why had not some man planted an orchard long before, since this was already a well developed

agricultural center?

From old timers, farmers, nurserymen, interested friends, the reply was immediate, short and, to the givers, entirely conclusive: "Why, the walnut will not grow out of sound of the sea." And by way of illustration, Ventura and Santa Barbara, seacoast towns, the center of California's nut industry, were cited; while here was Santa Rosa in the center of a hill-locked inland valley twenty-two miles as the crow flies, from even the sound of spray. Why the poor woman must be saved from this folly, she must be argued with, and she was, with the irrefutable (?) argument that if nuts would do well here they would have been planted long before by some man.

But to the open and intelligent mind, seeking wisdom and guidance, Nature's fact was far more conclusive than Man's theory, and there were on the sixty acres in question, two majestic, vigorous native California black trees that stood as landmarks in that section of the valley. So using her own eyes and mind, this would-be orchardist read Nature's own answer: i. e., that the soil and climatic conditions in Santa Rosa were conducive to the walnut family; and a few trees planted by the early Mission Fathers and still bearing in Southern California, bespoke the natural longevity of the nut.

AND IF THE WALNUT, WHICH VARIETY?

In multiplicity of counsel there is confusion, so quietly and alone days were spent in visiting different nurseries, each one of which extolled the individual virtues of a particular variety. Growers and shippers were interviewed, and from each one some point in favor of this, against that, was carried away. One nut blossomed before the late frost and consequently the crop was a partial if not a complete failure; another, while cracking easily in the hand, was so fragile, that frequent handling loosened the seam and the nuts in these shells became either rancid or dirty, or both. So on through endless details this weariless mind gathered here, discarded there till finally after all elimination in opposition to the then existing popular opinion, the Franquette was chosen as being the one perfect nut with an undeniable future.

Large, shell well filled with meat of a rich flavor, proper sealing of shell and a late blooming habit that rendered it absolutely immune to frost, seemed to guarantee for this one variety all of the virtues claimed for all of the other varieties combined.

THE PLANTING

In the fall of 1895, one thousand holes, four feet square, three feet deep and a full fifty feet apart, were dug and filled with manure. And here the men again pointed out the folly of such extravagance, for if twenty feet were enough for

peaches and prunes, then surely thirty-five or forty feet at the most, was ample distance apart for walnuts; and yet today fifteen years from planting, looking down the diagonal, one sees many interlacing branches. So into the much discussed holes were planted the trees that were to set the standard of the world's walnut industry. There were eight hundred Franquettes grafted from imported stock on to three year old English roots, two hundred Chaberts grafted on the native California Black root, and a few Cut Leaves for the driveway.

Following the nurseryman's advice, each tree was slightly topped then set in the hole so that the union of graft and root should be flush with the ground when the earth was filled in; however, later experience has shown that there is a much better way. But these trees were topped according to directions with the result that at the end of the second year's luxuriant growth they were not only double but triple heading at a height of about five feet from the ground. It was to correct this defect that the following most disastrous treatment was given under the personal direction of one whose authority seemed beyond question.

In July 1898, each tree was closely pruned back leaving but one shoot uncut; this was to become the main trunk or leader of the tree and the danger of double heading would thus be checked for ever. The trees responded to this severe treatment at once by dying from the top of this main shoot that had been left, down to within a foot of the ground. Apparently the entire orchard was doomed. However, the following spring it was seen that the roots had held their own during the dormant season, and so on her own responsibility the owner met this cataclysm by ordering every inch of dead wood to be cut off. Thus in 1898, though on roots that were from five to six years old, these little six or eight inch tops sticking above the ground presented a sorry excuse for an orchard. And as the months went on it took infinite courage to meet the problems presented by the erratic and bushy growth that now shot up in maddening disarray as practical illustration of the deadly evil of the deadly knife.

With wagon loads of discarded fence stakes and a bundle of bale rope, each tree was visited, studied and thought over, then the stake was driven and to this was tied, at first loosely, so as not to break off the limb, the shoot chosen for the main trunk and then the other limbs were intertied and spread in order to give at least the semblance of the desired goblet shape.

In 1901, the interplanting of corn had been stopped and the trees found good use for all extra nourishment in the great spreading limbs that

(Continued on page 67)

THE NUT-GROWER

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NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

Fruit grown along German highways is sold at auction and the proceeds used for maintenance of the roads. This, if adopted in the south, and if pecans are planted and properly cared for as a Mobile County Road commissioner advocated at the Mobile convention, would not only beautify the highways, but also in time solve the perplexing problem of keeping up the roads.

In any progressive movement there may be noted frequent changes. The personal element in aid of our work has become of much more importance since our removal to Waycross. Being in a hustling and progressive city and in one of the most important railroad centers in the South, we are put in direct touch with many we would not otherwise reach. This is not only an advantage to the editor, but also seems to be appreciated by the traveling public.

As the years go by, increasing interest will attach to any thing pertaining to the early history of the nut growing industry. Simple things preserved from time to time will soon give one a collection illustrating the growth of the work. Those who now have a complete file of THE NUT-GROWER esteem it a treasure. Even the successive annual Badge Books issued by the National Nut Growers' Association become valued souvenirs of enjoyable and profitable meetings.

Each year brings us increasing inquiries regarding the pecan. Letters frequently advise that the Department of Agriculture, various state experiment stations, real estate dealers and railroad companies have referred the correspondents to our office for desired information. Several years ago we thought we were doing considerable work along the line of answering such inquiries, but the requests for information have grown so numerous that now the labor of a single day is more exacting than a week's routine in former years.

Early in the history of modern pecan culture the membership of the National Nut Growers' Association, as well as the subscription list of THE NUT-GROWER showed that most of the members and subscribers were located in the lower South. A gradual and important change, however, has been noted in more recent years. The inference is that the enterprising and thoughtful northern people are more responsive to the advantages nut culture offers than our easy-going southerners, who have the opportunities at their door. Our Illinois mailing list is now larger than the Alabama list. More copies go to Missouri than to Louisiana. This shows how the work of the Association is extending. Foreign countries are utilizing information we furnish and a start is being made in the line of bringing from Germany to some southern state some emigrants who are attracted by the pecan proposition.

A New Orleans firm handling fruits and nuts recently had a keg of Stuart pecans which were grown in South Carolina. They were surprised at the quality and acknowledged them to be equal to any Louisiana products they had handled and superior to the same variety grown in the state where the Stuart originated.

The 1912 meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress recently held at Nashville Tenn., brought together a large number of able men prominent in various industrial and commercial movements. Nut growing in the South and the opportunities it offers for investment, was given a section conference which convened at The City Beautiful Club.

One of the most valuable assets in an advertising way of the city of Albany, Georgia, is the pecan. The large commercial orchards around that city have attracted many people and large investments.

A WOMAN'S WORK IN THE INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 65.)

threatened to overbalance and in some cases to break away entirely from the main trunk. So still from tree to tree, bale rope in hand, with an ex-sailor as aid, Mrs. Vrooman personally supervised and aided in tying up back and into ideal shape every straying limb. Let all who have not experienced this exhausting task know that naught but genuine love for each tree made possible this maintenance of the ideal under conditions of utmost fatigue of attention as well as muscle.

But from each adverse experiment has come profitable experience and lesson. Occasion came

to replace a tree. From the now home grown nursery stock, a six to eight foot one year old top grafted on a three year old native California black root was taken, and with the least possible root cutting and absolutely no top cutting, it was planted so that the union of graft and root would be about six inches above the ground when the dirt was filled in. It was cultivated, suckered and pruned; but untopped; unaided by brace or rope it grew into what, last year one of the government experts pronounced a "perfect tree," having proper height of heading, symmetry of outline, open center and well balanced position of limb on the trunk. Each tree that has since been put in has received the same treatment or lack of treatment, and in every instance the result has justified the method.

In 1901, the first crop of nuts was harvested, for up to this time all nuts had been picked from the trees in order that all strength should go into bearing wood.

The buyer's visit to the orchard was a revelation; he had handled walnuts for years, but never such as these. Having come prepared to pay a price based on the Southern Walnut Growers' Association quotation, he agreed without a moment's hesitation to pay 6c per pound above their price, and moreover then and there he offered to take the entire output of the "Walnutmere" grove for an indefinite period, adding these prophetic words: "This orchard is in a class by itself, and as long as the present standard of excellence is maintained you will never have to seek a buyer; they will come to you at your own price." And in addition to their superior size, color and flavor, these nuts have the distinction of never having been bleached, sulphured or processed in any way—a fact that the ideal color of the nuts makes incredible to all who have not been present at harvesting time.

In 1905, it seemed wise for purposes of economy of harvesting and uniformity of product in marketing to graft over to Franquettes all Chaberts and Cut Leaves. The orchard was now established, but every day occupied the mind of its absent owner. Weekly reports from the resident working foreman kept her in touch with every phase of the growth of the trees, and personal visits were made when health permitted.

During one of these visits it was seen that the trees had a tendency to split in two or to lose at least one-third of their growth as some well developed limb would be torn by a high wind or an excessively heavy crop from the main trunk. Was the orchard to be sacrificed after all the years of labor? Had the original misfortune gone too deep to be overcome? Again a woman's ingenuity met this new phase.

Quarter inch iron bars, a cold chisel and an aug-

ur were secured and with utmost nicety of judgment the orchard was gone over and wherever the need was seen, about eight inches above the threatened break, a bar was driven through holes in the center of the two limbs and then clinched in place. During four years, notwithstanding increased leverage to growth of limbs and heavier crops, not a single limb thus treated has broken away.

After the interplanting of corn was stopped it was planned to go over the orchard about every three years with a light coating of barnyard manure, care always being taken to keep the manure at least two feet from the trunks of the trees. This was spread in the fall and turned under by the spring plowing. A very rank growth of winter weeds turned under at the same time has seemingly furnished all of the nitrogen usually provided by a more formal cover crop.

In the endeavor to eradicate, or at least control, a goodly sprinkling of morning glory, for years the orchard has had frequent and thorough summer cultivation. With the complete control of the morning glory, this cultivating has gradually lessened without any apparent harm to the trees. There has never been any irrigation in the orchard.

For four years the original buyer took the entire crop. The nuts had now begun to appear in the general attention. Inquiries came from Chicago, New York, Florida and even far away Australia. How many pounds could they have at any price, would it be possible to secure grafting wood, and so an order here, a shipment there, brought satisfaction, recognition, fame, and a new idea had seized the horticultural lay public.

Tracts of land were bought, subdivided and planted with California Black nuts which were to be grafted to the famous "Vrooman strain" of Franquette walnuts.

A well known nursery firm of Oregon, contracted to take all nuts and all scions that "Walnutmere" could produce for the next seven years, so assured were these specialists of the superiority and future of these nuts above all other varieties; and they have extended the fame of the Franquette, till now it rides established on the crest of the wave of interest that is sweeping over the Pacific Slope, the West, the East and even Canada. And all because one woman had the intelligence to choose, the character to seek and maintain an ideal, and the faith that there is always demand for the best.

And so, interlining this brief account of "Woman's Work in the Industry," you will read the story of a woman's creation of an industry, the industry of better stock, better returns, than have ever been known before.



PRESIDENT PECAN

BETTER

SEE THE ROOTS SUCH TREES

Pecan Growing MADE EASY

By planting trees dug with entire top, roots and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

Very Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees

are Models

ROOT and TOP

Our Varieties are Best

Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

Hand some Pecan Catalog Free

THE Griffing Bros. Co.

Nurserymen

Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery.

ROSES

Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

F.H. LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.

What a South Georgia Orchard has Done

There is great demand for authentic figures regarding actual returns from pecan groves, but so far such data is rare. Mr. B. W. Stone, of Thomasville, Ga., furnishes us with the following information in regard to a grove at that city owned by Jno. S. Parker.

The orchard, consisting of ten acres, was set in 1905, Protschers only being planted. Eight or ten tons of stable manure and 200 pounds of guano per acre were used.

Cotton, peas and oats have been raised as intermediate crops. In 1910, three-and-one-fourth acres produced five bales of lint cotton, receiving the first prize at the county fair for largest yield. The cotton crop of 1911 was over a bale per acre. Five acres were planted in oats, followed by peas and sorghum, the oats yielding 40 bushels per acre, while sorghum and peavine hay was produced to the amount of two tons per acre.

One of the trees bore a few nuts in 1908. Practically every tree produced a few nuts in 1909, the total yield for that year being 180 pounds. In 1910 the yield increased to 210 pounds. Last year the 180 trees composing the grove bore 1136 pounds of nuts, which when dried weighed 1017 pounds and sold at 50 cents per pound.

Not a bad record for a grove in its seventh year.

Items of Interest

The Northern Nut Growers' Association publishes a list of twenty seedsmen and nurseries offering supplies suitable for nut growers.

Reports from northern nut nurserymen indicate that last winter's severe cold was very destructive to root grafted pecan trees.

In the orchard of C. M. Wise, Fitzgerald, Ga., a Van Deman

tree which was fertilized with kainit yielded a heavier crop of

Parker's Pecan Farm For Sale

Eight acres in 4-year-old and 32 acres in 2-year-old paper shell trees, now growing in orchard. Seven acres in NURSERY now ready for budding. Budding wood can be had from Dukes' Orchard, located within 5 miles of this place.

516 acres in farm, situated 4 1-2 miles north from Moultrie, the county seat. 250 acres in cultivation. Soil, stiff, red, pebble loam, with clay sub-soil.

One 9-room, Two-story Dwelling Four 4-room Tenant Dwellings

Good rural public school near the center of this farm. Three churches in easy access. Society good. Farm surrounded by best white people, who live on and tend their own farms.

Good reason for selling.
Easy terms. Correspondence invited.

T.H. PARKER

Moultrie, Ga.

THE W. B. DUKES

Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood for Sale

Grafted Pecan Trees Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Linden Plantation for Sale

Situated just opposite the town of Jeanerette, La., a hustling place. Property fronts for 2 1-2 miles on the main road from town to a large lake and is well suited for cutting up into small holdings.

Rich alluvial land, the sugar-bowl of America. Large sugar refineries near by, where cane commands a good price.

Immense pecan trees now growing on the place, showing what they can do. 750 acres of cleared land and 1300 acres of timber. Could add another 160 acres of cleared land ripe for sub-dividing into town lots if wanted.

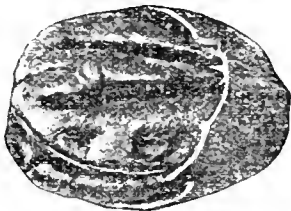
If planted with pecans a good income could be made by planting cane between the trees.

There are now 500 acres in pecans near this property and trees for planting could be secured at that place.

Terms will be given if desired.

STANDARD PECAN COMPANY,
Bloomington, Ill.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

nuts than any other tree of this variety in his orchard.

The Fitzgerald Pecan Company, of Fitzgerald, Ga., has begun the growing of nursery stock for prospective orchard planting. C. M. Wise, J. B. Seanor and J. F. Wilson are the moving spirits in the enterprise.

Mr. E. E. Risien, of San Saba, Tex., reports the past season's crop of nuts as being normal in his locality, but noticed that the Stuart nut had failed to fruit for him. He would like to know the results obtained by other Texas growers with this variety.

The Homestead Nursery, of Homestead, Ga., has grafted a considerable part of their block of one year seedlings. The seedling stock showed up much better than was expected. In fact, the supply of scions was exhausted before a fourth of the suitable stock had been worked.

The *Western Fruit Grower* for March is a fine number of 84 pages, devoted largely to small fruits, the strawberry occupying a considerable portion of the space. This journal gives much attention to the new fruit sections recently made available for profitable use by irrigation enterprises.

Personal Mention

Dr. W. R. Munger, of Salisbury, N. C., was a visitor to THE NUT-GROWER office recently.

The late J. F. Leyendecker, of Frelsburg, Tex., was the pioneer in working the hickory to pecan in that state.

Mr. Chas. Crosland, of Bennettsville, S. C., has the distinction of having shipped to New Orleans some Stuart nuts which made an unusually favorable impression on that market.

Among the recent callers at THE NUT-GROWER office was Mr. Patterson, of the firm of Edwards & Patterson, Milledgeville, Ga. He reports that the

unusually wet weather has seriously interfered with their nursery operations.

Mr. J. F. Jones, of Jeanerette, La., is now at Willow Street, Pa., where he is engaged in starting a branch nursery at which the propagation of Persian walnuts will be made a specialty. He advises that the extreme cold weather of the past winter did not injure the nut trees in that section, although the mercury went to 25 below zero.

A well-known pecan grower says, "I am waiting patiently for my orchards to make life one long dream of happiness with ten months of leisure out of the twelve, but just now I am awfully busy while waiting."

Indications are that a large supply of pecan stock will be produced this year.

..About Florida..

Detailed information about this state given weekly in

The Florida Grower

A Paper for the Orchardist, Poultry Farmer, Truck Grower, and Pina Fruit Grower.
\$1.00 per Year.

CLUBBING OFFER

Truck Farming in the Everglades, by Walter Walden. Regular price, \$1.00; with Florida Grower, \$1.50.

Up-to-date Truck Growing in the South, by J. R. Davis. Regular price, \$1.00; with Florida Grower, \$1.50.

Crop Culture in the South, Regular price, 50c; with Florida Grower, \$1.00.

How to Grow and Take Care of, by H. Harold Hume. Regular price, \$2.50; with Florida Grower, \$3.00.

All these books and The Florida Grower for \$4.00. Map of Florida with list of cities, towns, etc., given with each \$1.00 subscription.

One issue monthly is devoted more to general information about Florida, questions answered, etc. Price, 25c yearly. Sample copies on request.

THE FLORIDA GROWER

817 Florida Ave.

TAMPA, FLA.

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE—A highly improved tract of 80 1-2 acres; splendidly located; 30 acres in pedigreed pecans; a variety of fruit and grape vines. Terms easy, price on application. Owner wishes to reinvest proceeds of sale in pecans in same locality. Particulars on request. Information Department, The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga. 1-6

FOR SALE—Pecan budding and grafting wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala. 1-6

Wanted

WANTED—HIGH GRADE PECAN INVESTMENT SALESMEN for a preferred stock which is convertible into a Southern farm home at option of holder; absolutely new financial plan—very attractive; largest agricultural project in the world; liberal commission offer. Write fully, E. H. CLARK, Box 295, Waycross, Ga.

Miscellaneous

TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants; correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

DETAILED INFORMATION regarding several large tracts of land suitable for pecan orchard development and which can be purchased at advantageous prices can be furnished by the Information Department of The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

SAMPLE NUTS of many leading varieties, for study or exhibition purposes, supplied at reasonable rates. Seed nuts furnished only in limited quantities. THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY, Waycross, Ga.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

\$20,000 Clear Profit

IN A YEAR. This is what one man made by combining Poultry and Nuts. It is easy money if you start right. We furnish the "Brains."

American Hen Magazine, Chicago 35c per year; single copy, 5c; descriptive literature free.

The Bud-Worms

During the present spring I have encountered more bud-worms than in any previous season. In working a lot of several hundred pecan sprouts, three to four feet high, the ordinary dark or dun-colored bud-worm was very much in evidence. Their appearance was made between the 11th and 21st days of April, continuing until the middle of May. Their presence is easily detected by the manner in which they web and draw the leaves together at the terminals of tender young shoots. At no time while engaged in the work of budding did I see the moth which is the mother of these worms. Her eggs from which they were hatched must have been deposited last fall; or if in spring she must have worked at nights. By opening the webbed leaves these worms may be easily discovered. Many of them bore from one to three inches down the center of the green shoots, seemingly preferring them to leaves as food. On reaching full size, say five-eighths of an inch, most of them return to the webbed leaves to pupate. The pupa is the form it takes before hatching out into a winged moth again. The life-course of these insects seems to run in this way: the moth lays eggs; the eggs hatch into worms called larvae; the worms on reaching full size change into pupae; the pupa hatches into a moth again, and the moth flies around again depositing eggs to make more trouble. These moths seem to visit only small trees. Thus far I have not found a bud-worm more than five feet above ground. Not all of them return for pupation to the nests in webbed leaves. Sometimes there are two worms at one terminal. In such cases one of them pupates in the nest, while the other uses the green stem recently bored out. When eating its way into the tender stem the worm works with its head downward, but on

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Will represent investors in the selection of lands for farm and pecan propositions. Careful attention given to abstracts of titles.

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Thomas & Smith



When visiting Waycross be sure and stop in and inspect our line of Buggies, Wagons, Harness and Wire Fencing. We will take pleasure in showing you and more pleasure in selling you.



Thomas & Smith

Phone 59 Waycross, Ga.

THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

The Coe-Mortimer Company SPECIAL IMPORTERS
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

CHARLESTON, S. C.

\$800 Income

From Four
Acres of
our Pecan
Land in one
year. We
have more
like it to
sell

**D. & O. Lott Real
Estate & Insurance
Company**

WAYCROSS, ∴ GEORGIA

M. J. DOLAN
PHOTOGRAPHER

Waycross, Georgia

Pictures of Pecans our Specialty

going into pupation in the stem it is found with head upwards.

Thorough, persistent spraying with arsenate of lead is recommended for the control of these pests. Such spraying would have to be done in advance of their hatching. Once in their home of folded leaves a spray would hardly reach them. On the ground where I found them their appearance was unexpected. Up to April 11, not one had been seen; returning to the field on April 21 there were hundreds and hundreds. Then began a war of extermination, not with sprays but by clipping off the webbed terminals with budding-knife and crushing them under foot. There will be at least fewer moths to lay eggs for the next crop of bud-worms.—C. L. Edwards, in *Farm and Ranch*.

The food value of walnuts is very high; they are very rich in fat, containing as much as 63 per cent, while the proteins amount to nearly 16 per cent. It has been calculated that 30 large walnut kernels contain as much fat as 2 3-4 pounds of lean beef, and yet the walnut is used as a supplement to a square meal. In the combination, therefore, we

**Pecan Trees that
are Properly
Grown is my
Specialty**

Budded and Grafted
Trees of the Best Var-
ieties for Sale

Write for prices
of trees and infor-
mation as to
growing and care
of groves

J. B. WIGHT
Cairo, Ga.

Singleton Furniture Co.

72 and 74 Plant Ave. WAYCROSS, GA.

**The Largest Store
The Smallest Prices**

Furniture from us is easy to get
and easy to pay for.

have all the elements which make for a complete diet, viz., fat, protein, carbohydrates, to which may be added mineral salts.—*London Lancet.*

Georgia-Florida Meeting is Postponed

The annual meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, which was to have been held at Eufaula on May 21-22, will not occur on the date mentioned. President Carroll advises that the meeting is indefinitely postponed and may be called off altogether. The reason given for the postponement is that only a few of the members have signified their intention of attending. The Eufaula committee of arrangements is anxious to have the meeting held even if a late date is selected, and should the meeting be definitely called off may take steps toward organizing an Alabama society.

Valuable Potash Discoveries in California

A very important discovery of potash salts is reported from Washington, D. C., as having been made in the Mojave desert in San Bernadino county, California, by field men of the Geological Survey and Bureau of Soils. The Bureau has had parties searching over the country for some time, confident that a supply of the valuable salts would be found. The present discovery is a dried up lake "which has received the drainage from the surrounding hills for thousands of years, vast quantities of dissolved materials thus havnig been concentrated in it." It is believed that other similar lakes exist in the arid regions and will eventually be discovered. Although potash has been found in other parts of the United States, it has not been in a commercial available form. The value of

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.

LaFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

Wholesale and Retail

Over 200,000 Trees in Nursery

WE HAVE A FINE LOT OF

Grafted Pecans and Stocky Satsumas

Orders are being booked for fall and winter delivery.

W. M. Ellison, Manager
Lafayette, La.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1911-12

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r

Ocean Springs, Miss.

M. DOWNEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Horses and Mules

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

this latest find therefore, lies in the fact that the deposits of the salts are in a form readily available for use. Conservative estimates place the amount of potash discovered at four million tons, but government authorities from data in their possession believe it to be much more than that, and say that the amount will be sufficient to supply the United States with this indispensable fertilizing element for

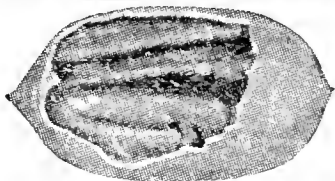
many years to come.

Soon after these deposits were located, President Taft sent a message to Congress urging the immediate enactment of a law to protect all similar discoveries from private entry and appropriation, declaring that there was no present means of protecting them from such exploitation.

Later advices from Los Angeles state that although the discovery was reported by Hoyt

LA GRANDE HOTEL

Waycross, Ga.



New Plan

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B.W.STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

PECANS

BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List
Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

S. Cale of the United States Geological Survey, W. D. Hamman of Los Angeles, mineralogist and Deputy City Auditor, who has just completed an investigation of the find, says that a knowledge of the deposits has been possessed for some time by an English syndicate which controls the territory in which they are located. It is expected that

the English company will spend a large sum in building a plant and working the deposits, and it is probable that this will add another valuable industry to California.

Humus in the Soil

Professor Whitney, of the Bureau of Soils, says that humus acts as a sponge in the soil and absorbs toxic poisons which are given off by the plant roots. However this may be, the farmer must add humus to his soils to make them produce good crops. There are several ways in which humus is increased in the soil. To make the matter clear to those who do not understand what humus is it might be well to state that humus is the dark-colored mold left after organic or vegetable matter has decayed. Then, in the light of this explanation, farmers will understand that any organic matter

turned under and allowed to decay will form humus. Barnyard manure, straw, stalks, etc., the plowing under of green growing crops, such as clover, cowpeas, rye or any other crop used generally for manuring, will add humus to the soil.

Modern pecan culture is very young as a commercial proposition, for the budded and grafted trees of choice bearing varieties, have but recently taken the place of seedling trees, which are slow and uncertain bearers. The improved trees obviate the risk and delay which formerly burdened the business.

Land owners in the pecan belt will find it to their advantage to advertise their holdings in THE NUT-GROWER. There are many prospective investors who scan our columns carefully every month.

PLANT TREES WITH

DU PONT

Red Cross Dynamite

Stops First Year Losses.
Speeds Up Development
One to Two Years.
Improves Quantity,
Color and Quality of Fruit.

Planted in Dynamited hole Photographed from life

Planted in Spade-dug hole Photographed from life

The illustrations herewith are correct reproductions of photos of two-year old Bing Cherry trees planted same day out of same shipment. Similar results have been obtained all over the country. The root diagrams show the reason. You can't afford to plant trees in spaded holes.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Tree Planting Booklet, No. 325"

DU PONT POWDER CO.

Pioneer Powder Makers of America WILMINGTON, DEL.

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

**Atlanta,
Birmingham,
& Atlantic
Railroad**

Lands adapted to the widest range of crops.

All the money crops of the South plentifully produced.

For literature treating of this coming country, its soil, climate, church and school advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
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White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular, Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Price, \$2.75

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

HERBERT C. WHITE

DE WITT

GEORGIA

Fruit Trees

Shade Trees

AND
Ornamental Shrubberty

ALSO

Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our descriptive catalogs.

TURKEY CREEK NURSERY

BOX 21, MACCLINTY, FLA.

C. F. BARBER,

President

J. E. BARBER,

Secretary

College Gets Big Walnut Collection

A fine exhibit of different varieties of walnuts has been presented to the division of horticulture of the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, for use in the course of systematic pomology, by Mr. J. C. Cooper, McMinnville, Ore.

The collection includes specimens of walnuts from all over the world, including five types of Oregon walnuts. The college already has one of the best collections of the kind in the United States, and much time has been spent in putting them up in good display form.

Mr. Cooper is duplicating his gift to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Thousands of people all over our land can make their homes more pleasant and their farms much more profitable by planting a few of the nut trees that are best suited to their localities, and at a cost that will be insignificant when compared with the profits to follow.

GRAND LAND ALLOTMENT IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

25,000 Acres of the Richest Lands in the South to be thrown open for Settlement. Allotment will be made in the order in which applications are received.

Sandy loam soil, with top-soil resting on a sub-soil of rich, sandy clay. Light and responsive, easily worked and superior to all others for general purposes. Adapted to all the staple crops, such as corn, cotton, oats, sugar-cane, early vegetables and truck of every variety, including canteloupes and watermelons. In the very heart of the paper-shell pecan district and suited to fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, grapes and persimmons. Also adapted to stock-raising dairying and poultry. Level and entirely free from stones and rocks. Sufficiently rolling for good drainage.

LOCATION, CLIMATE, TRANSPORTATION,
SCHOOLS, ETC., ETC., ALL THAT
CAN BE DESIRED

We are prepared to plant a limited acreage of Paper Shell Pecan Groves, using the best varieties of budded or grafted trees, 20 trees to the acre. We prepare and fence the land and give the trees the best kind of scientific cultivation and care for a period of five years.

Our charge, including land, is \$170 per acre.

REASONABLE PRICES, LIBERAL TERMS
AND EASY PAYMENTS MAKE IT EASY
TO OWN A FARM IN THIS MAG-
NIFICENT TRACT OF LAND

For full information apply to

W. H. CRUMB & COMPANY
Southern Building Waycross, Ga.

Walnuts in the Atlantic States

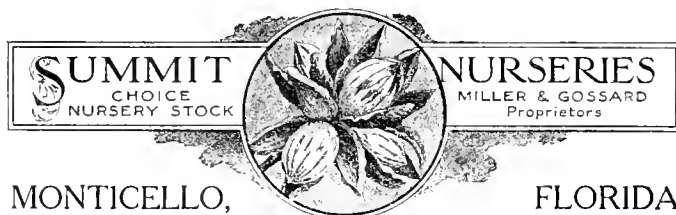
There is greatly increased and constantly increasing interest in the culture of the Persian (English) walnut in the Eastern States and very wisely so. Nearly all the attempts to grow this valuable tree for the years preceding the last decade or two have been with chance seedlings and often of European strains that have proved to be tender in tree and often lacking in productiveness. And many of these trees stand alone and their female flowers do not have the benefit of the pollen from other trees of the same species, which is often necessary, because their own male flowers in many cases bloom too early or too late to be effective. Seedlings are uncertain in all these respects and it is only by planting grafted trees of varieties known to be self-pollinating and productive that definite results can be obtained. Some strains of seedlings are fairly satisfactory, but trees grafted on our native walnut stocks are *far the best*. And it is a most fortunate thing that these stocks are suitable, for they are cheaply and easily grown, and skillful methods of propagation have been learned by a few nurserymen who have succeeded in producing trees, although at a considerable cost, because of the difficulty in getting the grafts to take. I have been through all these troubles, and have finally succeeded in growing as fine grafted walnut trees as anyone would want. Some have grown from 6 to 10 feet high this year from grafts set last spring at the ground, and the wood is well ripened and more than an inch in diameter.

The varieties best suited to eastern conditions have not been fully determined by experiment, but enough is known to warrant moderate planting with good prospects of success. The fact that a tree or a few trees here and there have not proved satis-

Increase Pecan Orchard and Nursery

Have a few choice budded and grafted trees for sale. Varieties and prices gladly given on request.

Arthur A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.



Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges
and Roses our Specialties



The Admiral Schley Pecan---the
Pecan of the Future



OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

NOTICE!

**We grow Our Own
NURSERY STOCK**

And will have for sale several thousand root grafted Pecan Trees for next fall delivery. We guarantee them. Write for prices.

**FLINT RIVER
PECAN COMPANY
Albany, :: Georgia**

For Sale by **A. CLARKE SNEDEKER**

Pecan Specialist

**Member National Nut
Growers' Association**

Groves of Choicest Pedigreed Varieties of Paper Shell
Pecans.

One Acre or more to suit purchaser.

Trees now one year old.

Location is a suburb of Waycross, Ga., HOME-
STEAD, on the A. C. L. R. R. and Auto Boulevard.

Cultured, well-to-do people from North, East and
West are buying and building at this beautiful place.

Here is specialized two industries of the largest and
safest profit-earnings, viz:

PECANS and POULTRY

Land for Fruit, Farming, Trucking, etc., as well as
Pecans, for sale by the

Pecan and Poultry Specialist

A. CLARKE SNEDEKER
WAYCROSS, GA.

Write him for further particulars and FREE Treatise on Pecans and
Pecan Culture.

factory, especially if they are seedlings, is not by any means good evidence that proper trees under proper conditions will not succeed, and it has been well demonstrated in several cases that the best varieties of the walnut will succeed where others have failed. This is particularly true of the Atlantic States. The varieties most worthy of planting are the Mayette, Franquette and Wiltz, the latter being a new seedling of the Mayette that has made a very fine record. The other two are the best of the French varieties. The trees should be planted on rich and well-drained land. On poor or wet soil they will not flourish if they live at all. Trees of the really good varieties will bear at from four to six years from planting. They should never be set nearer than 50 feet apart, for they grow rapidly and very large in good soil and live to very old age.—H. E. Van Deman in *The Rural New-Yorker*.

Bread, butter and beefsteak are furnished by nuts, in a nutshell, in tablet form, in sealed individual packages, water-free, concentrated and uncontaminated.

Chocolate Nut Sticks

First mix carefully together one cupful of fine granulated sugar, one-fourth of a cupful of melted butter, one unbeaten egg, two squares unsweetened chocolate (melted) three-fourths of a teaspoonful of vanilla, one-half of a cupful of flour and one-half cupful of English walnut meats cut in pieces. Line a seven-inch square pan with paraffin paper and spread mixture evenly in pan. Bake in a slow oven. As soon as removed from oven turn from pan and remove paper; then cut cake in strips, using a long knife. If these directions are not followed the paper will cling to cake, when it will be impossible to cut

Riverside Park Company

**Capital Stock Paid in
\$145,000.00**

Have for sale in Riverside Park, a suburb of Waycross, in and outside city limits, a number of desirable dwelling lots, over fifty thousand dollars worth having been sold during the past four months. We have one left for you. A street car line contracted to run through this property.

They have a fifty acre tract known as Astoria, on which there are considerable improvements, such as small dwelling houses, commissary building and fences. Will sell for price of land.

They also have about fifty acres on Kettle Creek, near Waycross, which they will sell cheap.

Riverside Park Company
LaGrande Building
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Watt Hardware Company

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE

Waycross, Ga.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cutlery, Stoves
Crockery, Brick, Lime and Cement

Sporting Goods

American Fence

Pecan and Farm Lands

We handle large tracts in Georgia and Florida.
Our Georgia lands are unsurpassed for growing Pecans.

We will sell you from 500 acres to 50,000 acres.

Write for prices and descriptions.

SIRMANS REALTY COMPANY

W. E. SIRMANS, President

318-20-22 LaGrande Bldg

WAYCROSS, GA.

it in shapely pieces.—Woman's Home Companion.

One of the speakers at the Mobile convention said:

I would advocate the planting of a few trees in any village garden and about the parks, school houses and roadsides of every Southern city, for the pecan tree is one of our greatest possessions and its influence will elevate the character and benefit the life, not only of the men and women who plant it, but their children as well.

Frank H. Lewis, of Scranton, Miss., says:

I know of no business or industry that gives promise of greater and surer returns than a pecan grove. The demand is subject to the greatest proportions. The nut, such as is now being grown, is unknown to the world, and is but to be seen to be desired, it is a fruit that can be kept, carried and marketed only at pleasure.

The directors of the California Almond Growers' Exchange recently met in Sacramento and amended the by-laws of the Exchange, changing the date for the annual meeting so that same will in future occur on the second Friday in April instead of in January as formerly. On this account no new officers have been elected or definite action for the ensuing year yet taken, but such matters will come up at the coming meeting.

It is generally understood that all manures or fertilizers are valuable for the nitrogen, potash or phosphoric acid they contain. Though other substances are needed for plant growth they are almost always present in the soil in sufficient quantities. Lime might be an exception, although its use is largely to improve the mechanical condition of the soil and cure it of sourness. Lime also aids in rotting the vegetable matter.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAYCROSS



| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS | \$250,000.00 |
| RESOURCES | 900,000.00 |



4 per cent paid on Savings Deposits.
5 per cent paid on Time Certificates.
The only National Bank in Waycross, Ware county, and the five adjoining counties.



L. J. COOPER
President

J. W. BELLINGER
Cashier



Grafted Walnut Trees

Pecan trees are all sold for this season, but we still have a fine lot of grafted and budded English Walnut trees in extra fine varieties. Our trees are all grafted on the Eastern Black Walnut stock and are the hardiest and best for eastern planting. Write for descriptive price list.

THE LOUISIANA NUT NURSERIES

Jeanerette, La.

A Life Income

A Life Income for Yourself, Your Children and Your Children's Children!

¶ We sell five-acre tracts which we plant to best varieties of paper-shell pecan nut trees, and scientifically cultivate, fertilize, prune, spray and care for the trees for five years. During this time you have no interest or taxes to pay. The land is located within four miles of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, and there is no more healthful climate nor more beautiful home-site in America.

¶ Our terms of sale: \$20 per month. We pay you annually for side crops which we raise between the trees on your tract, 5 per cent on your monthly payments for five years, and at your option we will continue to care for your grove after five years, gathering, boxing, shipping and marketing the nuts for 10 per cent of the net profits. All moneys paid to and disbursed by the United States and Mexican Trust Company, with resources of \$2,500,000.

A. E. Stilwell . . . President
F. H. Richmond Vice-President
Matt C. Smith . . . Treasurer
Gilbert McClurg . . . Secretary



S. Z. Ruff, C. E. and L. E., Horticulturist in Charge, Tallahassee, Fla.

¶ Full particulars and copy of our contract of sale in our illustrated booklet, "Income in a Nut Shell," sent free on request.

Florida Pecan Endowment Company

(Members National Nut Growers' Association)

149 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY



\$4.00 A WEEK BUYS



Southeast Georgia

35-Acre All-Year Farm



GEORGE L. WILLIAMS
President

But First I Must Absolutely Prove to You That It Can Be Made to

Net You Over \$100.00 A Month!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

This is for the man who wants a Home Farm or for the man who wants a Business Farm—a Home Farm that will yield him an independent living, or a Business Farm that he can operate as he would a department of his business, without giving it all his time and attention.

You can go and live on it, and by the application of reasonable industry and intelligence, earn a good living for yourself and family.

You won't have any "boss" to please in order to hold your job and keep your family supplied with the necessities of life. No man can deprive you of your living, for that you will own in your own little highly productive farm.

If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot bring yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farms to fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a place to go to in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southeastern Georgia All-Year Lands are within a few miles of Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia—the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and Georgia Southern and Florida Railroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income if you are willing to pay \$1.00 a week.

I want the name and address on one of these coupons, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$4.00 a week if I can prove the result will be financial independence.

There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from wage earners.

I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has been worth while, and I will consider that it has been even more worth while if those who most need it are the ones to reap the benefit of my labors.

And so I say to the wage earner who seeks independent manhood, it can be had in the ownership of one of these 35-acre farms.

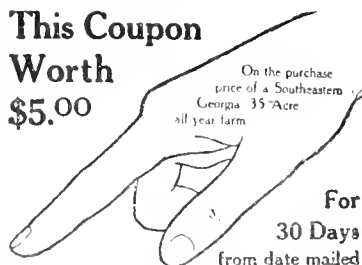
Write your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to me. I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year.

Now don't say to yourself that no man would sell for \$4.00 a week that which has demonstrated earning power of \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. That is exactly what I propose to do, and with the "Proof" will come a full explanation of the New Safe Land Plan whereby you can get immediate possession (and your fee-simple deed in eight months) of land which I must first prove can be made to net \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year, by paying \$35.00 down and a few cents over \$4.00 per week, \$17.50 per month. A responsible bank acts as the independent agent of both of us, to guarantee fair play. There are good, sound business reasons why we sell land for \$4.00 a week which we can prove to be capable of earning \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year—and you will understand then when I put my proposition fully before you—which I cannot do in the small space of an advertisement. You are dealing with a solidly founded, firmly established, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to own is ready for immediate delivery and you can have your fee-simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$35.00 down and \$17.50 a month.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President, 883 Central National Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo. With the understanding that this Coupon is worth \$5.00 on the purchase price of a 35-acre Southeast Georgia All-Year Farm, I decide to buy within 30 days from the date mailed. You may send me "Evidence—Proof—Yieldage."

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____

**This Coupon
Worth
\$5.00**



On the purchase price of a Southeastern Georgia 35-Acre all year farm

**For
30 Days
from date mailed**

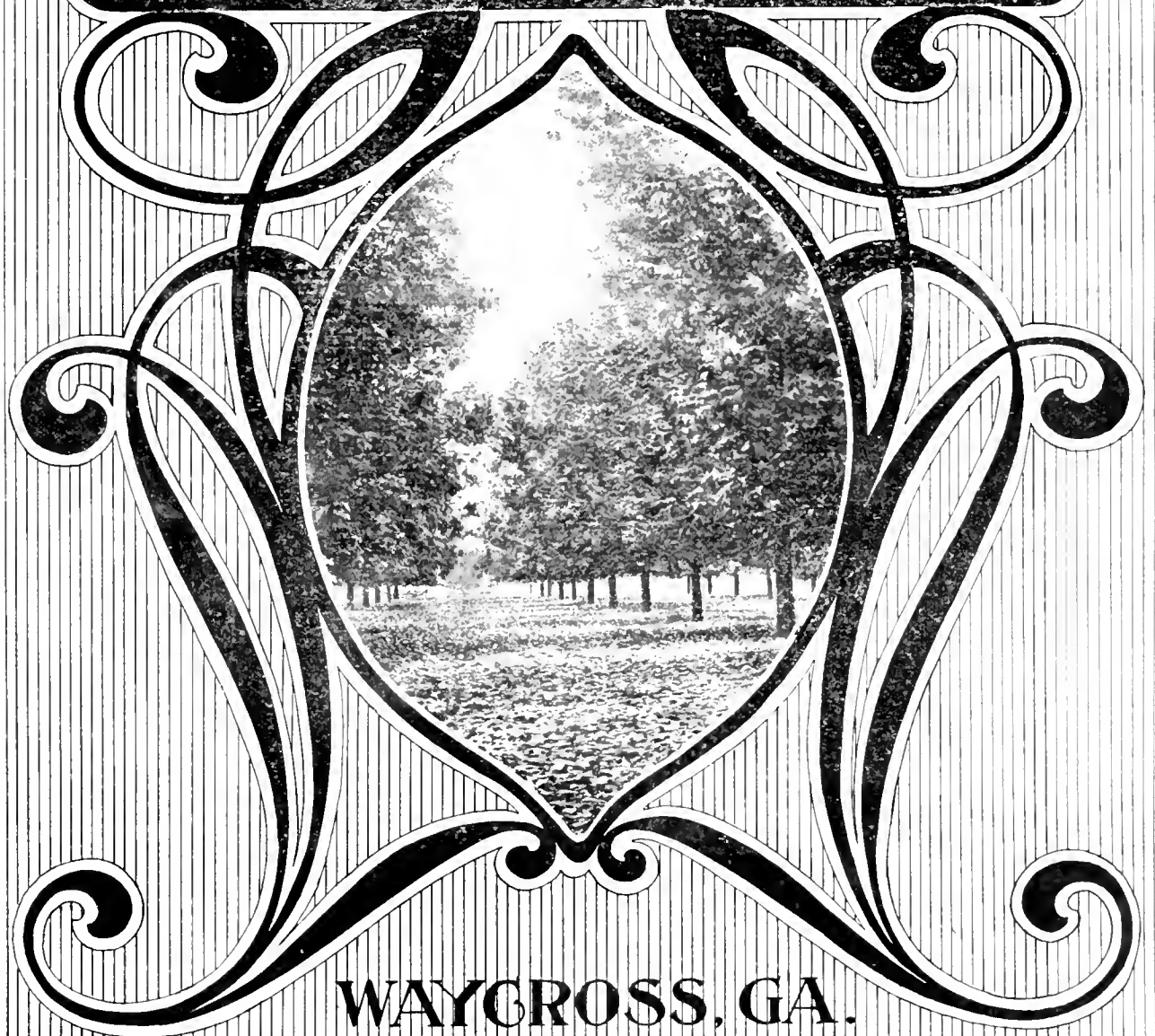
Others have
here acquired
it—why not
YOU?

Don't delay,
act right now,
TODAY.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President
GEORGIA-FLORIDA LAND CO.,

883 Central National Bank Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

Better than Life Insurance

A Pecan Grove in South Georgia will yield a better Income and Dividend than any Insurance Company ever dared to offer

Provide for yourself, your children and your children's children by buying a ten acre tract which is not only capable of sustaining a fine pecan orchard but of raising three crops of grains and vegetables every year.

DEENWOOD FARMS The Land of Promise

Deenwood Farms are located within a few miles of the bustling city of Waycross, Georgia, a town of 16,000 inhabitants and growing like a weed. These tracts consist of ten acres each, and are sold at the rate of \$30.00 per acre on the following terms: One dollar per acre down and one dollar per acre per month till paid for. No interest nor taxes during life of contract.

It takes a pecan grove but five years to come into bearing and the nuts from these trees sell readily from 40 cents to one dollar per pound and the demand will never grow less. A twelve year old pecan grove is worth \$1,500 per acre of any man's money. Send for literature. Address

Deen Realty and Improvement Co.

WAYCROSS, - - - GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., MAY 1912

NUMBER 5

WINTER INJURY OF NUT TREES

By DR. ROBERT, T. MORRIS, New York City

The winter of 1911-12 in the vicinity of New York, following a summer of drought, was extremely severe. The temperature in nearby localities went down one night to about twenty degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and for many nights in succession we had temperatures at varying degrees below zero. Nurserymen complain of having lost more stock than in any other year within their remembrance.

My men called attention to the fact that peach and plum trees on my country place at Stamford, Conn., showed serious winter injury. Branches as large as one's finger showed characteristic discoloration throughout the entire thickness of the branch in some cases. This is the first winter in which plum trees to my knowledge have been injured in this locality, although injury to some extent may have occurred previously without attracting particular attention.

I went over the collection of nut trees to make notes relative to any damage they had suffered.

HICKORIES

The hickories, including many varieties and species were practically uninjured, although some varieties of pecan, set out in the spring of 1911, and making a late start, were killed. One *Hicoria Texana* showed lack of resistance, losing part of last year's growth. None of the pecans which had been set out more than one year ago showed injury worthy of note.

The conclusion is that pecans and other hickories as a rule bear continuous low temperature without injury. I have lost pecans in former years from abnormally early start of sap, followed by very cold nights, but the mere fact of low temperature does not seem to threaten any of the hickories much.

WALNUTS

A number of varieties of Persian walnuts in my collection all showed more or less winter injury of the smaller branches, with the exception of the Acme walnut from California, of which I have only one specimen, and this tree had a small

patch of bark on the trunk killed on the south side, the branches remaining uninjured.

One tree of the Chinese walnut (*Juglans regia Sincensis*) showed no winter injury. Trees of the Japanese walnuts (*J. cordiformis* and *J. Sieboldii*) showed no injury. This was also true of *J. Mandchurica*. Native black walnuts were hardy as usual.

CHESTNUTS

A number of species and varieties of European, Asiatic and American chestnut, including chinquapins, showed no winter injury.

Hybrids between Chinese chestnut and American chinquapin, and American chestnut and chinquapin, were uninjured.

HAZELS

No damage was done to American varieties and species, or to *Corylus calumna* and *C. Archiana*.

ALMONDS

A young Syrian almond, of a variety which bears large thin-shelled nuts of high quality, and which withstood the winter of 1910-11 without injury, was entirely killed, roots and branches, this winter. A Jordan almond lost all of the smaller branches. Three hard-shelled almonds obtained from a nursery—of unknown origin—about ten years of age, showed no winter injury.

PISTACHE

Five young pistache trees obtained from the Bureau of Plant Distribution at Washington, D.C., last spring, are particularly interesting in connection with winter injury.

One of these trees made remarkable growth during the summer, and was not injured at all in the winter. Three others which made fair growth during the summer lost a few twigs. One which made feeble growth for some reason, and which I thought would not survive any sort of winter at all is alive and ready to start new buds, having lost only the few feeble branches which were put out late in the season.

If even one of these trees survived their first terrible winter without injury it would seem to in-

dicate that this variety of pistache will be hardy in Connecticut.

PINES

I have comparatively few species of nut bearing pines. Some twenty species of pines which bear edible nuts have been grown in my nursery, and I have allowed most of them purposely to become winter killed in their first year, as they are from such warm latitudes that the question of their survival is not worthy of so much effort.

I have young specimens of various ages of *Pinus edulis*, *Pinus Koraensis* and *P. Jeffreyi*, none of which showed any winter injury.

The most interesting trees of this group however are two young specimens of *Araucaria imbricata*, from the Cordilleras of Chile, ten thousand feet above the sea. The seed was received late in the season, and these two plants which started had a short time for lignifying. The larger one of the two *Araucarias* however shows no winter injury, but the smaller one has a brown top. This pine is one of the most important of the food pines, and the survival of a single plant through one winter like the season just past, without protection, probably means a good deal in relation to our future horticulture.



THE CULINARY USES OF NUTS

By MRS. NORTH, Mobile, Ala.

Remarks at the Mobile Convention prior to Demonstration of Nut Cookery.

What the olive tree was to the people of Asia Minor in ancient times, what the apple is to the north, the pecan tree is to the south. Even the apple cannot be put to a greater variety of uses than the pecan. It takes high rank in food value and produces larger quantities of rich oil than any nut. These products are palatable, nourishing, and reasonably cheap; then they are of vegetable growth and there is no danger of disease germs. To the vegetarian they are indispensable. For several years there has been considerable interest taken in the helpful diet line, and we have experimented, and I recommend nuts, as part of the daily diet.

You all know, of course, that nuts are the fruits of trees, shrubs and vines. These nuts are enclosed in a more or less hard outside covering, which remains closed until it germinates. We have our common nuts—chestnuts, pecans, hickories and other deciduous trees; we have the pine nuts growing on the domesticated pine trees; peanuts growing in the ground on vines; hickory and filberts and the nuts which we do not grow a large quantity of, like almonds, cocoanuts, brazil nuts. The almond is perhaps the oldest nut with which we are acquainted. There are a great many varieties. The almond is the pit of a fruit belonging to the same family as the peach, and the kernel of the peach pit and kernel of the bitter almond are almost identical, and both contain poisonous ingredients. The almond is one of the most nutritious of our nuts, and it should be used in our daily food, but its high cost puts it among the list of luxuries, and so we use it as a dessert, etc. The pecan, the walnut and hickory all belong to the same family, and these nuts are all very nutritious, and have a high food value. The peanut is a

valuable nut, and is a legume. You have all noticed that the raw peanut has the taste and flavor of beans and peas, and is equal to these foods in nourishment.

As to the composition and food value, the nuts are divided into several classes. They contain a considerable amount of protein for the building up of the tissues of the body, they repair waste material, and enrich the blood. Almonds, pecans, English walnuts, hickories are put in the second class. Then we have those which are especially rich in oil—cocoanuts, butternuts brazil nuts. These will furnish the blood with heat and energy.

In the third class are the chestnut and chinkapin. These are the only two nuts, with the exception of the peanut, which contain starch, and for this reason should be cooked before eaten. The chestnut has a starchy taste. They belong to the list of carbohydrates, and furnish heat for the body, and give energy.

All nuts contain water, and at least two per cent. You can readily see how easily we can combine a diet that would contain all the five food principles necessary for vigorous life by furnishing the different classes of nuts. We have the opportunity for building up and sustaining, and nuts containing starch for heating the body for keeping it in good running order, and we have water and mineral matter, aids to digestion and assimilation. However, you can make a diet that will suit most people.

One word about digestion: I suppose there is no food usually considered more indigestible than nuts, unless we except rich pie and cake. It is true that the protein of nuts is not easily digested as the protein of meats. There are some reasons, however, that might explain this. Highly concen-

trated food should be finely divided if easily digested. Not that this is a matter paid little attention to. Nuts are mostly eaten when enough food has been eaten, or in between meals. Nuts should be listed among the staple foods and should take part of the regular courses in meals, that we have every day, and not used as occasional desserts. Nuts contain from one to five per cent water, while meats contain from fifty to seventy per cent, so you can so remember that our food, to be easily digested, must have an equal amount of water. They should be eaten with bread or crackers which contain the necessary ingredients.

If these matters are taken into consideration, and the nuts properly and correctly served, they are found to be as digestible as other foods. In many families chestnuts form part of the regular course, taking the place of rice and potatoes. We

may serve them in many ways. You can boil until tender and serve with powdered sugar with whipped cream and candied cherries. You have a highly nutritious food, which can be made from the combining of different things.

The demonstration tonight is of nuts; just sandwiches and salads. All very nutritious and contain the five food principles. We would like to have you come forward in an informal and social way, and test these foods. They only suggest what can be done with nuts. We have some nut bread which is good for breakfast, good for lunch, for children's lunch, etc. We have some sandwiches which are of the best sandwiches I know to serve with chicken salad. The salad is a combination of nuts and other things. I will be glad to give the recipes for any of these things, if you will call on me.



RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF NUT ORCHARDS

By J. B. WIGHT, Cairo, Ga.

A Paper read at the Meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress at Nashville, Tenn.

"What the apple is to the Hood River Valley, the orange to California and the peach to Georgia, the pecan is to the South Atlantic and Gulf States."

To understand why pecan growing has attracted practically no attention, except during the last quarter of a century, and has developed so rapidly, especially for the last ten years, we must know something of what has been done along other lines of development, and note the rise and progress of other industries.

The forked lightning played for countless ages among the clouds before man attempted to make it his servant. Human beings chased the whale over thousands of miles of stormy waters to get the oil with which to light their homes, before they learned to utilize the almost limitless reservoirs of petroleum which lay under their feet. And the same atmosphere which Marconi used to flash his messages a thousand miles is that which surrounded our foreparents in the Garden of Eden.

At some time, along the banks of the Rio Grande, the Brazos and the Mississippi, God planted the pecan. There it grew like the green bay tree, and brought forth its fruit in season; but man was very slow to utilize this wonderful blessing which fills the forest about him. For generations it furnished a most palatable food for man and beast; and there the matter rested. Through the agency of birds, squirrels, water, etc., pecans

became more and more scattered, until most of the valleys from Mexico to southern Louisiana grew more or less of these wild nuts. From time to time these nuts were carried to other sections and planted. In this way they became quite well scattered over the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Notwithstanding the fact these were seedling trees yet many of them bore abundant crops of excellent nuts. It was no uncommon thing for the best seedling trees to bear from one hundred to five hundred pounds of nuts in one year, which, twenty years ago, sold at from three to eight cents per pound. Ten years later the price of these nuts had almost doubled in value. Occasionally there was a tree which bore nuts of exceptional size and quality. Such were the Centennial at Central, La., the Frotcher at Oliver, La., and the Stuart at Pascagoula, Miss.

Though slow in doing so, people began to take note of these seedling trees, and to reason that if a tree planted by nature would yield from ten to fifty dollars worth of nuts per season, then one planted and cultivated by man ought to do equally as well. And if one tree was profitable, why should not one hundred or a thousand prove equally so? Thus people here and there began to reason; and so the setting of pecan orchards on a commercial basis began.

It should be understood that the above reasoning was based on the bearing qualities of native seedling trees. While these are very uncertain

as to when or what or how much they will bear, yet various orchards here and there in the pecan belt have fully demonstrated that with all the uncertainty that attends the growing of seedlings, yet they can be profitably produced. Twenty-five years ago I planted my first pecan nuts, after coming to the conclusion that they could be grown at ten cents per pound. I have since had no occasion to revise this estimate.

But a new impetus was given the pecan industry when it was found that they could be successfully budded and grafted. With the exception of sixteen trees that were grafted before the Civil war by the negro slave gardener, Antoine, the art of budding and grafting the pecan was not extensively practised until about ten years ago. It should be said that nut trees are much more difficult to propagate in this manner than are ordinary fruit trees. As has been previously mentioned there are here and there in the pecan belt individual trees which are remarkable for the size and quality of their nuts, and for their early and regular bearing habits. Diligent search was made for these trees. The best of them were named, and their propagation begun by budding and grafting. This has brought a new era in pecan growing. Instead of growing seedling nuts to sell at eight to fifteen cents per pound, they are now produced just as easily that bring from twenty-five to fifty cents per pound; and instead of depending on the uncertainties of seedling trees, a crop can be counted on as regularly as from the best peach or apple orchards. Furthermore, it was known that seedling pecan trees might come into bearing in from six to eight years, or it might be twenty-five years before they bore a nut. It is not so with the budded trees. Well cared for, they begin to bear in from four to six years after setting, and usually come to profitable bearing in from nine to ten years. The long life of the pecan is another feature in its favor. Among the wild pecan forests of Texas and Mexico, there have been trees bearing abundant crops, which when cut down, were shown by their rings to be from two hundred to four hundred years old. And still further, it was discovered that when pecan trees were carried from their natural habitation in the alluvial bottoms to the cultivated highlands, that they did not suffer in the least in the qualities that go to make successful orchard trees.

Is it strange, then, that the pecan has come so rapidly to the front as a tree desirable for orchard planting? It would be remarkable if it were otherwise. Lieut. Maury in his *Physical Geography* tells us that a single tropical bread-fruit tree sometimes furnishes food sufficient to last a family for a year. As a youthful student of economics this seemed to me a remarkable instance of

fructivity. And yet it has its counterpart in a pecan tree in my own town, which for three consecutive years averaged over four hundred pounds of nuts per season, when the tree was from twenty to twenty-two years of age. On my own home lot there are twenty-one bearing pecan trees ranging in age from seven to twenty years, which last year yielded nuts that sold for \$500. This lot covers only slightly more than two acres of ground the trees growing mainly on the borders of the lot, and leaving abundant room for houses, yard and vegetable garden. At Monticello, Fla., the Lindsay tree bore when twenty-three years of age 638 pounds of nuts. In other sections individual pecan trees have made records equally as good.

I have given the above facts to show that there is a solid basis for the wonderful impulse that has been given to the pecan industry during the last few years, and that it rests on foundations as secure as those which underlie any product of the soil. While we have been a little slow in recognizing the magnificent possibilities of pecan growing in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, yet we are beginning to awake to the great advantages we have in the exclusive possession of this nut; for the pecan is indigenous only to our section.

Texas, with an average annual production of about five hundred carloads, almost all of which come from her nature planted trees, stands first now in pecan production. But her people are not satisfied with this; and especially during the last four years, considerable interest has been shown in setting orchards of improved varieties in that state.

Louisiana has quite a number of orchards ranging from several hundred to more than a thousand acres each. Capt. Sam H. James, Mound, La., planted over thirty years ago the first large orchard of seedling trees; and his success has given quite an impetus to more orchard planting.

About twenty-five years ago Mr. W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss., began to grow pecans, and to urge others to do the same. From this have resulted very extensive plantings of trees, not only in Mississippi, but in other states also. In the vicinity of Jackson, Liberty, Lumberton and Wiggins are many small orchards, while along the coast section are thousands of acres of commercial groves.

Pecan growing in Alabama has taken a strong hold. This is particularly true in Mobile and Baldwin counties. The South Orchards Company is developing a 2,000 acre tract near Mobile, which is being planted in pecans and Satsuma oranges. Fifty thousand pecan trees have been set the season just closed by the Grand Bay Land Company in Baldwin County.

Albany, Ga., is probably the center of the

largest commercial pecan orchards in the world. The impetus to the industry in this section came chiefly through the early plantings of Col. Robert J. Bacon at Baconton, Ga., and Mr. G. M. Bacon at DeWitt. Beside large orchards in other sections there are in the state thousands of homes around which trees are being grown to a greater or less extent.

Monticello, Fla., the center of the largest pecan nursery section in the South, is also quite an orchard center. Tens of thousands of trees have been set each season in almost every part of north and middle Florida.

Col J. S. Horlbeck, of Charleston, with a grove of over eight hundred acres, was among the pioneer growers in South Carolina. His faith in pecans increases with the passing years. And let me add by way of parenthesis that in a wide acquaintance among pecan growers, I have never yet known one whose confidence in the future of the industry has suffered the least diminution.

North Carolina, under the intelligent and enthusiastic lead of Prof. W. N. Hutt, State Horticulturist, will, at no distant day, take quite an important place among the growers of pecans. And a number of other states to a greater or less extent are turning to pecan production.

A fair estimate of the number of pecan trees set and growing in the South at the present time is 2,000,000, covering an estimated area of 100,000 acres. Should these trees at twenty years of age average one hundred pounds of nuts annually, a reasonable expectation, this would give us 200,000,000 pounds of nuts, enough to furnish only about one-eighth of a pound for each individual in the world. Our strenuous advocates for a "square deal" would consider this not an over allowance for a "square meal." And yet nuts in some form can be eaten and relished for every meal in the year.

(Continued on page 87.)

J. C. COOPER

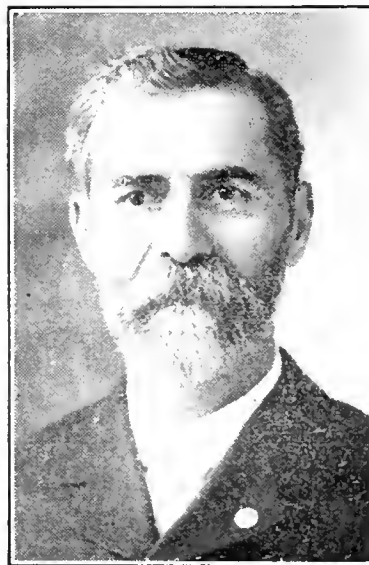
Long before the business of growing pecans in the South began to attract attention, the Persian walnut had obtained a foothold on the Pacific Slope and had been demonstrated a commercial success. As in the case of the pecan, it was necessary for pioneers to wrestle with the various difficulties that always beset the path of infant industries, but through years of patient and untiring effort they have finally blazed a trail to success.

In the band of workers whose labors have made possible the present status of walnut growing in the far West, J. C. Cooper, of McMinnville, Ore., is among the most prominent. Mr. Cooper was born in Rock Prairie, Lawrence county, Mo., in 1845. After receiving his log-school education

he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1866, passing through the dominions of Sitting Bull, and discussing the right of way with that potentate in the approved give and take fashion of those pioneer days.

For thirty-six years Mr. Cooper has made his home at McMinnville, working at his profession of surveyor and civil engineer. He has been prominent in the development of his state, his activities covering a wide field. The Lewis and Clarke exposition numbered him on its board of directors and his services have been commanded by other fairs and exhibitions.

Mr. Cooper's greatest work has been in the investigation of the methods of culture and growth



J. C. COOPER

of the Persian walnut. He has travelled extensively to learn of and to lecture on its habits and adaptability in different states, and is regarded by many as the foremost American authority on this line. The Southern Pacific employed him to write a work on *Walnut Growing in Oregon*, which is so highly regarded that it is used by schools and colleges as a text book for students of horticulture.

Mr. Cooper was married in 1868 to the sister of Prof. W. J. Spillman of the Department of Agriculture, and has eight children, all of whom are more or less prominent in public affairs. F. G. Cooper, illustrator for *Collier's Weekly*, *Life* and other publications probably being the best known.

THE NUT-GROWER

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NOTICE

When this paragraph is marked it means that your subscription has expired and that you are requested to renew promptly, as postal regulations do not permit us to mail to delinquents.

THE NUT-GROWER continues to grow in favor in all parts of the country. A subscriber in Michigan, who casually says that his age is 81, writes: "It will not do me much in the way of profits, but I like to learn what is being done."

Some interesting figures have recently been gathered from reliable sources showing that the leading nut nurserymen in the lower South sold and delivered during the past season over five hundred thousand budded and grafted pecan trees. At the rate of twenty trees to the acre, this means the planting of twenty-five thousand additional acres of orchards. As each newly planted orchard may be conservatively valued at one hundred dollars per acre, the value of last year's planting may be seen to reach the surprising total of two and a half million dollars.

The Northern Nut Growers' Association is doing good work in general, and in particular in the study of the chestnut bark disease, and reports thus far are not at all promising for the future. Some have supposed that this is a new disease, while others advance the theory that it has prevailed from time immemorial, and that large areas have formerly been completely cleared of native chestnut growth, just as large tracts are now swept off entirely. In a letter to the Mobile Convention, Dr. Deming referred to data he had been assembling which was not ready at that time for the Association. We trust that he will give through our columns this paper when it is arranged for publication.

In using the copy of the proceedings of the Mobile convention considerable difficulties have been encountered and various complications are still coming to the surface. As is the custom, all formal papers were left with the convention stenographer for use in making up the complete report. When this report came into our hands, however, the original manuscripts were not included, and

we had no way of verifying the copy which was substituted. This accounts for an error in our February number and one also in the March issue when the addresses of Mrs. Vrooman and Miss Beatrice Vrooman who wrote so entertainingly on "A Visit to France's Walnut Growing Center" and "A Woman's Work in the Industry" were given as Santa Barbara, Cal., instead of Santa Rosa, Cal.

Facts and figures regarding the pecan, are in demand from all sources. As to the actual yields and profits from orchards of budded and grafted trees, we began a year ago to give such authentic figures as could be obtained, but lack of recorded data has thus far made it difficult to give full information in various particulars. In our April issue there appeared an interesting story regarding the Parker orchard at Thomasville, Ga. We have requests out for similar reports from others in various parts of the country, which will appear in succeeding issues. In fact, we propose to make these reports a regular feature of THE NUT-GROWER. No permanent and substantial development can be expected on the theoretical basis on which the planting of these superior trees was started, and the time is only now arriving when the proofs are becoming available. It must not be taken for granted that these early plantings tell the entire story, for improvements are going on all the time and the best orchards are doubtless yet to be planted, so we must not prejudge ultimate results, from the fragmentary data now becoming available.

The Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association appears to be laboring under rather peculiar difficulties. While the enterprising contingent of Eufaula members, who expected to entertain the convention in their city, and many of the other members believe the association to be in a healthy condition, the president insists that not enough interest has been shown to warrant the meeting, and for that reason has called it off. As far as we know, Mr. Carroll was the sole judge of the situation. Possibly he is right in claiming that there is lack of interest; but since the constitution of the association says that the annual meeting shall be held in May of each year and since the officers of such organizations are chosen to carry out its purposes, it seems to us that it would have been preferable to work all the harder, even at a late day, and fulfill the official requirements. From our viewpoint and from information received from various sources, the prospects for the 1912 meeting were fully as good as in previous years, and needed only the usual preparation and advertising to make it a pleasant and profitable occasion to many who had planned to attend.

In recent issues we have given space to items showing how fruit and nut trees are being utilized for the public good by planting them along the public highways. We have also called attention to the discussion along this line which occurred on the floor of the Mobile convention. It is encouraging to note that the plan is attracting attention and there is no reason why it should not meet with considerable favor, especially in the South. The country newspapers and their correspondents are beginning to take considerable interest in this subject. In the *Wiregrass Farmer*, Ashburn, Ga., we find a communication on this topic, in which the writer says:

"If the citizens of Ashburn had used a little more judgment in the planting of shade trees along our streets and planted fruit and nut bearing trees instead of those they have planted, we would today have a great income from the trees of the city; at the same time, the shade of the trees would have been just as good."

Just a few years ago, when the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association figured up the orchards planted in its territory at ten thousand acres, it was thought that the growers had done wonders. However, those figures are small when we consider that the coastal country now has probably a hundred thousand acres of budded and grafted trees alone, while the older seedling groves will increase this area. Practically all this commercial orchard planting has been done since the National Nut Growers' Association was organized and THE NUT-GROWER got on the job eleven years ago. President Miller, in his address at the Mobile convention, said that the growth of the industry was largely attributable to these two agencies. Past achievements, regardless of the forces that have brought them about, have indeed been great, but there is reason to suppose that as yet only a start has been made. From our viewpoint, there has never been a more promising outlook for any industry.

Arrangements for the 1912 convention at Gulfport, Miss., are well under way and by the time of our next issue some specific announcements are likely to be ready. The contest for early or late date, which has previously been hard to adjust to the satisfaction and convenience of all, was taken in hand at Mobile and fixed for the last of October or first of November. This date is favorable for the exhibit feature of the convention which will doubtless be played up extensively, by local committees as well as by the standing committee on Varietal Adaptation.

If the Gulfport convention can inaugurate a movement which will divert some of the millions of public money from the building of battleships to lines of benefit to the agricultural masses, it would be good work indeed.

Reports as to how the pecan orchards and nurseries in the Mississippi valley withstood the floods which were so destructive to general farm crops, are awaited with much concern.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF NUT ORCHARDS

(Continued from page 85.)

The above figures could be increased twenty-fold and still the crop could be safely and profitably cared for. My own family (and there are only ten members of it) think that they are meagerly provided for when their annual supply of pecans is restricted to one hundred and fifty pounds.

There is no reason why pecan growing should not become one of the great industries of the South, and in fact it is very rapidly taking its place as such. The following points need to be considered:

(a) The trees are healthy. Enemies there are, but these are not more numerous nor are they so aggressive as those which affect the apple, the peach, or the orange.

(b) No especial skill is required to produce nuts. It is true that, planted as a post and cared for as such, the pecan tree will yield very few more nuts than a post. But under the direction of an intelligent, painstaking man, there are no more difficulties in the way than confront the grower of any other tree products.

(c) They are cheaply produced. As before mentioned, pecans can be profitably grown at ten cents per pound; and this generation nor the next will see the time when the better grades of pecans will sell at anywhere near this price, unless there be an entire re-adjustment of values on all the leading commodities of trade.

(d) Pecans are easily handled. When harvest time comes, if the owner is not ready to gather his crop, no harm will come to the nuts if he has to wait until the next week or the next month to harvest them. And if a market is not ready when the crop is gathered they will keep for six months, or in a cellar or cool room, even twelve months, without any loss of flavor or quality. They may be transported in barrels, sacks, boxes or in bulk without difference or detriment so far as the nut is concerned; and that, too, without paying the Armour Refrigerator Company for ice and special cars to insure safe transportation.

(Continued in next issue.)



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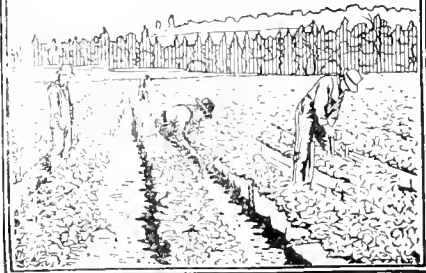
The upper view shows how groups of big stumps are blasted out clean at one time, with all dirt off the roots and stumps shattered into kindling wood. At the same time the subsoil is thoroughly broken up, creating a fine home for the new crop. Lower view shows a celery crop worth \$800 per acre ten months after stumps were blasted out.

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Statistics from a Florida Orchard

In pursuance of our plans to give regular reports regarding actual bearing statistics from pecan orchards, we present this month data obtained from the grove of Mr. A. A. Rich at Lamont, Fla.

Mr. Rich had one hundred and twenty trees planted in March, 1905. Not being well posted in the matter of pecan growing at that time, he left the selection of varieties to the nurseryman who furnished the stock. The varieties planted were supposed to include Schley, Frotcher, Moneymaker, Van Deman, Eggshell and Sweetmeat. Only fifty-eight of the trees are now living, and since they came into bearing Mr. Rich has discovered that while he has the four first-named varieties, there is considerable doubt about the other two. Sixteen doubtful trees have been cut back for top-working.

Two of Mr. Rich's trees bore a few nuts in 1908, but they were of the uncertain varieties. In 1909, 15 trees bore small quantities of nuts, while in 1910 forty trees produced one hundred pounds. In 1911, a short crop year, seventy-five pounds of nuts were gathered, but this included some nuts from trees not in the original planting.

In this orchard, the first trees to bear were the ones bought for Eggshell and Sweetmeat. Moneymaker and Teche fruited in 1909, while Schley, Frotcher and Van Deman bore their first crop in 1916.

Of the 58 trees now living there are five which have a height of thirty to forty feet, with a corresponding spread, but while healthy and vigorous, they have never even set staminate flowers.

This orchard is located on a northern slope, with the clay subsoil about ten inches below the surface at the south end and two and a half to three feet at

PECAN TREES

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AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Our Landscape Department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

Florida Nursery and Trading Company

INCORPORATED
FLORALA, ALA.



**Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties**

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

DR. A. FLEMING

WAYCROSS, GA.

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Phone 620Office
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Will represent investors in the selection of lands for farm and pecan propositions. Careful attention given to abstracts of titles.

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WAYCROSS, GA.

Pafford Engineering Company

LaGrande Bldg. WAYCROSS, GA.

Railway, Municipal and Realty Engineering, Surveying, Draughting and Blueprinting.

Thomas & Smith

When visiting Waycross be sure and stop in and inspect our line of Buggies, Wagons, Harness and Wire Fencing. We will take pleasure in showing you and more pleasure in selling you.

**Thomas & Smith**

Phone 59 Waycross, Ga.

the north end. The trees at the south end have made better growth than those at the north, while those in the middle have outgrown the trees at either end.

Personal

Mrs. Martha Marsden, of Detroit, Mich., was a caller at THE NUT-GROWER office recently.

Prof. H. Harold Hume, of Glen St. Mary, Fla., was unable to attend the Nut Section of the Southern Commercial Congress, as a visit to the hospital and a surgical operation, from which he is now recovering, interfered.

Mr. A. P. Gooding, of Lexington, Ky., has been making a careful examination of South Georgia lands, with a view to selecting a desirable location for development work. His plans contemplate the planting of pecans as a feature of his project.

Mr. W. H. Leahy, General Passenger Agent for the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic railroad, with headquarters at Atlanta, is taking a lively interest in pecan culture and is referring many inquiries to THE NUT-GROWER. The A. B. & A. has many miles of track running through the best pecan lands in Georgia.

Items of Interest

About 15 tons of pecans were planted by the Monticello, Fla., nurseries during the past season. As these run about eighty to the pound it can readily be seen that this figures up some nuts. A ton of seed nuts will plant about 3 acres of nursery. Monticello grows about 20 per cent of the pecan stock now produced.

A six-page leaflet has recently been issued by the Secretary of the National Nut Growers' Association which contains the names and postoffice addresses of officers and committeemen for the year 1912. There are sixteen standing and special committees, and

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE—A highly improved tract of 80 1-2 acres; splendidly located; 30 acres in pedigreed pecans; a variety of fruit and grape vines. Terms easy, price on application. Owner wishes to reinvest proceeds of sale in pecans in same locality. Particulars on request. Information Department, The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga. 1-x

FOR SALE—Pecan budding and grafting wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala. 1-6

FOR SALE. Budding Wood from extra fine bearing trees ten years old. Trees heavy bearers. Several varieties. Low price. The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm, Moultrie, Ga. 5-6-7

Wanted

WANTED—HIGH GRADE PECAN INVESTMENT SALESMEN for a preferred stock which is convertible into a Southern farm home at option of holder; absolutely new financial plan—very attractive; largest agricultural project in the world; liberal commission offer. Write fully, E. H. CLARK, Box 295, Waycross, Ga.

WANTED. Two or three experienced men to bud pecans during August, this year. I can give permanent employment to one good man. Address T. H. Parker, Moultrie, Ga. 5-1

Miscellaneous

TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants; correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

\$20,000 Clear Profit

IN A YEAR. This is what one man made by combining Poultry and Nuts. It is easy money if you start right. We furnish the "Brains."

American Hen Magazine, Chicago 35c per year; single copy 5c; descriptive literature free.

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

**Atlanta,
Birmingham,
& Atlantic
Railroad**

Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.

¶

All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.

¶

For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

PECANS BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List
Nursery Established in 1882
S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pe-
can Trees of reliable known varieties.
Our catalog contains information on sel-
ecting, planting, culture, etc., and is
free for the asking. Graft wood for sale.
Our orchards contain over 40 named
varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

seventy-four names appear in the
list, although the names of state
vice-presidents are not given.
Seventeen states are represent-
ed.

Pecan Groves Under Water

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, who
has extensive pecan interests at
Ferriday, La., writes us in regard
to the recent floods in the Missis-
sippi valley:

Editor NUT-GROWER:

As you may suppose, the flood
waters of the Mississippi river
finally reached our pecan orchard
and nursery in Louisiana. We
thought for a time that we would
escape but the back-water from
the great breaks in the levee
some 50 to 100 miles above final-
ly got so high that they came up
to our level and covered every
foot of our land.

We do not expect the pecan
trees to be hurt, for the wild ones
that have been growing there
were annually flooded for a time
each year before the levees were
built. But after the water goes
off, which it is now beginning to
do, we will know just what has
been done by the inundation.
The trees that are large enough
to stand far above the flood will
surely survive and many who
live there say they will be the
better for it. Some have light
crops of nuts on them. No doubt
the pecan trees of the entire del-
ta country are undergoing the

PRESIDENT PECAN



NONE BETTER

**SEE THE
ROOTS
SUCH
TREES
LIVE**



**Pecan Growing
MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire
Tap Root and well developed
lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell
such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or
grafted trees, of best quality and
best producing varieties.
Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled
nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees
are Models
ROOT and TOP

Our Varieties are Best

Gold Medal awarded our Pecans
at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

**THE
Griffing Bros. Co.**

Nurserymen
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy
roots, all kinds Fruit, and Orna-
mental Trees, Shrubbery.

ROSES

Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be
made in the United States or elsewhere.
I will sell you one already established

On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted stand-
ard paper shell varieties, one to three
years old, located on the Gulf coast of
Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the
native heath of the paper shell pecans,
and where ten or twelve of the best
known varieties now being propagated
by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for de-
livery and several thousand acres of the
finest pecan land in the South. I have
a very special bargain in a forty-acre
grove (Satsuma orange trees between
the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks
for the coming season's grafting, a splen-
did opening for a combination grove and
nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a
half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend
the planting of groves anywhere in south
Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between
pecans when desired. Young grafted
trees, grafting wood and fancy and com-
mercial nuts in any quantity. Thanks-
giving and holiday orders for nuts given
special attention. All grafting wood
and trees from bearing trees in my own
groves hence absolutely true to name.
No guess work—you get exactly what
you order.

F. H. LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.

THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

The Coe-Mortimer Company SPECIAL IMPORTERS
FERTILIZER MATERIALS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

\$800 Income

From Four
Acres of
our Pecan
Land in one
year. We
have more
like it to
sell

**D. & O. Lott Real
Estate & Insurance
Company**
WAYCROSS, :. GEORGIA

M. J. DOLAN
PHOTOGRAPHER

Waycross, Georgia
Pictures of Pecans our Specialty

same conditions as ours.

H. E. VAN DEMAN,
Washington, D. C.

Getting Ready for the Convention Program

The list of subjects for consideration by the program committee in making up the program for the Gulfport convention embraces a wide range of important features of the industry. Those selected will probably be under classified heads.

Under the heading, "Domestic Use of Nuts" will come such themes as "The Availability of the Pecan as a Food Supply;" "New and Prospective uses of Nuts," etc.

Co-operative methods for orchard planting, for marketing and for storing crops will be given attention. Esthetic and public uses of nut trees will be recognized. Reports of various kinds will furnish much information, and test orchards, new varieties and nut literature will not be overlooked.

Nursery interests, which have been crowded out at previous conventions, will doubtless be given deserved consideration. Many other subjects will receive consideration.

Pecan Trees that are Properly Grown is my Specialty

**Budded and Grafted
Trees of the Best Var-
ieties for Sale**

Write for prices
of trees and infor-
mation as to
growing and care
of groves

J. B. WIGHT
Cairo, Ga.

Singleton Furniture Co.
72 and 74 Plant Ave. WAYCROSS, GA.

**The Largest Store
The Smallest Prices**

Furniture from us is easy to get
and easy to pay for.

LA GRANDE HOTEL

Waycross, Ga.

Nut Growing at the Southern Commercial Congress

At Nashville, Tenn., April 8-10 were gathered representatives of sixteen southern states in convention for the purpose of calling attention to the South's physical recovery and for exploiting its great and varied resources.

In arranging for the series of conferences held on various subjects, "Nut Growing in the South" was included in the program, and a section devoted to this subject was held on the morning of April 10 at the rooms of the City Beautiful Club, which has quarters in the finest office building in the city. The editor of THE NUT-GROWER was chairman of the section and presided.

In calling the meeting to order the chairman said:

"Nut growing in the South represents a new Southern industry, one which appeals not only to Southern people but to the gener-

al homeseeker who desires an easy and permanent revenue, and to the investor as well.

"We say a new industry advisedly. While the pecan has been known in the lower South for many years, still it is but a decade since the grafting and budding of nut trees has been recognized as practical, and this discovery is the basis upon which the present commercial movement rests. From Virginia to Texas, a belt of coastal country fanned by ocean and gulf breezes, commercial orchards are being planted to budded and grafted pecans. This nut when judged by the quality and size of selected varieties is an unrivaled agricultural resource destined to become a most important and permanent factor in the food supply for this, as well as for other countries. Its production commercially seems to be limited to this lower belt of Southern territory. This means for the South

Fruit Trees Shade Trees

AND

Ornamental Shrubbery

ALSO

Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our descriptive catalogs.

TURKEY CREEK NURSERY

BOX 21, MACCLENNY, FLA.

C. F. BARBER,
President.

J. E. BARBER,
Secretary.

Pecan Trees

The best varieties of budded and grafted trees for sale

Write us for
information ..
and prices.....

Southern Nut Tree Nurseries

Thomasville, - - Georgia



We sell on an attractive basis Five and Ten Acre Tracts planted with Two-year old Budded and Grafted Standard Varieties of Paper-Shell Pecan Trees. Income from the first year guaranteed from side crops. Property near Tallahassee, Florida. S. Z. Ruff, Horticulturist in Charge.

FLORIDA PECAN ENDOWMENT COMPANY

SINGER BUILDING
NEW YORK

Wholesale Growers of
Budded and Grafted

PECAN TREES

...AND...

SATSUMA ORANGES



WRITE FOR PRICES



SIMPSON NURSERY COMPANY

MONTICELLO, FLA.

a wide and increasing market for a product which cannot be duplicated in other sections of our common country or, as far as we know at present, in foreign lands.

"Our purpose in this section of this body is to bring to public attention some interesting and timely information regarding the commercial importance and opportunities the cultivation of this nut affords, while showing its attractiveness for the individual planter, as well as the safety and profit it offers as an investment provided the orchard development work is properly and honestly conducted.

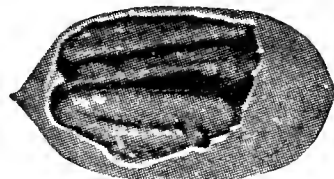
"The gentlemen who will address you have years of practical experience in this highest type of horticultural science and bring to you and to the public at large messages well worthy of your thoughtful attention.

"In arrangement of subjects for this section we cannot claim more than the purpose to call attention to such features of the industry as most fully accord with the general character and purpose of the Southern Commercial Congress. We trust that the efforts will be instrumental in attracting men and capital to our favorite Southland.

"The organized association of National Nut Growers and the medium of their official organ THE NUT-GROWER, will serve the public in important and practical ways when called upon by interested parties.

"It should be understood that while offering much in a substantial way, general investments in nut growing must be guided by practical skill and honest business management in order to avoid possible loss, as well as to insure the satisfactory and permanent returns which are now being realized from properly directed operations."

The topics selected for discussion developed much interest and showed a wide and earnest de-



New Plan

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B.W.STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Price, \$2.75

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

HERBERT C. WHITE

DE WITT

GEORGIA

..About Florida..

Detailed information about this state given weekly in

The Florida Grower

A Paper for the Orchardist, Poultry Fancier, Truck Grower and Plain Farmer. Price \$1.00 per Year.

CLUBBING OFFER

Truck Farming in the Everglades, by Walter Walden. Regular price, \$1.00; with Florida Grower, \$1.50.

Up-to-date Truck Growing in the South, by J. R. Davis. Regular price, \$1.00; with Florida Grower, \$1.50.

Citrus Culture for Profit. Regular price, 50c; with Florida Grower, \$1.00.

Citrus Fruits and Their Culture, by H. Harold Hume. Regular price, \$2.50; with Florida Grower, \$3.00.

All these books and The Florida Grower for \$4.00. Map of Florida with list of cities, towns, etc., given with each \$1.00 subscription.

One issue monthly is devoted more to general information about Florida, questions answered, etc. Price, 25c yearly. Sample copies on request.

THE FLORIDA GROWER

817 Florida Ave.

TAMPA, FLA.

sire for general information on the general subject. Mr. J. B. Wight of Georgia, traced the development of the industry, showing the rapid and extensive movement, which is attracting favorable attention in all parts of the country. Prof. W. N. Hutt of North Carolina, in his address pointed out the attractiveness and merit of properly directed investments. The chairman in his introductory remarks indicated the commercial importance of the new industry, which really dates from the advent of the budded and grafted pecan trees.

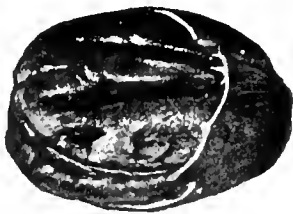
No complete roll of those in attendance was kept, but it was learned that seven or eight states were represented at the conference. The formal papers will all appear in *THE NUT-GROWER* as opportunity permits.

At the close of the conference the following memoranda was adopted, and referred to the general Congress, and was adopted on recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions:

"In the laboratory of nature the highest type of products are obtained when soil, climate and environment are ideal.

"In the lower South ideal conditions exist to a greater extent than in any other locality or country for the production of a *par excellent* food supply in the form of selected varieties of the pecan nut.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.

LaFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

Wholesale and Retail

Over 200,000 Trees in Nursery

WE HAVE A FINE LOT OF

Grafted Pecans and Stocky Satsumas

Orders are being booked for fall and winter delivery.

W. M. Ellison, Manager

Lafayette, La.

"The recent application of horticultural science and sound business energy has created a new and important agricultural industry which invites men and capital from all sections to improve the opportunities which this work offers in this favorite locality."

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Parker's Pecan Farm For Sale

Eight acres in 4-year-old and 32 acres in 2-year-old paper shell trees, now growing in orchard. Seven acres in NURSERY now ready for budding. Budding wood can be had from Dukes' Orchard, located within 5 miles of this place.

516 acres in farm, situated 4 1-2 miles north from Moultrie, the county seat. 250 acres in cultivation. Soil, stiff, red, pebble loam, with clay sub-soil.

One 9-room, Two-story Dwelling Four 4-room Tenant Dwellings

Good rural public school near the center of this farm. Three churches in easy access. Society good. Farm surrounded by best white people, who live on and tend their own farms.

Good reason for selling.

Easy terms. Correspondence invited.

T. H. PARKER Moultrie, Ga.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale

GRAND LAND ALLOTMENT IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

25,000 Acres of the Richest Lands in the South to be thrown open for Settlement. Allotment will be made in the order in which applications are received.

Sandy loam soil, with top-soil resting on a sub-soil of rich, sandy clay. Light and responsive, easily worked and superior to all others for general purposes. Adapted to all the staple crops, such as corn, cotton, oats, sugar-cane, early vegetables and truck of every variety, including canteloupes and watermelons. In the very heart of the paper-shell pecan district and suited to fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, grapes and persimmons. Also adapted to stock-raising dairying and poultry. Level and entirely free from stones and rocks. Sufficiently rolling for good drainage.

LOCATION, CLIMATE, TRANSPORTATION,
SCHOOLS, ETC., ETC., ALL THAT
CAN BE DESIRED

We are prepared to plant a limited acreage of Paper Shell Pecan Groves, using the best varieties of budded or grafted trees, 20 trees to the acre. We prepare and fence the land and give the trees the best kind of scientific cultivation and care for a period of five years.

Our charge, including land, is \$170 per acre.

REASONABLE PRICES, LIBERAL TERMS
AND EASY PAYMENTS MAKE IT EASY
TO OWN A FARM IN THIS MAG-
NIFICENT TRACT OF LAND

For full information apply to

W. H. CRUMB & COMPANY
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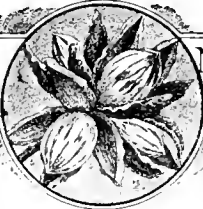
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CHOICE
NURSERY STOCK



NURSERIES
MILLER & GOSSARD
Proprietors

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses our Specialties



The Admiral Schley Pecan---the Pecan of the Future



OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

NOTICE!

**We grow Our Own
NURSERY STOCK**

And will have for sale several thousand root
grafted Pecan Trees for next fall delivery.
We guarantee them. Write for prices.

**FLINT RIVER
PECAN COMPANY
Albany, :: Georgia**

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1912-13



**Will be pleased to book or-
ders now for Grafted Pecans**

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

**Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r
Ocean Springs, Miss.**

For Sale by **A. CLARKE SNEDEKER**

Pecan Specialist

Member National Nut
Growers' Association

Groves of Choicest Pedigreed Varieties of Paper Shell
Pecans.

One Acre or more to suit purchaser.

Trees now one year old.

Location is a suburb of Waycross, Ga., HOME-
STEAD, on the A. C. L. R. R. and Auto Boulevard.

Cultured, well-to-do people from North, East and
West are buying and building at this beautiful place.

Here is specialized two industries of the largest and
safest profit-earnings, viz:

PECANS and POULTRY

Land for Fruit, Farming, Trucking, etc., as well as
Pecans, for sale by the

Pecan and Poultry Specialist

A. CLARKE SNEDEKER
WAYCROSS, GA.

Write him for further particulars and FREE Treatise on Pecans and
Pecan Culture.

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Riverside Park Company

**Capital Stock Paid in
\$145,000.00**

Have for sale in Riverside Park, a sub-
urb of Waycross, in and outside city limits,
a number of desirable dwelling lots, over
fifty thousand dollars worth having been
sold during the past four months. We
have one left for you. A street car line
contracted to run through this property.

They have a fifty acre tract known as
Astoria, on which there are considerable
improvements, such as small dwelling
houses, commissary building and fences.
Will sell for price of land.

They also have about fifty acres on Ket-
tle Creek, near Waycross, which they will
sell cheap.

Riverside Park Company
LaGrande Building
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

M. DOWNEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Horses and Mules
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Pecan and Farm Lands

We handle large tracts in Georgia and Florida.
Our Georgia lands are unsurpassed for growing Pecans.

We will sell you from 500 acres to 50,000 acres.

Write for prices and descriptions.

SIRMANS REALTY COMPANY

W. E. SIRMANS, President

318-20-22 LaGrande Bldg

WAYCROSS, GA.

Book Notices

High Grade Seed: Trade catalogue of the Mixon Seed Company, Charleston, S. C. Twenty illustrated pages.

Spray Pumps and Accessories: catalogue of 32 pages with a valuable Spray Calendar. The Deming Company, Salem, Ohio.

Hardy Garden Flowers: A fine trade catalog of sixty pages with condensed descriptions and ample illustrations. Biltmore Nursery, Biltmore, N. C.

Bulletin No. 102 of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Columbia, Mo., gives results in combatting orchard and garden enemies by spraying.

The Agricultural Blaster: a monthly publication of the DuPont Powder Co., of Wilmington, Del. This is of interest, as dynamite is becoming an important factor in orchard planting.

Griffings' 1912 *Tree Book* is a 64 page trade catalogue, handsomely printed and profusely illustrated. Five pages are devoted to pecans and other nuts. Jacksonville, Fla., and Port Arthur, Tex.

Painters' Florida Almanac for 1912. One hundred pages of general information, formulas, tables and advertisements of implements. The E. O. Painter Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Northern Nut Growers' Association: Circular No. 1, *Reasons for Joining*. Circular No. 2, *Why Nut Culture is Important*. Copies can be had on request of Dr. W. C. Deming, Secretary, Westchester, N. Y.

How My Old Orchard Paid: an interesting story of a rejuvenated orchard, in which the importance of spraying is well told. 15 pages with illustrations. Dunn Machinery Company, Atlanta, Ga.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAYCROSS



| | |
|--|--------------|
| CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS | \$250,000.00 |
| RESOURCES | 900,000.00 |



4 per cent paid on Savings Deposits.
5 per cent paid on Time Certificates.
The only National Bank in Waycross, Ware county, and the five adjoining counties.



L. J. COOPER
President

J. W. BELLINGER
Cashier

Watt Hardware Company

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE

Waycross, Ga.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cutlery, Stoves
Crockery, Brick, Lime and Cement

Sporting Goods

American Fence

—\$750 an Acre from Pecans—

This is a fair average profit from a Pecan grove fifteen years old, and by our plan you can secure a farm in the heart of the paper shell pecan belt and SHARE IN THE PROFITS OF OUR COMPANY UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF YOUR OWN LAND.

A Farm for the Future With Fine Profits in the Meantime

If you should NEVER want to take possession of your farm, you will have the land as security for your investment anyway, and receive big returns on your money right from the start. Only \$240.00 will secure one of these farms, where you can live out doors every day and mature three crops a year on the same land. Larger investments also accepted.

You place yourself under no obligations by writing for full particulars, and if you care to tell us how much you want to invest we will make you a DEFINITE offer by return mail.

Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Co.,
Box 295
Waycross, Georgia



\$4.00 A WEEK BUYS



Southeast Georgia

35-Acre All-Year Farm



GEORGE L. WILLIAMS
President

But First I Must Absolutely Prove to You That It Can Be Made to

Net You Over \$100.00 A Month!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

This is for the man who wants a Home Farm or for the man who wants a Business Farm—a Home Farm that will yield him an independent living, or a Business Farm that he can operate as he wants a department of his business, without giving it all his time and attention.

You can go and live on it, and by the application of reasonable industry and intelligence, earn a good living for yourself and family.

You won't have any "boss" to please in order to hold your job and keep your family supplied with the necessities of life. No man can deprive you of your living, for that you will own in your own little highly productive farm.

If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot bring yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farms to fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a place to go to in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southeastern Georgia All-Year Lands are within a few miles of Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia—the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and Georgia Southern and Florida Railroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income if you are willing to pay \$4.00 a week.

I want the name and address on one of these coupons, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$4.00 a week if I can prove the result will be financial independence.

There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from wage earners.

I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has been worth while, and I will consider that it has been even more worth while if those who most need it are the ones to reap the benefit of my labors.

And so I say to the wage earner who seeks independent manhood, it can be had in the ownership of one of these 35-acre farms.

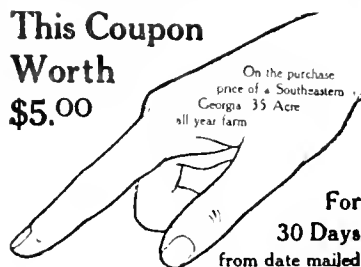
Write your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to me. I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year.

Now don't say to yourself that no man would sell for \$4.00 a week that which has demonstrated earning power of \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. That is exactly what I propose to do, and with the "Proof" will come a full explanation of the New Safe Land Plan whereby you can get immediate possession (and your fee-simple deed in eight months) of land which I must first prove can be made to net \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year, by paying \$35.00 down and a few cents over \$4.00 per week, \$17.50 per month. A responsible bank acts as the independent agent of both of us, to guarantee fair play. There are good, sound business reasons why we sell land for \$4.00 a week which we can prove to be capable of earning \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year—and you will understand then when I put my proposition fully before you—which I cannot do in the small space of an advertisement. You are dealing with a solidly founded, firmly established, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to buy is ready for immediate delivery and you can have your fee-simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$35.00 down and \$17.50 a month.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President, 868 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
With the understanding that this Coupon is worth \$4.00 on the purchase price of a 35-acre Southeast Georgia All-Year Farm, if I decide to buy within 30 days from here insert date mailed, you may send me "Evidence—Proof—Verdict."

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE

**This Coupon
Worth
\$5.00**



On the purchase price of a Southeastern Georgia 35 Acre all year farm

For
30 Days
from date mailed

Others have
here acquired
it—why not
YOU?

Don't delay,
act right now.
TODAY.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President
GEORGIA-FLORIDA LAND CO.

868 Central National Bank Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

Better than Life Insurance

A Pecan Grove in South Georgia will yield a better Income and Dividend than any Insurance Company ever dared to offer

Provide for yourself, your children and your children's children by buying a ten acre tract which is not only capable of sustaining a fine pecan orchard but of raising three crops of grains and vegetables every year.

DEENWOOD FARMS The Land of Promise

Deenwood Farms are located within a few miles of the bustling city of Waycross, Georgia, a town of 16,000 inhabitants and growing like a weed. These tracts consist of ten acres each, and are sold at the rate of \$30.00 per acre on the following terms: One dollar per acre down and one dollar per acre per month till paid for. No interest nor taxes during life of contract.

It takes a pecan grove but five years to come into bearing and the nuts from these trees sell readily from 40 cents to one dollar per pound and the demand will never grow less. A twelve year old pecan grove is worth \$1,500 per acre of any man's money. Send for literature. Address

Deen Realty and Improvement Co.

WAYCROSS, - - - GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., JUNE 1912

NUMBER 6

NUT PROMOTIONS

By W. C. DEMING, Westchester, N. Y.

A Paper Read at the Ithaca Meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association.

Promoters attack their quarry with two-edged sword; one edge is what they say, the other what they leave unsaid, and both edges are often keen.

What they say generally has a foundation of truth with a superstructure of gilded staff. You must knock over the staff and examine the foundations to see if they are laid up in good cement mortar or only mud. Sometimes they are honestly laid, but your true promoter can no more help putting on his Coney Island palace of dreams than a yellow journal reporter can help making a good story of the most everyday assignment. I suppose he takes a professional pride in it, even when the facts themselves are good enough. So you never can say that because of the evident gilding there is nothing worth while beneath.

What the promoter does not say it is absolutely necessary for the safe investor to find out. Deductions from experience in general and from knowledge of the business in particular will help, and when these favor further investigation, there are two essentials for a wise decision. First, a study of the records of the promoters, and, second, a personal examination of the property. If these can be thoroughly made and the results are satisfactory after a suitable period of mental incubation, if the prospects will stand the candle test for fertility, you may put some money on the chance of a good hatch; remembering, too, that many a good hatch afterward comes to grief with the pip.

Some promotions are conceived in iniquity, some in drunkenness and folly, and some are abortive from incapacity. Your legitimate and well-born, well brought-up promotion, fathered by ability and mothered by honesty, it is your problem to recognize, if that is what you are looking for, and to avoid the low-born trickster or incapable. No one can tell you how to do this any better than they can tell you an easy way to graft hickories.

The northern nut grower is not yet bothered with northern nut promotions. At most he is called on to discount the statement of sellers of trees, and that a little, not too expensive ex-

perience will teach him. The West is apparently too busy selling fruit and fruit land to lay out nuts to trap eastern nibblers. But the allurements of pecan growing in the South are spread before us with our bread and butter and morning coffee. The orange and pomelo properties have been banished from the stage, or made to play second fiddle, and now we see in the lime light the pecan plantation with a vista of provision for old age and insurance for our children. Only something down and about ten dollars a month for ninety-six months. And the intercropping is to more than pay for that. It is indeed an enticing presentation.

Although we have as yet no northern nut promotions, we may expect the time when the sandy barrens of the shore and the boulder pastures of the rock-ribbed hills will be cut up into five-acre plots and promoted as the natural home of the chestnut and hickory, holding potential fortunes for their developers. I hope it will be so, for it will postulate a foundation in fact. But the chestnut blight and the unresponsiveness of the hickory to propagation as yet hold up these future camp followers of the northern nut growing pioneers. So that for the present there is only the sword of the southern pecan promoter to parry. It would be a work of supererogation and effrontery for me to attempt to treat this subject in particular, since it has been so clearly and ably done by Mr. Van Duzee, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Viking, Florida, from the standpoint of long experience and full knowledge. His paper should be read by all interested persons.

I may be permitted to make the following quotations from it:

"The pecan as an orchard tree has recently been discovered and its history has not been written. The record at present is largely based upon scattered individual trees growing under abnormal conditions which, as a rule, are favorable.

"Calculations and deductions based upon these results have been made which are fascinating, but they are utterly unreliable when applied to orchards of other trees in different localities

growing under totally different conditions.

"No one knows what a pecan orchard grown under such conditions is going to do."

Mr. Van Duzee expresses, however, the greatest belief in the success of pecan growing, under proper personal supervision.

It all comes down to the question, "Can you or I hire our business done for us, never go near it ourselves and expect others to make a success of it for us."

And yet when all is said, I confess that I myself have been sorely tempted by my faith in the present and future of pecan growing in the South. I might have invested, were it not for my firm belief that in nut growing the North is but a few

years behind the South, and that I wish to devote my resources and energies to having a hand in a development, which I share with you the belief, is to be of inestimable benefit to the human race. We can picture the day when our dooryards, our roadsides, our fields and hills shall be shaded by grand old nut trees, showering sustenance and wealth on our descendants and on all people, and bearing the names of their originators; when the housewife of the future shall send her wireless call to the grocer for a kilo of Hales hickory nuts, the Rush, the Jones, the Pomeroy Persian walnuts, the Black Ben Deming butternut, the Craig Corean chestnut, the Morris Hybrid hickory, the Papershell Close walnut, or the Littlepage pecan.



RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF NUT ORCHARDS

By J. B. WIGHT, Cairo, Ga.

(Continued)

(e) Furthermore, transportation charges on pecans are less in proportion to their value than on almost any other product of the soil. At the initial point of shipment, the value per pound of some of our leading products is about as follows:

- Melons, 1-2 cent.
- Corn, 1 1-4 cents.
- Wheat, 1 1-2 cents.
- Apples, 1 1-2 cents.
- Peaches, 3 cents.
- Rice, 6 cents.
- Sugar, 8 cents.
- Meat, 10 cents.
- Lint cotton, 11 cents.
- Coffee, 16 cents.
- Pecan nuts, 25 to 50 cents.
- All other nuts, 12 cents.

This fact in connection with the further one of ease in transportation, makes it possible to send them anywhere. One of the great evangelists said, "The world is my parish." Could the pecan speak, it would say with equal truth, "The world is my market-place."

But it matters little with what ease an article can be grown unless there is a ready market for all that can be reasonably produced. Is there any such a market already waiting, or which can be readily developed when the nuts are grown? Let us see.

Nuts and fruits furnished a considerable part of the food of primeval man. Under this health-giving diet Methuselahs were reared who counted their lives by centuries, as we number ours by decades. Now the promise is not held out that under

such diet antediluvial history will repeat itself, and that again it could be written as was in substance said of some of the patriarchs, "And he lived eight hundred years, and begat sons and daughters." If so we might cry out for relief from overcrowded homes! But it is true that our best authorities are telling us that if we would eat more fruits and less meats, we would live longer and to more purpose. "Back to nature," is the slogan that is often heard; and back to nature we are going as fast as our limited supply of nuts will let us. It is remarkable that twenty years ago nuts were cheaper and more easily obtained than they are now; and it will, at the present rate, be a long time before the supply catches the demand. It has been shown by numerous analyses that a pound of nuts contain more food value than does a pound of beefsteak. And besides, the former is in a more convenient and cleanly form, does not require cooking, is more conveniently transported, and keeps sweet and pure from harvest to harvest. A food so nourishing and with so much to recommend it, will have no trouble in finding a market. It is unnecessary to speak of the increasing use of pecans by confectioners, in the kitchen, as the source of a vegetable oil as fine as can be produced and for many other culinary and economic purposes.

While the belt in which pecans can be grown is practically commensurate with the cotton area, and in some places extends even beyond it, yet the region in which the best pecans can be produced is much more restricted, and comprises a strip from two to three hundred miles wide, and practically paralleling the South Atlantic and

Gulf States. This section has in the pecan a legacy as rich as that which belongs to any land under the sun. Abandoned shafts here and there tell the mate tale that a coal or silver or gold vein has its beginning, and also its end. But the pecan industry is here to stay. Barring an occasional tree which dies, a pecan orchard once established is good for one hundred to four hundred years of profitable bearing.

The bug-bear of over-production which has disturbed a few, need not be over much considered. We are yet far from supplying our home demands. A great part of the people of the United States have still to become acquainted with a first class pecan nut. In November, 1910, I shipped a barrel of Frotcher pecans to a leading house in Minneapolis. The price paid for them was fifty cents per pound at the initial point of shipment. The next season six barrels of them were wanted; and a letter recently received from the same house asks for arrangements to let them handle the whole of my 1912 crop. As the output of the best nuts increases, there will be a reduction in prices. With this will come their regular use by hundreds of millions of people both in our own and other lands. With the best pecans at twenty-five to thirty cents per pound, the point will have been reached where the price is on a level with the ordinary necessities of life. And then pecans will be as staple an article on the market as eggs or lamb or potatoes.

By every token the pecan business has come to stay as one of the permanent assets of the South. It will not rise to the importance of our great fleecy staple, but it will play a very important part in making our people independent, prosperous, and happy. In the meantime, our people are safe in increasing their pecan plantings to any reasonable extent, remembering only to follow the same principles of sound business sagacity that is necessary in every line of trade. Doing this, they may rest content. When wheat fails to find a buyer in Chicago; when apples will no longer sell on Washington Street, and beefsteak becomes a drug in the market, then and not till then need the pecan grower fear that his product will go begging for a buyer. Until then, let us make the most of our God-given heritage.

MAKING GOOD WITH PECANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

BY CHAS. CROSLAND

¶ In 1899 I became desperate at the low price of cotton and, though with but meager information at hand, bought one hundred and forty seedling pecan trees from Florida and set them out

upon my best cotton land. They made very slow growth for three years, but I then took the earth from around them—a space three feet wide and six inches deep—filled the pit with fine stable manure and replaced the earth over it. I never saw such growth as those trees made in one year's time. Two years after this, I began to read of budded trees and top-working seedlings.

I secured a professional budder and some Stuart, Pabst, Frotcher, James and Russell bud wood from the originators of those varieties, and top-worked my trees successfully. Then I began to set out budded trees of the best varieties I could find, till I had some three hundred trees.

In three years my trees began to bear a few nuts, and I then became an enthusiast on pecan culture, giving my trees my personal attention, doing all the budding, trimming and tying up buds, until I knew my little orchard of some twelve acres by heart.

I planted my trees forty feet apart each way and cultivated cotton among them all the time, manuring same about 1,000 pounds per acre, but the tree rows I gave an early spring extra manuring at the same rate per acre. Under this treatment I have averaged one and one-half bales of cotton of 500 pounds weight per acre. When my trees were ten years old I was getting 50 pounds of nuts per tree, which after many failures to market properly and at fair prices, I have sold in Chicago and Kansas City at 50 cents per pound, *f. o. b.* here.

My trees have now become so large that I have cut out cotton this year on account of too much shade and have planted oats upon the land. They are waist high now. As soon as they are cut I will put in cow-peas, and will keep in peas in summer and vetch in winter as fertilizer for the trees.

My nut crop was very light last year, but promises to be very heavy this season. Last year I applied 1,000 pounds basic slag, 100 pounds cotton seed meal and 200 pounds potash on half the orchard; on the other half, I put a 30 per cent phosphate of lime, 4 per cent ammonia and 4 per cent potash, 800 pounds per acre, and saw no difference in yield of nuts or cotton.

I have had little trouble with diseases of trees, but have had considerable loss from winds tearing off limbs and splitting the trees. I suppose this to be caused from want of scientific pruning. I would say here that had I to do it over again, rather than top-work the trees I would dig them up and plant budded trees. They are cheaper, more satisfactory in every way and save a world of labor and trouble and are more desirable in every way.

TURKISH NUT EXPORTS

The exportation of nuts from Turkey is developing into a business of magnitude. While last year's filbert crop, on account of the extremely cold winter of 1910-11, did not compare favorably with the exceptionally heavy yield of the preceding season, the quality was superior and the prices, owing to shortages in Italy and Spain, unusually gratifying to the producers. The 1911 output of unshelled filberts from the Black Sea districts is estimated at 83,080,000 pounds, against 107,113,308 pounds in 1910. The annual average for several previous years had been 55,000,000 pounds. Germany took about 40 per cent of the exports. Three-fourths of the filberts exported are shelled.

It is only recently that the exportation of walnuts from Turkey to the United States has assumed importance. The best walnuts are produced in Albania, and it is likely that shipments of these nuts, like those of Albanian cheese, go from that region to the United States without figuring in consular invoices, as there are no American consuls stationed anywhere on the Adriatic coast of Turkey. Other walnut centers are Samsun, on the Black Sea, and Symrna. The average crop for European Turkey is estimated at 1,500 tons and that of Asiatic Turkey at 6,500 tons.

The United States takes nearly two-thirds of the total exports of pistachio nuts, mostly from Syria. The 1911 crop in Syria was relatively not as plentiful as that of Persia. The exports do not run into high figures on account of the extensive home consumption for confectionery.—Consular Report.

Opportunity knocks at least once at every man's door; sometimes she kicks in the panels.

THE PECAN BUD-WORM

One of the most important drawbacks to successful pecan culture is the common budworm, (known scientifically as *Proteopteryx deludana* Clem.) which has been quite destructive since 1906 although also injurious in many earlier years. It is a small, nearly smooth, greenish caterpillar with a black head. Some other species of budworms (genus *Aerobasis*) are occasionally concerned in injury but are not nearly so troublesome.

The control of budworms is very difficult. One method of checking them consists in cutting away injured buds as often as they are attacked and promptly destroying them. This is laborious and for ultimate success requires the co-operation of neighboring pecan growers which is also true of any method that might be employed. Another and better remedy consists in spraying with an

arsenical, either Paris green prepared with a little more than an equal quantity of quicklime and applied at the rate of about 1 pound of poison to 100 gallons of water, or arsenate of lead (1 pound to 40 gallons of water) according to directions in Farmers' Bulletin 127 which may be had on application. The latter, because of its superior property of adhesiveness, should prove still more useful; indeed, it has already proven so in some cases. To insure the greatest effectiveness the spray must be applied just before or soon after the eggs of the insects hatch, in order that the young budworms may be destroyed before they enter the buds or green succulent twigs or conceal themselves in folded leaves.

There are two or three generations of budworms a year; hence it is a matter of importance for the grower to ascertain the exact time when they make their appearance in his locality, especially in the spring, so he may know when the eggs are laid and therefore when to apply the spray to the best advantage. A correspondent in northwestern Louisiana writes that in 1909 this species made its first appearance April 9.

Those budworms which do not enter the buds or twigs can be destroyed even after they have sought concealment in folded leaves, since they issue from these quarters to feed on leaves that are not folded and will therefore eat sufficient poison to kill them.

The budworms require further study of their life habits in order that better methods of control may be devised. Co-operation with the Bureau of Entomology is earnestly solicited.

EFFECTS OF SUB-SOILING ON THE ACTION OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

Commercial fertilizers are ordinarily added to the soil in a very fine and readily soluble condition, and are usually incorporated with the first few inches of soil at or just before the time of seeding. This keeps them from being carried further into the soil mass through cultivation. During heavy rains, when there is a considerable amount of surface run-off of the excess of water, large parts of the fertilizers thus added are at once brought into solution and lost by being carried away by the surface drainage. The fertilizing elements can, however, be carried into the deeper soils by transfusion through the soil moisture or they can be carried down with percolating water, provided the sub-soil has been made sufficiently porous to permit of such percolation. Where soils are at all packed both of these processes are materially hindered, but can be relieved by a thorough breaking to a sufficient depth. Except in very rare instances

these troubles occur beyond the reach of the plow and the use of dynamite becomes necessary.

This movement of readily available fertilizers will result in an enormous decrease in the loss of fertilizers by drainage and also in inducing a deeper development of roots, in search of food, the importance of which is already so thoroughly understood by those now interested in promotion of deep sub-soiling.

The use of large amounts of fertilizers is largely handicapped by even a short season of drought. During the spring when the soils contain large amounts of moisture, heavy applications of fertilizers result at once in a very luxuriant growth of very succulent vegetation. A plant thus developed is poorly able to combat dry soil conditions.

Deep sub-soiling brought in connection with such heavy applications of fertilizers naturally brings about a much better soil moisture condition. This, of course, permits of very vigorous and rapid growth during the spring. It also safe-guards the plants against the dry summer by affording the additional reservoir for water.

For the proper development of a plant certain foods and conditions are necessary. If one of the foods is lacking or deficient in amount, the growth of the plant will correspond with the amount of this food available, and will not be influenced beyond this extent by excesses of other foods present. Water is, of course, one of the essential foods, so when additional foods are added in the form of chemical fertilizers it becomes necessary to furnish the plant with an increased supply of water in order that no check is placed on the growth of the plants.

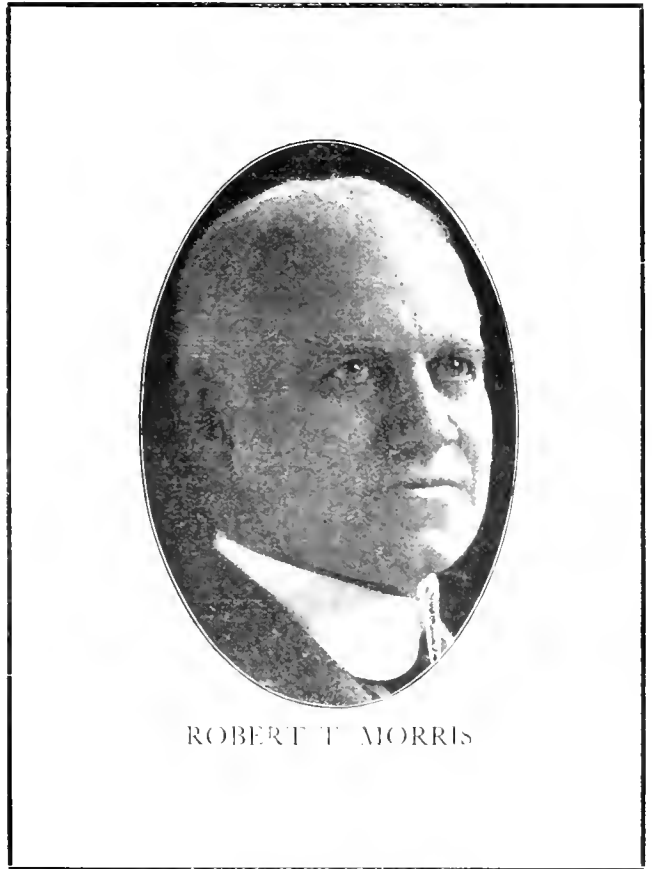
ROBERT T. MORRIS

The subject of this sketch comes of old New England stock, his family on both sides having been prominent in the public affairs of that section from its earliest history. He was born at Seymour, Conn., on May 14, 1857, and is a son of former governor Luzon B. Morris of that state.

After a course in biology and natural history at Cornell University, young Morris prepared to devote his life to the work of a naturalist, but friends persuaded him to study medicine instead, and he took a course in the medical department of Columbia University, graduating in 1882. Subsequently he devoted several years to special study in surgery, both at home and abroad.

Dr. Morris is one of the most prominent surgeons in this country. He is at present Professor of Surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and is connected with several hospitals. He has written extensively on topics relating to surgery, as well as contributing to literature on natural history and field sports.

To obtain relief from the responsibilities of his occupation, Dr. Morris formerly engaged in shooting, fishing, travel and exploration, but finally concentrated his efforts in vacation time upon studies in botany, chiefly relating to horticulture and forestry, upon his country place of four hundred acres in the towns of Greenwich and Stamford, Conn. About 1905 he became particularly interested in nut trees and decided to make the study of that subject a vacation life work. He has correspondents in all parts of the world and is now engaged in an effort to collect every tree and plant which bears edible nuts and can be acclimatized in his latitude. Along with this work



ROBERT T. MORRIS

he is conducting experiments in cultivation, hybridization, grafting, etc.

Dr. Morris is a trustee of Cornell University and has presented to the agricultural department of that institute a collection of edible nuts of the world. For several years he has encouraged the culture of nuts in the north by offering prizes for best specimens of the various species. He has added considerably to literature on nut growing, a number of his articles having appeared in *THE NUT-GROWER*. He is president and one of the founders of the Northern Nut Growers' Association and is a member of the Executive committee of the National Nut Growers' Association.

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

In our next issue will appear some interesting particulars regarding the Barnwell orchard at Baconton, Ga., which has just been sold for \$200,000.

English walnuts budded on black walnut stock winter killed in various sections during the past winter. Several inquires for hardy strains have recently been received.

The Citronelle (Ala.) *Call* is doing good work for its section in interest of the pecan. Several of the important papers which have been appearing in THE NUT-GROWER, have been reproduced in full.

A Southern member of the National Nut Growers' Association is spending the summer in New York City, and writes, "I find nearly everybody interested in pecans here in New York and wanting to know more about them."

A Texas correspondent in a recent letter inquires about the alternate bearing of pecans in the southeast. He says, "I am more and more of the opinion that there are no off years except those made by the neglect of the owners of trees."

Since last issue of THE NUT-GROWER, substantial progress has been made with the convention program. Many of the subjects have been selected and able speakers assigned. Some new and interesting features are in prospect, which will doubtless prove attractive and also add to the value of the gathering.

While the local committee of arrangements for the Gulfport Convention has not yet announced its selection of date, they have been advised to avoid the first week in November, as that is the time of the presidential election, and no member should be forced to choose between the duty of voting and attendance where his interests are centered.

The committee appointed to revise the constitution find that they have important work on hand as the industry now stands for so much that was not even anticipated by the framers of the

constitution adopted at time of organization of the Association eleven years ago. While it met the conditions then existing, the intervening years have been fruitful in results far exceeding anticipations of the most optimistic members who counselled together at Macon Ga., in October, 190 .

Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, spent a day in Southwest Georgia before returning from the Confederate Veteran's reunion at Macon. In a recent letter he says: "Mr. Wight carried me through many large pecan groves, which are in a most thrifty condition and which are producing a good crop of nuts although the trees are only five to eight years old. Surely the pecan is the most valuable plant of all." He expressed disappointment at not meeting any nut growing friends at the reunion, and says: "I presume many old veterans are engaged in planting pecan trees, since it is the most important work, the highest and most useful service that could engage the attention of man. These men who engaged in the most valiant service of war, would be expected to engage in the most noble service of peace."

Prosperity comes quickest through organization including many people for mutual benefit constituting co-operation. We know of no field or opportunity for better constructive endeavor than in pecan culture in the south, provided the essential ability and horticultural experience is at hand to direct operations. The editor can make plans for individuals and direct them in conservative lines, but is unable as well as unwilling to pass judgment, or advise as to investment of companies regarding which he has no general or specific knowledge. However, if some responsible trust company officered and equipped for planting and caring for orchards was available where investors could place their money at a fair rate of interest under an agreement to receive it back in cash at the end of an agreed period, or at their option receive a deed to a pecan orchard worth the amount required, then we could help many a one to get on the right road to obtain a desirable property.

We cannot escape the conviction that our government should appropriate its revenues for the arts of peace and the development of our latent resources, fully as generously as provision is made for possible war. The cost of a single battleship would reclaim about a million acres of rich swamp lands which are now unavailable for cultivation. It would endow hundreds of agricultural schools, or carry the beneficent work of agricultural extension to every section of the country. We do not question the importance of the Army and Navy, but the productive industries, which make this

the greatest country in the world are entitled to a much larger per cent of the public revenues than they have thus far received. It is up to the agricultural interests to claim recognition in proportion to the needs and paramount importance of their work. It might have a salutary effect on the powers that be, to intimate that for every new battleship authorized, that an equivalent amount be added to the agricultural extension work for the direct benefit of the people.

Results expected from commercial orchards of budded and grafted pecans are said to be problematical. While this is misleading, at the same time there appears to be some grounds for such a claim. The problem really is in the extent of yield of actual crops, rather than whether it will be profitable or not. No one familiar with the industry questions the claim that properly handled orchards will, when of sufficient age, be profitable, but what per cent they will pay and how soon the revenues will exceed the expense are questions determined by so many contingencies that no one can predict more than approximate results. Right here comes the rub. Promoters and theorists who are honest but lacking in practical knowledge of the business are not better guides to follow than the fraudulent dealer.

Shortly after the Mobile convention, the secretary of the National Nut Growers' Association moved his office to Waycross, Ga. This resulted in a serious interruption of work and in various delays and inconveniences. Among these incidents was the disappearance of the account books of the association, which in packing for shipment became separated from the other records. This interfered with collections and the final closing of accounts for the year 1911. Recently, however, the missing books have been found and posted up to January 1, 1912, and the secretary has been directed by the Executive committee to collect all the old accounts as far as practicable, prior to collecting annual dues for 1912, which must be done shortly before the Badge Book for the approaching convention is issued.

While the program committee for the Gulfport convention is working harmoniously and industriously, there exists some difference of opinion among the members as to placing on the program the subject of "Co-operative Orchard Planting," as this branch of the industry is largely in the hands of promoters, many of whom are not in any way connected with the association except by their use and misuse of data obtained from members. It seems, however, that the association

must stand between the investor and the fraudulent promoter, and if danger signals are to be put out it would seem equally important to point out a safe road for the small investor, who can join the nut growing movement only in a co-operative way.

A subscriber in a northern city writes: "I am interested in a papershell pecan orchard that has not yet come into bearing. I am told that the results obtained from bearing groves are largely problematical, but last year, and again in your April, 1912, issue, you give the actual results obtained from bearing orchards. I believe I represent a large number of persons to whom this kind of information is intensely interesting. May we not have more of it in the future through *THE NUT-GROWER* as these records become available? We are after facts, and fail to be satisfied with the glowing figures of the promoter."

Regarding a ready market for all the pecans which will be forthcoming within the next ten years, there is little occasion to fear an over-production, even if the enlarged use of the nut did not continue. The simple fact of the increase of population in this country, at the rate of over a million a year, makes some regular increase in demand. This condition is going on all the time, and while the trees already planted are growing into bearing age. However, the fact of the merit of nuts as a food means such an increased consumption, especially as prices decline, that over-production seems farther off than was contemplated ten years ago. Then the fact of the increasing price of common nuts during this same period bears out the theory that the present generation will not even see much reduction in price.

It is a matter of wonder when we think of the artificial foods used by civilized people, when nature has prepared for us certain foods that contain within themselves all the elements necessary to sustain the body and give life and vigor; this without the use of fire or condiments, or without combinations with other foods, which sometimes lessen their food value and in numerous instances detract from their wholesomeness. Nature has spread before us a vast and diversified store of fruits and nuts, which draw their substance from the generous bosom of our common mother, earth, and come to us the crystallization of dew, sunshine and pure air.

It is a matter of surprise to the many farmers and fruit growers who have proved the value of commercial plant foods, that all engaged in raising produce of any sort do not study up the matter of fertilizing the soil, so that they may grow paying crops.—Ex.

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE—A highly improved tract of 80 1-2 acres; splendidly located; 30 acres in pedigreed pecans; a variety of fruit and grape vines. Terms easy, price on application. Owner wishes to reinvest proceeds of sale in pecans in same locality. Particulars on request. Information Department, The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga. 1-8

FOR SALE—Pecan budding and grafting wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala. 1-6

FOR SALE. Budding Wood from extra fine bearing trees ten years old. Trees heavy bearers. Several varieties. Low price. The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm, Moultrie, Ga. 5-6-7

Wanted

WANTED—HIGH GRADE PECAN INVESTMENT SALESMEN for a preferred stock which is convertible into a Southern farm home at option of holder; absolutely new financial plan—very attractive; largest agricultural project in the world; liberal commission offer. Write fully, E. H. CLARK, Box 295, Waycross, Ga.

WANTED. Two or three experienced men to bud pecans during August, this year. I can give permanent employment to one good man. Address T. H. Parker, Moultrie, Ga. 5-1

Miscellaneous

TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants; correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

\$20,000 Clear Profit

IN A YEAR. This is what one man made by combining Poultry and Nuts. It is easy money if you start right. We furnish the "Brains."

American Hen Magazine, Chicago 50c per year; single copy 5c; descriptive literature free.

Pecans in Georgia

The Indians gathered nuts from large pecan trees before Georgia was settled. The early settlers kept up the practice of the Indians.

The length of time required to grow a pecan tree to bearing was thought to be too long for the hard pressed citizens to undertake, thinking that, at least, over one generation was necessary to grow a tree to bearing age.

In 1871, some large nuts were planted by a few far-seeing planters expecting to benefit the future generations.

The great Centennial Exposition awarded the prize for pecans to our present Centennial variety. This awakened interest in the industry.

In about 1890, propagating by the annular bud assured great possibilities of the industry. In 1900 a few of our nurserymen realized the importance of supplying the growing demand for guaranteed improved pecan trees by budding and grafting. In 1905 there were not one thousand acres in the state set to improved pecan trees. Today there are about twenty thousand acres planted to pecans in southern Georgia, with twenty trees to the acre, which gives 400,000 pecan trees, or less than one-half million pecan trees in Georgia. The industry is demanding and receiving more attention today than ever before. If the planting continues, and it looks like it will, it will only be a few years until the present acreage will appear small.

You might ask: "Do the actual facts sustain the interest, and will planting for the future be safe?"

We think so, when ten acres at Thomasville last fall, the seventh year after planting, yielded 1,136 pounds of nuts which sold for 50c per pound before gathered. And the same land produc-

DR. A. FLEMING

WAYCROSS, GA.

Office Southern Bldg.

Residence
Phone 620

Office
Phone 308

J. T. MYERS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

WAYCROSS, GA.

Will represent investors in the selection of lands for farm and pecan propositions. Careful attention given to abstracts of titles.

BENJ. G. PARKS.

HARRY D. REED.

PARKS & REED

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Southern Bldg. WAYCROSS, GA.

Corporation and Commercial Law, Collections, Titles and Abstracts.

LEON A. WILSON. JNO. W. BENNETT.

W. W. LAMBDIN

Wilson, Bennett & Lambdin

ATTORNEYS AND

COUNSELORS AT LAW

Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

Pafford Engineering Company

LaGrande Bldg. WAYCROSS, GA.

Railway, Municipal and Realty Engineering, Surveying, Draughting and Blueprinting.

Thomas & Smith



When visiting Waycross be sure and stop in and inspect our line of Buggies, Wagons, Harness and Wire Fencing. We will take pleasure in showing you and more pleasure in selling you.



Thomas & Smith

Phone 59 Waycross, Ga.



**SEE THE
ROOTS
SUCH
TREES
LIVE**



**Pecan Growing
MADE EASY**

by planting trees dug with entire Tap Root and well developed lateral roots. Few Nurseries sell such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear. Beware of them.

Griffing's Trees

are Models
ROOT and TOP

Our Varieties are Best
Gold Medal awarded our Pecans at Jamestown Exposition

Handsome Pecan Catalog Free

**THE
Griffing Bros. Co.**
Nurserymen
Jacksonville, Florida

We also grow Orange on hardy roots, all kinds Fruit, and Ornamental Trees. Shrubbery.

ROSES

Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native birth of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

F.H. LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.

ed one bale of cotton to the acre.

We think so, when we can get from thirty to sixty pounds of nuts off a ten year old tree and sell them for 50c a pound.

We think so, since the planter of a pecan grove now not only benefits future generations, but himself as well.

We think so, since we see California with 700 earloads of walnuts and a cry for more walnuts, and a great boom in walnut growing in California.

We think so, since an acre of walnuts in California is worth from \$700 to \$1,500, and pecans are better property.

We think so, because we saw the grocery merchant selling shelled pecans faster at 80c per pound than he was selling English walnuts and almonds at 60c.

We think so, since we see if the whole crop of pecans were equally distributed to all the inhabitants of the United States it would furnish only one dainty meal.

We think so, since the apple sections plant a few more million apples annually.

We think so, since it takes a still bank account to buy one hundred acres of land, plant to pecans, and care for it seven or eight years at least.

We think so, since there has never one pecan tree died with old age, and the oldest a few hundred years old.

We think so, since we never hear of a pecan grove being reset to any other fruit. They are sometimes re-topped, but not reset.

We think so, since the world needs nuts to take the place of the high priced meats.

It is safe in the future, for what costs little is lightly esteemed and attracts but little attention. —B. W. Stone.

Some men make their mark in the world by carving it on the boxes and barrels in front of the village grocery.

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

**Atlanta,
Birmingham,
& Atlantic
Railroad**

Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.



All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.



For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

PECAN TREES

Of the leading commercial varieties that are well grown, carefully dug and properly graded are our specialty. Our grafting wood is obtained from our 500-acre orchard.

Varieties and prices upon application.

STANDARD Pecan Company

H. S. WATSON, Manager
MONTICELLO, FLA.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

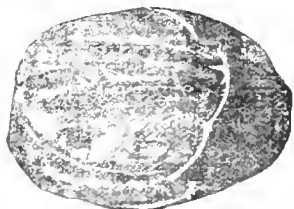
Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,

FRUITLAND NURSERIES
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Our Landscape Department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Committee on Orchard Statistics

President Miller of the National Nut Growers' Association, in following out the spirit of a resolution adopted at Mobile, has appointed the following named members as a special committee on Orchard Statistics:

T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.

J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla.

J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.

W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Fla.

Items of Interest

Mr. C. M. Barnwell, of Baconton, Ga., having sold his large orchard, proposes to take a well earned rest for a full year.

Prof. P. F. Williams, of the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn, has been interrupted in his work by several weeks' illness.

The hickory bark beetle has caused the loss of many hickory trees during the past ten years through the northern tier of states.

The date for the 1912 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association at Gulfport, Miss., has been fixed for October 31 to November 2.

A subscriber at Quebec, La., who was driven from home by the Mississippi flood, is having his copy sent him at Vicksburg, Miss., until he can get back to his plantation.

Mr. W. P. Tackett, of Lexington, Miss., for years a subscriber to THE NUT-GROWER and a member of the National Nut Growers' Association, is dead.

Mr. S. Z. Ruff, horticulturist for the Florida Pecan Endowment Company, of Tallahassee, Fla., is making good. Out of the past season's planting of 42,000 pecan trees, the loss was less than fifty trees.

The A. B. & A. railroad has completed arrangements for a-

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1912-13.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

Judson Orchard Grown Pecan Budding Wood

Buds that you can depend on. In large quantities of the varieties named below:

**Van Deman
Frotscher
Schley
Stuart
Delmas**

Smaller quantities of

**Nelson
Pabst
Success**

**MINNESOTA
Co-Operative
Plantation Co.**

Address D. L. WILLIAMS,
CAIRO, GA.



We sell on an attractive basis Five and Ten Acre Tracts planted with Two-year old Budded and Grafted Standard Varieties of Paper-Shell Pecan Trees. Income from the first year guaranteed from side crops. Property near Tallahassee, Florida. S. Z. Ruff, Horticulturist in Charge.

FLORIDA PECAN ENDOWMENT COMPANY

SINGER BUILDING
NEW YORK

Wholesale Growers of
Budded and Grafted

PECAN TREES

...AND...

SATSUMA ORANGES



WRITE FOR PRICES



SIMPSON NURSERY COMPANY

MONTICELLO, FLA.

warding prizes to five Corn Club boys in each of the counties traversed by its rails. Particulars can be obtained of the general passenger agent, W. H. Leahy, Atlanta, Ga.

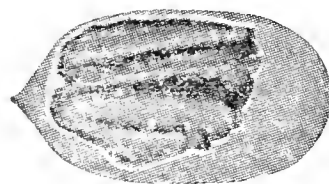
It has been a long time since the advertisement of J. F. Jones, of Jeanerette, La., was not to be found in THE NUT-GROWER, but the mistake microscope singled him out and excluded him from the May number.

The Barnwell orchard of 11,000 pecan trees at Baconton, Ga., is showing fine prospects for a profitable crop this year. About 95 per cent of the trees have fruit and the indications are that the average yield per tree will be between five and ten pounds.

An announcement is made by the California Walnut Growers' Association that, commencing with the 1912 crop, walnuts are to be invoiced at net weights, instead of gross for net, as hitherto has been the custom. This will not apply, however, to the unsold portion of the 1911 crop.

Dr. C. A. Van Duzee, of St. Paul, Minn., while waiting for his pecan orchards to reach profitable bearing, is putting in full time at the strenuous occupation of growing pines. As he is shipping about a thousand crates a day just now, the time will not hang heavy, even if other features involved are not entirely free from care.

The production of nuts in California for 1909 was reported by the Bureau of Census as 28,378,115 pounds, valued at \$2,959,845, while in 1899 it was 17,775,505 pounds, worth \$1,518,708. A total of 21,432,266 pounds of Persian or English walnuts, valued at \$2,247,193, were reported in 1909. The almond production amounted to 6,692,513 pounds, valued at \$700,304; and of all other nuts, 253,336 pounds valued at \$12,348.



New Plan

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches, etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent reduction in the price of trees. Sure to live. No agents.

B.W.STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Price, \$2.75

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

HERBERT C. WHITE

DE WITT

GEORGIA

..About Florida..

Detailed information about this state given weekly in

The Florida Grower

A Paper for the Orchardist, Poultry Fancier, Truck Grower and Plain Farmer. Price \$1.00 per Year.

CLUBBING OFFER

Truck Farming in the Everglades, by Walter Walden. Regular price, \$1.00; with Florida Grower, \$1.50.

Up-to-date Truck Growing in the South, by J. R. Davis. Regular price, \$1.00; with Florida Grower, \$1.50.

Citrus Culture for Profit. Regular price, 50c; with Florida Grower, \$1.00.

Citrus Fruits and Their Culture, by H. Harold Hume. Regular price, \$2.50; with Florida Grower, \$3.00.

All these books and The Florida Grower for \$4.00. Map of Florida with list of cities, towns, etc., given with each \$1.00 subscription.

One issue monthly is devoted more to general information about Florida, questions answered, etc. Price, 25c yearly. Sample copies on request.

THE FLORIDA GROWER

817 Florida Ave.

TAMPA, FLA.

The foreign demand for pistachio nuts is steadily increasing. Prices have, in consequence, advanced. The catman (7.01 pounds) is now worth in Aleppo and Aintab 65 or 66 current piasters (\$2.25 or \$2.28). For shipment to the United States they are generally packed in tin boxes after having been salted and roasted.

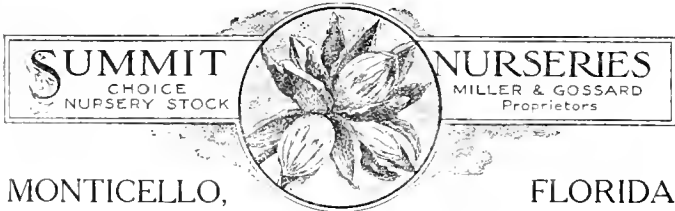
Proprietors in the producing centers, encouraged by the excellent income given by the pistachio trees, are planting new trees. The pistachio tree grows as large as an ordinary olive or apple tree and has a very long life, but does not come into bearing until the eighth year. The value of pistachio nuts exported to the United States in 1909 was \$78,950; in 1910, \$106,800; in 1911, \$102,200.

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead," is a good rule for nut growers.

The Pecan Borer

The peach and apple tree borers are familiar to orchardists, and the pecan borer seems to be a member of the same family. Their presence is commonly noted by what seems to be air-holes in the bark of the tree. Called on a few years ago to put on new tops of fine pecans on some native trees on the residence grounds of an old acquaintance, it was noticeable that the medium sized trees, four to five inches in diameter, were on the decline. There were numerous punctures in the bark and many of these appeared to have been made by the woodpecker species. These holes in the bark were not above an inch apart and ran in almost horizontal rows around the stems of the trees. The same indications are often found in apple trees, especially old ones. I have never seen large pecan trees in this condition; but it is not infrequent in those from three to eight inches diameter.

These ailing trees were first



MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses our Specialties

¶

The Admiral Schley Pecan---the Pecan of the Future

¶

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1912-13

✻
✻
✻
✻
✻

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 10 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

pruned severely; then bisulphide of carbon commonly known as "high life," was injected from a small oil can into every hole and

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

**Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale**

Riverside Park Company

**Capital Stock Paid in
\$145,000.00**

Have for sale in Riverside Park, a suburb of Waycross, in and outside city limits, a number of desirable dwelling lots, over fifty thousand dollars worth having been sold during the past four months. We have one left for you. A street car line contracted to run through this property.

They have a fifty acre tract known as Astoria, on which there are considerable improvements, such as small dwelling houses, commissary building and fences. Will sell for price of land.

They also have about fifty acres on Kettle Creek, near Waycross, which they will sell cheap.

Riverside Park Company
LaGrande Building
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

M. DOWNEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Horses and Mules
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

the holes plugged with pellets of bar soap. In a short time the trees rallied; in one season they were top worked, and such as have been able to withstand the long duration of dry weather are handsome enough.—C. L. Edwards.

Walnuts for Pollinating

Editor Nut-Grower:

Kindly name one or two varieties of English walnuts equally hardy as the Pomeroy walnut. I understand the Pomeroy needs some other variety planted near by for pollination.

P. A. Jacob.

[The Pomeroy walnut may or may not be self pollinating. It is safer to plant two or more walnut varieties together to insure pollination. The following varieties are equally as hardy as the Pomeroy and are very fine walnuts: Holden, Rush and Nebo. The first named originated with Mr. E. B. Holden, Hilton, N. Y. The last two named, with Mr. J. G. Rush, West Willow, Pa. The Rush is self pollinating and is, perhaps, the best variety to plant for pollinating other varieties, as it makes a large number of very large catkins which last a long time in good condition.—J. F. Jones.]

Fruiting in Maryland

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I have planted some of all fine budded and grafted pecan trees here in southern Maryland and in the season of 1911 a Frotscher, Stuart and what is thought to be a Teeche produced nuts for the first time. The Frotscher did not open the shucks till late and did not fill out well. The Stuart opened nearly all the shucks and seemed to be well filled with nut meat but after drying I believe the meat had a tendency to shrink. The Teeche seemed to bloom much earlier than the others. Do you think the Stuart and Frotscher will do better next

season? A. L. Hodgdon,
Pearson, Md.

[Maryland is rather too far north for most of the southern varieties. This is probably the trouble with your Stuarts and Frotchers, although they may outgrow it later. This is a question time must decide.—Editor.]

A Selling Exchange Needed

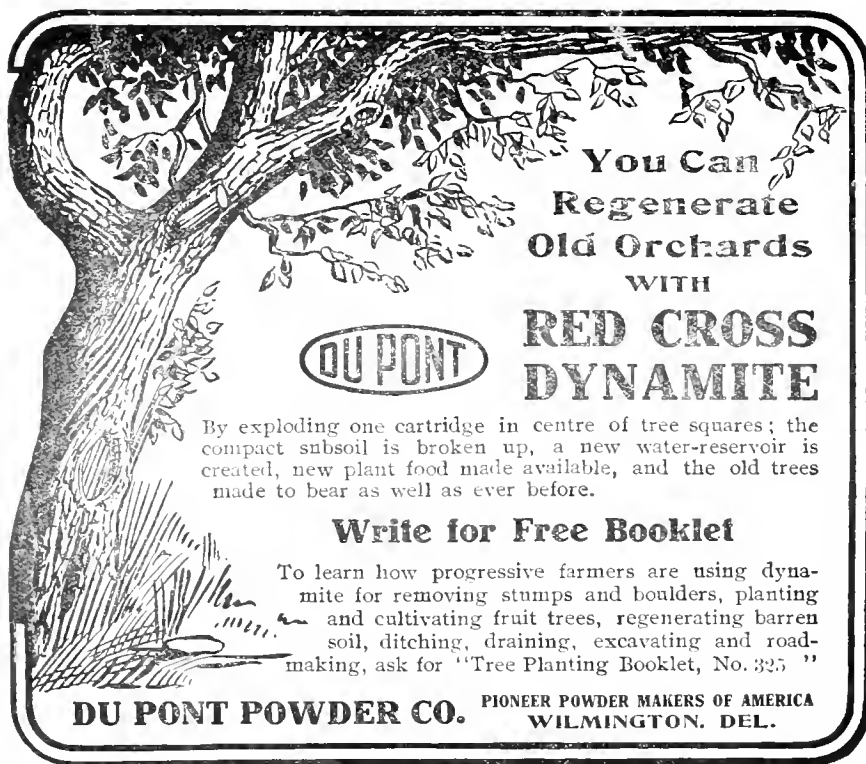
Editor NUT-GROWER:

My greatest trouble has been to market nuts after making them. I have tried the northern markets: no one wanted to pay over 20c to 25c. I tried all the southern cities by correspondence and in person with sample nuts, with the same results. The producers were cutting and slashing the prices. Wherever I offered nuts, I was shown nuts as large as mine and was told that they could be bought 10c to 15c per pound cheaper than those I offered.

I saw that we producers were an unorganized mob cutting each other's throats, and at the meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association at Monticello, Fla., I exploited these facts and urged the organization of a selling exchange. The convention approved the suggestion and appointed a committee to organize such an exchange.

After a year's time, having gotten up all the information I could by correspondence, I went up to the annual meeting at Mobile, and when the matter was called up we found only Mr. Van Duzee and myself of the committee present. The enthusiasm seemed to have vanished, and to my disgust very little interest seemed taken in the project. The committee only reported progress.

I could easily see that the nurserymen were running the meetings: selling of trees and exploiting tree growing was all the go. The growers of nuts were turned out to grass. I want to say here,



You Can Regenerate Old Orchards WITH RED CROSS DYNAMITE

By exploding one cartridge in centre of tree squares; the compact subsoil is broken up, a new water-reservoir is created, new plant food made available, and the old trees made to bear as well as ever before.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Tree Planting Booklet, No. 325"

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WILMINGTON, DEL.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.

LaFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

Wholesale and Retail

Over 200,000 Trees in Nursery

WE HAVE A FINE LOT OF

Grafted Pecans and Stocky Satsumas

Orders are being booked for fall and winter delivery.

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Florida Nursery and Trading Company

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Pecans and Satsuma
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We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

PECANS

BEST VARIETIES

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Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

Grafted Pecan Trees Of Select Paper Shell Varieties.

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

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GRAND Land Allotment in the State of Georgia

**25,000 Acres of the Richest Lands in the
South to be thrown open for Settlement.
Allotment will be made in the order
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Sandy loam soil, with top-soil resting on a sub-soil of rich, sandy clay. Light and responsive, easily worked and superior to all others for general purposes. Adapted to all of the staple crops, such as corn, cotton, oats, sugar-cane, early vegetables and truck of every variety, including canteloupes and watermelons. In the very heart of the paper-shell pecan district and suited to fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, grapes and persimmons. Also adapted to stock-raising, dairying and poultry. Level and entirely free from stones and rocks. Sufficiently rolling for good drainage.

**Location, Climate, Transportation, Schools,
etc., etc., all that Can be Desired**

We are prepared to plant a limited acreage of Paper Shell Pecan Groves, using the best varieties of budded or grafted trees, 20 trees to the acre. We prepare and fence the land and give the trees the best kind of scientific cultivation and care for a period of five years. Our charge, including land, is \$170 per acre.

**Reasonable Prices, Liberal Terms and Easy
Payments Make it Easy to Own a Farm in
this Magnificent Tract of Land**

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

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Southern Building

Waycross, Ga.

THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

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**SPECIAL IMPORTERS
FERTILIZER MATERIALS**

CHARLESTON, S. C.

\$800 Income

From Four
Acres of
our Pecan
Land in one
year. We
have more
like it to
sell

**D. & O. Lott Real
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Company**

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

M. J. DOLAN
PHOTOGRAPHER

Waycross, Georgia

Pictures of Pecans our Specialty

if this state of affairs is to continue and the growers become disgusted at failure of painted profits, there will be a violent decadence in tree planting.

If the nurserymen expect to continue selling trees, they must help us to organize to sell our nuts at a profit. Because the exploiters of tree selling have as an advertisement sold a few pounds of fancy nuts at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per pound, let them remember that the isolated groves of nuts separated from the magnetic touch of co-operation and proximity to exploiters, are suffering from want of information and are sacrificing good nuts, that they were led to suppose would sell for fine prices. A reaction is to follow, giving a severe check to tree planting.

Then let all sit up and take notice and let us co-operate together, and help each other. It is high time to be prepared on this subject for our next meeting and do better than at last meeting. I sound a word of warning in time. Chas. Crosland, Bennettsville, S. C.

Pecans Stand the Floods Well

Editor NUT-GROWER:

About the overflow and my pe-

Pecan Trees that are Properly Grown is my Specialty

Budded and Grafted
Trees of the Best Var-
ieties for Sale

Write for prices
of trees and infor-
mation as to
growing and care
of groves

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Cairo, Ga.

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Furniture from us is easy to get
and easy to pay for.

For Sale by **A. CLARKE SNEDEKER**

Pecan Specialist

**Member National Nut
Growers' Association**

Groves of Choicest Pedigreed Varieties of Paper Shell
Pecans.

One Acre or more to suit purchaser.

Trees now one year old.

Location is a suburb of Waycross, Ga., HOME-
STEAD, on the A. C. L. R. R. and Auto Boulevard.

Cultured, well-to-do people from North, East and
West are buying and building at this beautiful place.

Here is specialized two industries of the largest and
safest profit-earnings, viz:

PECANS and POULTRY

Land for Fruit, Farming, Trucking, etc., as well as
Pecans, for sale by the

Pecan and Poultry Specialist

A. CLARKE SNEDEKER
WAYCROSS, GA.

Write him for further particulars and FREE Treatise on Pecans and
Pecan Culture.

LA GRANDE HOTEL

Waycross, Ga.

can trees—only about one half my land was overflowed. The front cuts were all out. The larger pecan trees were not hurt in the least. The water seems to do them good—always.

We have a fine crop of pecans this year. As my nursery stock was mainly on high land very little of it went under. The little that did go under was sadly injured. Large pecan trees stand overflow better than any other product. Sam. H. James, Mound, La.

Dynamite for Tree Planting

Editor Nut-Grower:

It has been conclusively proven that dynamite is an exceedingly valuable aid in the successful growing of trees. Those who have tried it are thoroughly convinced that no method of excavating the hole in which to plant a young tree is so economical, quick or productive of such desirable after

results as blasting with dynamite.

Some time ago it was the prevailing idea that dynamite was unnecessary for tree planting unless the soil chanced to be underlaid with hard-pan, in which case the explosive was regarded as valuable for breaking through the hard soil. It has been found by experiment, however, that trees thrive better when planted in blasted holes than in hand dug holes, even when no hard-pan is encountered.

The explanation of this is simple. It is because the explosion of the dynamite loosens up the soil for yards around the spot, kills all the grubs, worms or other animal life likely to injure the young tree and thus makes root growth easy; whereas, digging the holes with tools tends to pack the earth around the roots and retard their growth.

Frank E. Brown,
Monticello, Fla.

Fruit Trees Shade Trees

AND

Ornamental Shrubbery

ALSO

Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our descriptive catalogs.

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C. F. BARBER,
President.

J. E. BARBER,
Secretary.

Pecan Trees

The best varieties of budded and grafted trees for sale

Write us for
information ..
and prices....

**Southern Nut Tree
Nurseries**

Thomasville, - - Georgia

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

Rood Pecan Groves

C. M. ROOD, President
Albany, Georgia



Our Pecan and California English Walnut nurseries are the largest in Georgia.

We are now booking orders for the finest Pecan Trees for next fall's delivery.

Can furnish Buds and Grafts in large quantities.

We make a specialty of contract work in budding and grafting, and have an experienced corps of workmen.

We have a twenty-five year old bearing Pecan Grove for sale on easy payments. Immediate income from this grove, which is located within two miles of the center of Albany.

Write for free catalogue just issued.



ROOD PECAN GROVES
ALBANY, GEORGIA

Books Received

Plant Pecan Trees; a four page trade leaflet by the Arrowfield Nurseries, Petersburg, Va.

The Dying Hickory Trees; cause and remedy. Circular 144, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C. Six pages; by Dr. A. D. Hopkins.

Rood Pecan Groves, Catalogue and Announcement for 1912-13; eight pages with cuts of orchard and land plots. C. M. Rood, President, Albany, Ga.

Agricultural Reciprocity between America and China; Bulletin No. 5, by the Trustees of Canton Christian College, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. Forty illustrated pages.

Grafting's Instructions for Pruning, Planting and Care of Trees; 16 pages of carefully prepared matter of much value to amateur planters. The Grafting Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Rapid Development of Pecan Orchards; an eight page pamphlet by J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga. A paper presented by him at the recent session of the Southern Commercial Congress at Nashville, Tenn.

Northern Nut Grower's Association. Report of proceedings at the second annual meeting held at Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 14 and 15, 1911. W. C. Deming, secretary, West Chester, N. Y. A more extended notice of this volume will appear in an early number.

Up-to-Date Truck Growing in the South is the suggestive title of a 200 page book by J. R. Davis. It is carefully edited by G. F. Hunnicutt and issued by the Cultivator Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga. Price \$1.00, postpaid. This book should be used by all growers in the south, and orchardists will find it of much help in selecting and growing intermediate crops in young orchards.

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| CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS | \$250,000.00 |
| RESOURCES | 900,000.00 |



4 per cent paid on Savings Deposits.

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The only National Bank in Waycross, Ware county, and the five adjoining counties.



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HARDWARE

Waycross, Ga.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cutlery, Stoves
Crockery, Brick, Lime and Cement

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Pecan and Farm Lands

We handle large tracts in Georgia and Florida. Our Georgia lands are unsurpassed for growing pecans.

We will sell you from 500 acres to 50,000 acres.

Write for prices and descriptions.

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W. E. SIRMANS, President

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WAYCROSS, GA.



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Southeast Georgia

35-Acre All-Year Farm



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President

But First I Must Absolutely Prove to You That It Can Be Made to

Net You Over \$100.00 A Month!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

This is for the man who wants a Home Farm or for the man who wants a Business Farm—a Home Farm that will yield him an independent living, or a Business Farm that he can operate as he would a department of his business, without giving it all his time and attention.

Write your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to me. I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year.

Now don't say to yourself that no man would sell for \$4.00 a week that which has demonstrated earning power of \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. That is exactly what I propose to do, and with the "Proof" will come a full explanation of the New Safe Land Plan whereby you can get immediate possession (and your fee-simple deed in eight months) of land which I must first prove can be made to net \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year, by paying \$35.00 down and a few cents over \$4.00 per week, \$17.50 per month. A responsible bank acts as the independent agent of both of us, to guarantee fair play. There are good, sound business reasons why we sell land for \$4.00 a week which we can prove to be capable of earning \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year—and you will understand then when I put my proposition fully before you—which I cannot do in the small space of an advertisement. You are dealing with a solidly founded, firmly established, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to buy is ready for immediate delivery and you can have your fee-simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$35.00 down and \$17.50 a month.

You can go and live on it, and by the application of reasonable industry and intelligence, earn a good living for yourself and family.

You won't have any "boss" to please in order to hold your job and keep your family supplied with the necessities of life. No man can deprive you of your living, for that you will own in your own little highly productive farm.

If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot bring yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farms to fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a place to go to in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southeastern Georgia All-Year Lands are within a few miles of Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia—the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and Georgia Southern and Florida Railroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income if you are willing to pay \$4.00 a week.

I want the name and address on one of these coupons, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$4.00 a week if I can prove the result will be financial independence.

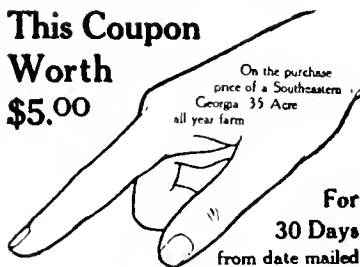
There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from wage earners.

I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has been worth while, and I will consider that it has been even more worth while if those who most need it are the ones to reap the benefit of my labors.

And so I say to the wage earner who seeks independent manhood, it can be had in the ownership of one of these 35-acre farms.

**This Coupon
Worth
\$5.00**



Others have
here acquired
it—why not
YOU?

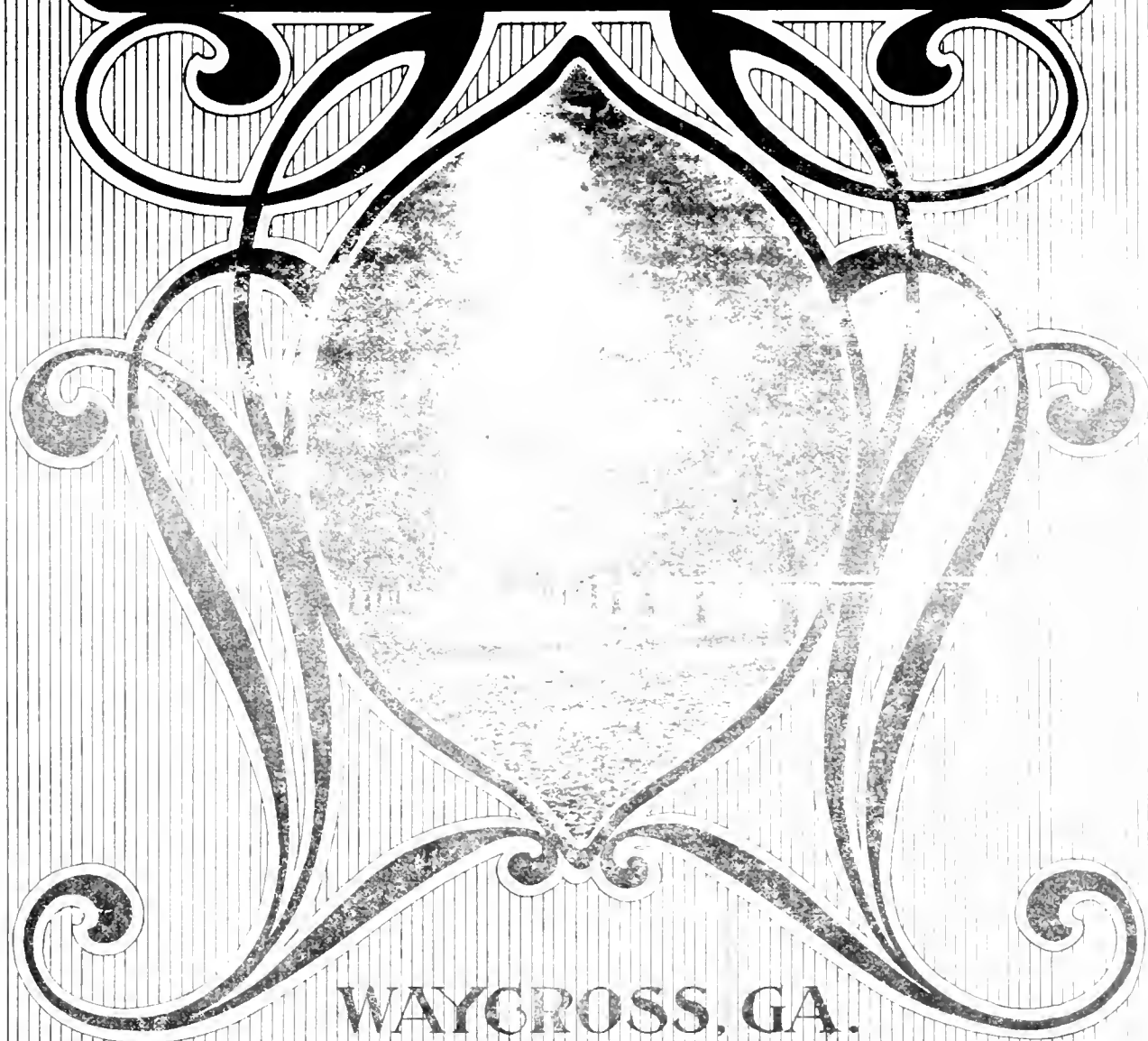
Don't delay,
act right now.
T O D A Y.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President
GEORGIA-FLORIDA LAND CO.,

868 Central National Bank Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____
With the understanding that this Coupon is worth \$5.00 on the purchase price of a 35-acre Southeast Georgia All-Year Farm, if I decide to buy within 30 days from here insert date mailed. you may send me "Evidence—Proof—Verdict."

THE NUT-GROWER



Better than Life Insurance

A Pecan Grove in South Georgia will yield a better Income and Dividend than any Insurance Company ever dared to offer

Protect for yourself, your children and your children's children by buying a ten-acre tract which is not only capable of sustaining a fine pecan orchard but of raising three crops of grains and vegetables every year.

DEENWOOD FARMS The Land of Promise

Deenwood Farms are located within a few miles of the bustling city of Waycross, Georgia, a town of 16,000 inhabitants and growing like a weed. These tracts consist of ten acres each, and are sold at the rate of \$30.00 per acre on the following terms: One dollar per acre down and one dollar per acre per month till paid for. No interest nor taxes during life of contract.

It takes a pecan grove but five years to come into bearing and the nuts from these trees sell readily from 40 cents to one dollar per pound and the demand will never grow less. A twelve year old pecan grove is worth \$1,500 per acre of any man's money. Send for literature. Address

Deen Realty and Improvement Co.

WAYCROSS,

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GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., JULY 1912

NUMBER 7

THE PROPER CARE OF PECAN TREES

By J. B. WIGHT, Cairo, Ga.

Granted that one has first class pecan trees set on good land, the question arises as to how they should be cared for. He who thinks that an expert horticulturist is necessary in order to grow a profitable orchard, is as far wrong as he who believes there is nothing to do but to set the trees, then rest for a few years, believing that the golden eagles will soon begin to roll in. Just like every other tree or plant or flower, the pecan tree will not do much under neglect; but when fed on the fat of the land, it smiles its approval in abundant harvests of the "brown beauties."

Thorough cultivation is a very important requisite to success. All weeds and grass as well as cultivated crops, unless it be legumes, should be kept away from the trees. Furthermore, the ground about the trees should be well pulverized either with plow or hoe, so as to conserve the moisture, and to enable the trees to get the benefit of the fertilizer which is applied. This cultivation should begin as soon as growth of any kind starts in the spring, and should continue until mid-summer. There is no better crop to grow among pecan trees than legumes, such as peas, velvet beans, peanuts and the like. Next to these hoed crops, such as cotton, potatoes, and truck crops in general can be used. It is well to avoid the small grains.

Feed your trees if you want them to feed you. Do this with a stingy hand and they will treat you likewise, in their growth of wood and later in the production of nuts. Feed them liberally and they will do the same for you in due time. In a general way, anything that will make other crops grow is good for pecan trees. A complete fertilizer is best, with predominance of nitrogen for young trees, and phosphoric acid and potash for bearing trees. For a bearing orchard ten to fifteen years of age a thousand pounds per acre of a high grade guano, or its equivalent in other fertilizers might seem to be liberal fertilizing; but such an amount applied will bring good results. In the end, however, we will find that a ton of guano per acre applied to trees in bearing will yield even better dividends

on the investment than will the smaller amount. For young trees, the fertilizer may be applied about each individual tree, but where this is done there is danger of getting it too near the tree. As a rule, the roots of a tree go out as far laterally as does the top upward. For instance, a tree twenty-five feet high will have the feeding roots out at least twenty-five feet from where the tree stands. The fertilizer, therefore, should be put well out from the tree where the feeding roots are at work, and not in the narrow space about the tree. If applied too near the tree, it causes congestion of the roots in the fertilized space. If the fertilizer is put well out from the trees the feeding roots will find it. The best way to treat trees after they are six or seven years old is to fertilize well the whole land on which they grow. This may be applied to the crop which is grown on the land, and the trees will get their share of the plant food.

Pecan trees are fairly free from insects; but such as do feed on them should be looked after. In the fall the girdler cuts off the young twigs. The larvæ of the next brood of girdlers are in the cut-off limbs. These limbs, therefore, should be gathered up and burned during the early winter or spring. This will at least hold this pest in check. Web worms should be destroyed as soon as they appear. The first brood of these usually comes about May, but these do not do any serious damage. But one brood of the first generation left undisturbed will make 50 broods or more in the second. The best way, therefore, to hold these in check is to destroy each brood as they appear. This can be done without any great trouble.

There are at least two kinds of borers which are injurious: (1) The fat headed borer usually works in the bark of the tree. By a little care in inspecting the trees its presence can be discovered. They should be cut out with a knife, and the wound covered with paint. (2) The round headed borer usually gets down into the wood of the tree. When his hole is discovered, I have

found a most effective remedy is to saturate a small piece of cotton, placed on the end of a straw or toothpick, with carbon bisulphide, put this into the hole, stop with wax, and he will never give further trouble. The insects enumerated above are the chief ones I have so far found needing attention on orchard trees. The bud worm and case bearer are getting to be serious pests in some places. Sooner or later the spray pump may have to be used on these.

Pecan trees need comparatively little pruning. As a rule, head the trees high enough to allow plows to do their work underneath the branches. If a sagging limb has to be cut off, it should be done with a sharp knife or saw, making the cut close up to the body of the tree. This wound should be covered with a thick coat of paint. I have

found nothing better than white lead slightly thinned with linseed oil. This prevents the entrance of moisture or decay germs until the wound is thoroughly healed over. The best plowman will sometimes knock the bark off of a tree. This should also be covered with paint in the same manner as above, and for the same reason.

New troubles will arise from time to time in the shape of insects and fungi. It is so with every kind of tree and plant. When these come, the best thing to do is to send specimens to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. They have experts whose duty it is to help solve our problems.

Last but not least: attend the annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association. There you will get information and inspiration that will more than repay the time and money spent.



THE BARNWELL PECAN ORCHARD

An interesting event in the annals of pecan growing was the recent sale by Mr. Chas. M. Barnwell of his 600-acre grove at Rabunton, Ga. The sale was made to a syndicate which has since purchased a grove of the same size from Major John S. Harllee at Charleston, S. C. The price paid Mr. Barnwell for his holdings was \$200,000. The syndicate making the purchase is composed of Pennsylvania and South Carolina parties who have not heretofore been prominent in pecan circles. The sale included the farming equipment, live stock, supplies and crops of all kinds now growing on the land.

The Barnwell orchard illustrates to a greater extent than any other plantings in southwest Georgia what might be called the up-to-date orchard development, as it has been cited by many of the most prominent pecan experts, and the owner had the benefit of their advice, suggestions and criticisms.

The orchard was started with seedling trees, and with some set seedlings on a portion of land bordering the Flint river. These seedlings were planted about ten years ago. In 1906 was begun the work of setting out the young trees. These were set out in the orchard that year; about 100,000 in the year following, and in 1908 the orchard was completed. Many of the trees planted in 1906—some of them as many as three times the size of the average large grove of that time—were set out in the orchard. It is interesting to note that the present, as the selection of varieties was a matter of the gravest importance—now, for the varieties have been thoroughly tested—and the result was exceedingly

ly scarce and hard to obtain. It was before the Teche was recognized as a distinct variety, and many trees were worked to this nut under the impression that Frotscher buds were being set. Fortunately for Mr. Barnwell, however, the Teche is proving to be one of the earliest and most abundant bearers in the orchard.

A considerable number of trees were worked to the Georgia, but the susceptibility to scab of this otherwise desirable variety proved a disappointment. Spraying, however, has proven so beneficial to this variety that it may fulfill early expectations. A large block of trees was worked to Nelson, but subsequent developments in regard to this variety discussed at the Chattanooga convention of the National Nut Growers' Association were so unfavorable that re-working was planned. Upon the advice of friends, Mr. Barnwell decided not to do this until the variety had a chance to show what it would do in that locality. The Nelson has since pulled off some unusual stunts in the Barnwell orchard, proving to be a good bearer. The nuts have filled so well that they have sold at as high as \$1.25 per pound for selected specimens and \$1.00 for the run of the tree. Since the first nuts were produced, the re-working of this variety was definitely postponed.

The Stuart occupies a prominent place in this grove and shows favorable growth and healthiness of tree, and with more age will evidently produce average crops for this variety. The Sealey was a favorite with Mr. Barnwell, and had set and was carrying fairly well a good crop when the trees were inspected in June. The Curtis was not up to the average in vigor of growth, but was making

pects for prosperity she has seen since the Civil war closed—the growing of pecans, which carries the least expense and effort for the most regular annual income ever offered by nature to any people. It is of pecans, especially, therefore, that I wish to speak.

There are millions of acres that will grow pecans and hundreds of thousands of these acres are already set with the foundation stock, awaiting the skillful hand of man or woman to turn them into paperhells, mel, large and fat that will gladden the heart of man and give to the nations of the earth the most nutritious, as well as the cheapest food grown in the temperate zone. Mr. Henry Weyer, of Chicago, in the February *Nut-Grower*, says that one acre of pecans is equal to 175 times as much in food value as one acre devoted to cattle raising.

A good start has been made in the South in the growing of pecans, with Georgia in the lead for trees planted and growing, but with Texas and Louisiana away ahead on foundation stock, with millions of pecan and hickory sprouts awaiting buds and millions more of trees that can be top-worked.

The Stuart, being one of the first paper or soft-shelled nuts that caught the attention of the public, was almost universally planted for stock to feed on. The paper-shell nut is a Gulf coast production and after going about a hundred miles from the coast we find few paper-shells growing that are old enough to fruit very heavily. In Ellis county, Tex., some 200 miles inland, there is not a bearing paper-shell pecan, though there are many native trees. Not less than one thousand people of that county have planted the nursery-grown trees in the forty years I have lived there.

[illegible]

The most interesting, and probably the most valuable part of this orchard is the three hundred acres of young budded trees, not yet of bearing age. These trees were all propagated at the orchard, grown carefully, and when removed to orchard were given particular care and attention: these, aside from some replants, are in their second, third and fourth years and now have a sprinkling of nuts.

The care and cultivation of this orchard has been, with the prevalent scarcity of reliable labor, one of the difficult features of the work. Oats, peas, peanuts, and hogs, all are factors used for the double purpose of soil improvement and profits from the farm products. The variety and extent of farm machinery used does not vary much from that of good farm methods, but the fertilizer used, in the character and extent of application, has been subject to various changes and modification such as would be urged by the numerous growers who from time to time were shown over the orchard. At one time the rosette threatened the destruction of the orchard, but the remedy was applied and the trees are now practically free from that trouble.

Aside from the scab, to which some of the varieties are easily susceptible, the trees present a fine and healthy appearance. Bud-moths, case-bearers and web-worms, which prevail in some localities, were noticed only to a small extent, and the freedom thus noticed is evidently on account of the care and attention regularly given. It evidently pays to have things in the best possible shape. Mr. Barnwell spares no labor or necessary expense to make his orchard a first-class proposition in all respects, and will undoubtedly realize a handsome profit on his investment, the purchasers here secure their fruit at an advantageous price, while the care and cultivation so essential to success is imparted to the high standard which has thus far set for

B. C. T. H., as. L., Tex.

The "S. G. Leland" had a long career in
bering, is not a distant memory. I sleep
and rubbing her back to the fact and be
mind to the knowledge of one of the greatest

The farthest north I have found the Stuart pecan making good was in old Houston county. Last fall, about the first of October I was given a pound of nice nuts gathered from a seedling Stuart tree some 30 feet high, grown from a nut purchased from W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss., in 1890. Some of the trees from this lot of nuts had borne as much as six bushels in one season and the owner said the nuts were as fine as those he had planted.

I bought five pounds of these nuts and have some of them growing at my home, to see if they will become acclimated there and bear good nuts. To hasten their early bearing, I shall take the earliest buds I can cut from these trees and set them in some vigorous hickory or pecan sprouts, as did Mr. Tillery, of Nacogdoches, Tex., who gathered fine nuts in 19 months after setting some buds.

Everyone growing nuts should keep a careful record of their operations and report the results to THE NUT-GROWER.

The opportunity for co-operation on the part of individuals in making up the list of premiums for exhibits at the convention opens a way for members to render substantial help to the association, and we expect to see a fine list of special premiums offered. A partial list of the premiums will appear in the next issue of THE NUT-GROWER. Offers of premiums can be sent either to the President, at Monticello, Fla., or to the Secretary.

A NEW PROFESSION

A new profession has recently sprung into existence through the extensive advertising of the large powder companies. It is agricultural blasting. Dynamite has been extensively used for a

number of years for clearing land of stumps and boulders. In very recent years, it has been discovered that it is also an effective and economic agency for the construction of ditches, in the drainage of swamps, for the planting of trees, the rejuvenation of run down orchards, the regeneration of partitly exhausted soils and the subsoiling of ground underlaid with hard-pan and compact soils that render it less productive than it otherwise could be made.

It is astonishing what a demand there is among farmers and fruit growers for the services of agricultural blasters. The powder company which awakened an interest in the use of dynamite in agriculture receives, on an average, more than three hundred inquiries per day from farmers asking for enlightenment on this subject. The company has a system of referring these inquiries to independent blasters, who offer their services to the farmers interested. We are informed by the powder company that there are not one-tenth enough blasters throughout the country to take care of the proffered work.

The use of dynamite in agricultural pursuits is very simple and easily learned. Subsoiling and tree planting are the largest fields for exploitation. These two classes of work are so simple that a man can learn to handle them in an hour. The question may be asked, "If it is so simple as that, why should a farmer employ a professional to do the work?" Simply because he is afraid to use dynamite himself. There is something in the word itself that inspires terror, yet properly handled it is no more dangerous than gun powder, blasting powder, acetylene gas, gasoline, and many other things which farmers very commonly use but which they do not fear because they have become accustomed to them.



PROPAGATION OF THE PECAN

By C. A. REED, Department of Agriculture
Special Agent in Nut-Culture Investigations

Until comparatively recent years very little attention has been paid to the selection of seed for nursery planting other than to obtain cheap nuts of high germinating quality. No thought has been given at the time of selecting the seed to the subsequent growth of the trees, and as a result there has been a conspicuous lack of uniformity in the rapidity of growth both in the nursery and in the orchard. While no one has compared the later behavior of trees which grew slowly in the nursery, when transferred from the nursery to

the orchard, with the behavior of those which grew more rapidly as seedlings, it is logical to suppose that the degree of vigor is proportionately the same. It is generally conceded by nurserymen in north Florida and in south Georgia, where by far the greater portion of all nursery pecan trees are grown, and by certain nurserymen in Louisiana who are known to have made the comparison, that pecan seed from Louisiana germinates more slowly and makes slower growth than does seed from the East. For this reason Florida and Geor-

gia seed is commonly used by southern nurserymen.

Recent experience in north Florida and south Georgia in the South and in lower Virginia farther north has convinced the nurserymen in those localities that southern seedlings are undesirable as stocks for northern scions, and vice versa, in that, owing to the difference in time of starting in the spring and maturing in the fall, neither of the two makes a satisfactory growth when grafted or budded on the other.

Experience shows that for seed purposes plump nuts of medium size should be selected from vigorous-growing and productive trees as nearly free from disease as it is possible to obtain. As already indicated, it is also evident that seed from north Florida and south Georgia is preferable for use in the Gulf Coast States from Florida to Louisiana and that in the selection of seed for any locality the influence of latitude should be kept in mind.

Pecan nuts to be planted as seed should be retained in as nearly as possible their original condition at the time of harvest. If allowed to become dry they should be thoroughly soaked before planting. If the nuts are to be held for a period of several weeks or during the fall and winter for spring planting they should be stratified as soon as possible after harvesting. "Stratification" is the technical term for the method of packing the nuts in moist sand and keeping in a cool, dark place to prevent evaporation or germination by combined warmth and moisture. To protect the nuts from rodents, the box or boxes in which the nuts are kept should be covered with wire screen. Proper drainage must be assured.

The planting of pecan seed may be performed soon after harvest or early in the spring. Fall planting does away with the need of stratifying, but encounters the risk of loss by winter injury and depredations of field mice and other rodents.

Germination is earlier and growth quicker in sandy soils than in heavy soils. Proper drainage is also more easily assured in sandy soils, and for these reasons light soils are ordinarily preferred for nursery purposes. Irrespective of its nature, the land should be thoroughly prepared before the seed is planted. The soil should be fertile, well cultivated, and yet firm. Plant the nuts 2 to 3 inches deep and 8 to 12 inches apart in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; cover with loose, fertile soil and pack firmly. A top-dressing of leaf mold or other light compost 1 or 2 inches deep will aid greatly in keeping the surface mellow and moist.

During the first season the growth will be largely confined to the development of a taproot, which will be from 3 to 5 times the length of the top. In ordinary seasons the growth above ground will be from 6 to 12 inches.

A method occasionally followed is to plant

half a dozen nuts in the permanent location where the tree is to stand. Later the best one of the resulting trees is grafted with the desired variety, and the others are cut away. This method avoids the labor and expense of transplanting. In actual practice, however, this method has thus far rarely proved satisfactory. On the contrary, the claim is made by several of the more experienced growers that transplanting pecan trees results in more compact and fibrous root systems and is therefore a positive advantage. Unless protected by heavy stakes, the young trees under these conditions are subject to injury by careless workmen. Moreover, it frequently happens that none of the nuts planted produces a tree fit for grafting. It is therefore doubtful whether this method of establishing an orchard can be commended.

As has been previously explained, no matter how carefully the seed may be selected, the pecans grown from the nuts do not reproduce themselves true to the parent type. Of all the trees observed in past experience with the pecan not a single authentic instance is on record in which a tree grown from the nut has been identical with its parent or any of its sister seedlings. Whenever it is desired to perpetuate definite varietal characteristics of the pecan it must be done by asexual methods of propagation, i. e., by grafting or budding. In contradiction to this, certain tree dealers have recently advanced the claim that grafted and budded trees are proving unsatisfactory, asserting that they are shorter lived and more subject to disease than seedlings; that they are otherwise objectionable and are consequently being discarded. Evidence to support the claim that the operation of either grafting or budding, when successfully performed, has any effect whatever upon the longevity of the tree or its susceptibility to disease is entirely lacking. Healthy grafted and budded trees of all ages up to 30 years since the operation was performed are sufficiently common throughout the pecan area entirely to dispel all doubt as to the enduring qualities of trees so propagated. Statements to the opposite effect are made evidently for the sole purpose of selling inferior seedling trees.

As ordinarily only such sorts as are especially productive or otherwise superior to the average are commonly perpetuated by asexual propagation, a belief has become more or less prevalent that in some way the operation in itself is responsible for the productiveness. This is a mistaken view, as the scions and buds only perpetuate such characteristics as they inherit from the parent tree. Wood of the previous season is preferable for grafting and should be taken only from the very best and most carefully selected parent trees. —*Bulletin No. 251, Bureau of Plant Industry.*

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

In planting nut trees or fruit trees in general, the practical man back of the work minimizes the failures, as well as increases the profits.

The important thing to do in nut culture is to get the pecan trees growing on your own land. Then, if proper care is given, time will do the rest and time will pass rapidly.

Southwest Georgia is holding its own in the public eye as a pecan center. The advantageous sale of the Barnwell grove at Baconton, serves to give extensive notice that the district is making good.

The first announcement of date for the Gulfport convention has been slightly modified so as to put it nearer the middle of the week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 30th to November 1st being the time finally selected.

Active work in preparation for the approaching meeting at Gulfport has been going on for several weeks, conferences having been held at Thomasville, Ga., Washington, D. C., and Monticello, Fla., by officers and members of various committees.

In our news column will be found the mention of a still larger price being paid for a 600 acre pecan orchard than the one reported last month. These sales are attracting wide attention, and promise to have a stimulating effect on the already large operations in planting.

The reported sale of Mr. J. S. Horlbeck's pecan orchard at Charleston, S. C., seems to have been well founded, but the price paid is greater than first supposed. The orchard contains six hundred acres and the price is said to have been \$280,000.

C. A. Van Duzee, chairman of the committee on revision of the constitution, was recently in conference with the secretary, regarding changes to be recommended. During the years of development the interests, as well as the extent

of the association's operations, have undergone many changes, and new problems have developed which were not even anticipated a few years ago.

As the years go by and interest increases in nut culture, the increasing importance of The Nut-Grower as an advertising medium becomes more conspicuous. For several years nut nurserymen were our only patrons, but other interests which are vitally connected with orchard operations are now using as much or more space than the growers of trees. While we do not guarantee the responsibility of advertisers, we are careful not to admit any but reliable firms or individuals to our columns.

In another column will be found the official call for the eleventh annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association. Every member who can attend, should avail himself of the pleasures and benefits which attend these annual gatherings. All interested in nut culture, whether members or not, are welcomed and will be amply repaid for the time and expense incurred. This is a live body and made up of an exceptionally enterprising and able class of representative citizens of many states.

Some months ago, in our daily mail was a letter which, although not of particular importance was filed for future mention, as it illustrates one of the features of our daily work, as well as bears on the unique position The Nut-Grower occupies in the industry. The writer of this letter lives in Florida, and says: "While in Washington, D. C., I visited the Agricultural Department for the purpose of getting some information on the culture of pecans, and they referred me to you." The actual editing of The Nut-Grower is but a comparatively small part of the work which comes to our hands.

Convention Announcement

To Members of the National Nut Growers' Association and an Interested Public:

We take pleasure in announcing the date and place of our eleventh annual gathering—October 30-31 and November 1st, at Gulfport, Miss.

The importance, interest and practical value of previous conventions warrant the expectation that the 1912 meeting will be fully up to any previous gathering of this kind, and every effort is being put forth to make it the largest and best in the history of the association.

It is especially desired that the Great Southwest, which in area and natural advantages is unsurpassed for nut culture, be largely represented at this central place of meeting.

Florida Pecan Grove for Sale

Two of the most beautifully located places in Florida, lying between two beautiful lakes on the eastern line of Alachua county, on the dividing ridge between the Gulf and the Atlantic.

Both tracts have fronts on each lake and the soil is rich, black, sandy loam, clay subsoil, and is well adapted to the cultivation of all general crops, trucking of early vegetables and **pecan and orange culture**.

One tract contains 90 acres, with 35 acres in cultivation, with over 100 orange trees and other small fruit. This tract has a new six-room cottage, barn and other out-buildings: for only \$3,500.00.

The other tract contains 20 1-2 acres, with 10 acres in cultivation and set in Van Deman and Stuart pecan trees, two and three years old. Also 50 or more old seedling pecan trees that are paying me over 4 per cent on the present valuation. This tract has no buildings on it. This property is very cheap at \$2,500.00. Both these tracts are fenced with new wire, and both adjoin my home place where my bearing grove of paper shell pecan trees are. My crop this season will run between ten and fifteen thousand pounds. For further particulars write or call on the owner

T. S. McMANUS, :: :: Waldo, Florida

We congratulate the members of the association on the progress and value of recent movements, and the promising outlook for the future of the industry as guided and moulded by the enterprise, skill and integrity of our membership.

The locality of the convention city is historic from its having given to the industry so many valuable varieties of pecans, while the opportunity of seeing many famous trees and productive orchards in the district is one of the many attractive things in prospect.

The time selected is in conformity with the instructions of the 1911 convention, and will doubtless prove a most convenient date for most of the members. The program is being arranged with care and embraces topics of great interest; the speakers selected are the most able and experienced to be obtained. A new feature of the association's work will be inaugurated at this convention—the awarding of honors and valuable prizes to members for meritorious exhibits, as well as for authentic reports of orchard and tree production.

The reports of committees, both standing and special, will occupy an increased portion of the regular sessions. Some of these reports deal with vital interest of the industry and will lead to general discussions and the adoption of well-defined lines for future operations.

Another attractive new feature will be the exhibition of implements and appliances useful in orchard operations, among them a new sizer for pecans that will give practical demonstrations in connection with the report of the committee on Markets and Marketing.

The Badge Book for this meeting will be issued and distributed several days in advance of the convention date. Each year this book becomes more important, as it partakes of the nature of a year book or directory, calls for it being frequent throughout the year. Members and advertisers should pay prompt attention to notices regarding space and payment of dues, in order that their names be not omitted. New members should enroll promptly, in order that their names may duly appear.

Following the precedent established a year ago, the program will provide for a session conducted by the lady members of the association, who will also be conspicuous in the entertainment features of the convention. Woman's work in the industry is so important that her presence and active co-operation in lines of domestic economy is desired. Ladies are eligible to membership and are exempt from annual dues if not engaged in commercial operations.

A cordial invitation to the general public to attend and profit by the occasion is extended by the city of Gulfport, as well as by the association.

Subsequent notices will give more details of the arrangements.

J. F. WILSON,

H. K. MILLER,

President.

Secretary.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a new bulletin on *The Pecan*, by C. A. Reed, Special Agent in Nut-Culture Investigations, which is the most concise and authoritative work yet published on this subject. A more extended notice of this work will appear in our next issue.

DR. A. FLEMING

WAYCROSS, GA.

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Thomas & Smith

When visiting Waycross be sure and stop in and inspect our line of Buggies, Wagons, Harness and Wire Fencing. We will take pleasure in showing you and more pleasure in selling you.

**Thomas & Smith**

Phone 59 Waycross, Ga.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1912-13



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r
Ocean Springs, Miss.

THE W. B. DUKES**Pecan Farm**

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood for Sale

Pecan Trees

The best varieties of budded and grafted trees for sale

Write us for information .. and prices....

Southern Nut Tree Nurseries

Thomasville, - - Georgia

Protection from Insects

Editor Nut-Grower:—

I notice that some one, evidently the Parking Commission of the District of Columbia, is going through the streets applying tanglefoot to the trees. I have not yet ascertained who is doing this, because there are several different departments of the Government engaged in such work, but I do know that although the tanglefoot looks old it is still adhesive and the insects would have hard work going beyond it. It would not be useful for many insects. The same is true of many other remedies which are constantly being put into use, such as bands of raw cotton, because seldom properly prepared. One remedy which any one can apply with the

For Sale

FOR SALE. 160 acres in South Mississippi, of which about 15 acres are cleared cultivated and fenced. Also 40 acres, of which about half is cleared and fenced. Good for pecan or satsuma orange culture. Will be sold at a bargain if sold soon. Address Aug. Edwards, Ash-tabula, Ohio. 7-2

FOR SALE—Pecan budding and grafting wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala. 1-6

FOR SALE. Budding Wood from extra fine bearing trees ten years old. Trees heavy bearers. Several varieties. Low price. The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm, Moultrie, Ga. 5-6-7

Wanted

WANTED—HIGH GRADE PECAN INVESTMENT SALESMEN for a preferred stock which is convertible into a Southern farm home at option of holder; absolutely new financial plan—very attractive; largest agricultural project in the world; liberal commission offer. Write fully, E. H. CLARK, Box 295, Waycross, Ga.

Miscellaneous

TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants; correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budged or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear ---beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgiving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

F.H.LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.

proper machinery was found to be very useful last year to my certain knowledge. I refer to spraying trees affected with caterpillars, which do not fold the leaves, with a strong stream of water. It can be either sprayed or put on in a stiff stream. An ordinary hose was used by myself with perfect success on a maple infested with caterpillars. It might be put into use against pecan insects.

Maple trees are also successfully treated by means of long hose on our department grounds. I watched this very carefully and its method of application. It was by no means thorough, but in spite of this nearly all of the insects which were dislodged died before ascending the trunk, although they crawled about for a day or two after the application.

F. H. CHITTENDEN.

Prizes at the Convention

Editor Nut-Grower:—

The National Nut Growers' Association desires to offer prizes in the shape of cash, nursery stock or nuts for the best plates of certain varieties of pecans; first and second prizes for the best orchard yields, to be submitted according to rules laid down by the association.

It is believed these prizes will offer considerable inducement to the better care of orchards, and further, will yields, and perhaps, adaptability of varieties to different sections, which would prove of great benefit to the nut-growing industry.

H. K. MILLER.

President.

Monticello, Fla.

Miss Laura Bennett, of Camilla, Mitchell county, Georgia, estimates her present crop of Japanese walnuts, at 20,000 pounds.

Fruit Trees Shade Trees

AND

Ornamental Shrubbery

ALSO

Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order write us for prices and one of our descriptive catalogs.

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GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

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Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.



All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.



For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write.

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
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Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1912-13.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

**Judson
Orchard
Grown
Pecan
Budding
Wood**

Buds that you can depend on. In large quantities of the varieties named below:

**Van Deman
Frotscher
Schley
Stuart
Delmas**

Smaller quantities of

**Nelson
Pabst
Success**

**MINNESOTA
Co-Operative
Plantation Co.**

Address D. L. WILLIAMS,
CAIRO, GA.

The Chinese Water Chestnut

Consul General Geo. E. Anderson writes from Hong Kong:

The term "water chestnut" in China is indiscriminately applied to several varieties of nut fruit of plants growing in water, which form a considerable portion of the food supply of many natives. They are so well liked by Chinese that large quantities of the nuts are exported to various parts of the world, particularly to Chinese in the United States and Philippines.

These nuts are of two species and various varieties. Perhaps the more widely scattered species is that of the Trapae, the variety cultivated in China generally being the TRAPA BICORNIS, which is known by the Chinese in the Yangtze Valley country as "ling" and in the Canton country as "ling kok." This nut is shaped much like the two horns of a water buffalo or Texas steer, including a portion of the skull. The shell is so hard as to require cracking and the kernel is comparatively small and consists of almost pure starch.

The second species of nut cultivated in China is more prolific where can be cultivated, but apparently it can not be grown so extensively. It is known in the Yangtze Valley as "po chi" and in the Canton country as "ma tai" or "kwai lum Ma tai," according to particular variety. The "ma tai" seems to be the variety and quality of nut grown in Kwangtung and Kwangs Provinces, while the "kwai lum ma tai" is that grown in Szechwan and Yunnan Provinces under special conditions. The former is known to foreigners as the common water chestnut and the latter as the mandarin water chestnut, the two varieties retailing at 5 and 6 cents silver (about 2 1-6 and 2 1-2 cents gold) per pound, respectively. This nut is the ELOCHARIS TUBEROSA, also known as SCIRPUS TUREROSUS.

The nut product is bulbous in appearance, with the usual sprout and root, the common variety being black in color and about an inch in diameter, and the mandarin variety being dark reddish brown in color, with a light-brown skin and about an inch and a half in diameter. The shell is merely a tough, hard skin. The kernel somewhat resembles a potato in consistency, color, and composition.

The "ling" or "ling kok" is the variety most generally noticed by trav-

PECAN TREES

Of the leading commercial varieties that are well grown, carefully dug and properly graded are our specialty. Our grafting wood is obtained from our 500-acre orchard.

Varieties and prices upon application.

**STANDARD
Pecan Company**

H. S. WATSON, Manager
MONTICELLO, FLA.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,

FRUITLAND NURSERIES
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Our Landscape Department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.



We sell on an attractive basis Five and Ten Acre Tracts planted with Two-year old Budded and Grafted Standard Varieties of Paper-Shell Pecan Trees. Income from the first year guaranteed from side crops. Property near Tallahassee, Florida. S. Z. Ruff, Horticulturist in Charge.

FLORIDA PECAN ENDOWMENT COMPANY

SINGER BUILDING
NEW YORK

Wholesale Growers of
Budded and Grafted

PECAN TREES

...AND...

SATSUMA ORANGES



WRITE FOR PRICES



SIMPSON NURSERY COMPANY

MONTICELLO, FLA.

elers along the canals and ponds of central China. On the canal system connected with the Grand Canal in Chekiang Province and in that canal itself the cultivation reaches its greatest extent. The nuts are planted merely by dropping year-old nuts at intervals of a few feet in ponds or along the edge of a canal where the plants can be fenced in by bamboo poles and a network of bamboo. They are planted annually in the spring, growing best in 5 or 6 feet of water. The nuts take root quickly and send a shoot to the surface in an incredibly short time. The nuts are formed among the leaves of the plant on the surface and are gathered in boats. A water chestnut field of this sort resembles in appearance a field of water hyacinth in the rivers of southern United States. The nut plant, in fact, grows under similar conditions to the water hyacinth, and it is probable that the nut could be cultivated in the United States where the hyacinth plant now grows.

The "ma tai" or "p'o chi" is planted annually in June or July. Old nuts are first planted in wet mud, and when sprouted are planted in fields of mud covered with some but not much water, generally being placed about 6 inches deep. The plants are very prolific, and five or six plants will often yield a picul (133 1-3 pounds) of nuts.

Both these varieties of nuts grow practically the entire year and until time to replant for the next season. The canal beds and fields growing them are green during the winter and autumn, and the fields in many portions of the Yangtze Valley country are characteristic of the Chinese landscape.

The Chinese people use these nuts in various ways. They are to be had roasted of street vendors in central China cities; they are eaten boiled, tasting somewhat like a Jerusalem artichoke; they are made into various pastries and puddings, some of latter being quite popular among foreigners in China.

The chief obstacle to the more general use of these plants and to their cultivation in the United States would be to the amount of labor necessary to gather the crop. While apparently no practical examination of the plants has been made with that in view, it is possible that the plants and fruit could be adapted to feeding stock in some portions of the Southern States. Apparently also there is

I Have for Fall Delivery a Few Thousand Beautiful Pecan Trees, 2 to 3 Years Old of the Following Varieties:

Admiral Schley, Curtis,
Mobile, Nelson, from
four feet to ten feet.

Grown without fertilization
and as vigorous, healthy and
fine as the most fastidious
could wish and with tap roots
uncut and lateral roots splendidly developed. Prices from
\$1.50 to \$3.00 each :: ::

M. O. DANTZLER,
Pecanway Place,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for
the propagation of Pecans,
Hickories, Walnuts, Chest-
nuts, Persimmons and all
other trees, by the Annular,
Semi-annular, Patch and
Veneer methods.

Price, \$2.75

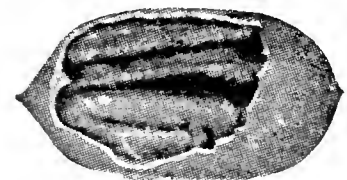
Several hundreds of this Tool in use in
United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best vari-
eties of Pecans

HERBERT C. WHITE

DE WITT

GEORGIA



**New
Plan**

For growing Pecans, Pears, Peaches,
etc., at a profit—Free. 50 per cent re-
duction in the price of trees. Sure to
live. No agents.

B.W.STONE & CO., Thomasville, Ga.

G. H. Tomlinson

PROPRIETOR

Hardaway Nurseries

And grower of general nur-
sery stock. Groves inspect-
at a reasonable charge

Postoffice: PUTNEY, GA.

no reason why the plants can not be cultivated successfully in many portions of the Philippines on land which otherwise is more or less waste.

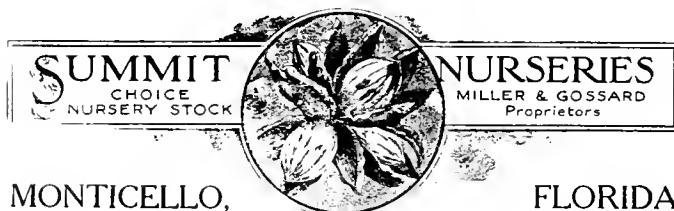
The Southern Nurserymen's Association will hold its annual meeting in Augusta, Ga., August 28-30. The association was organized in Chattanooga, Tenn., fourteen years ago, by a few energetic nurserymen. Its annual meeting has been held in various cities throughout the South. The object of the association is to get together the nurserymen of the South, in order that they may discuss questions of interest pertaining to the Southern nurserymen, as well as the trade at large.

It is probable that many trees fail to bear because propagated from unproductive trees. We know that no two trees in any orchard are alike, either in the amount of fruit which they bear or in their vigor or habit of growth. Some are uniformly productive, and some are uniformly unproductive. We know, too, that scions or buds tend to reproduce the character of the tree from which they are taken. A gardener would never think of taking cuttings from a rose bush, or chrysanthemums, or a carnation, which does not bear flowers. Why should a fruit grower take scions from a tree which he knows to be unprofitable?

The indiscriminate cutting of scions is too clumsy and inexact a practice for these days, when we are trying to introduce scientific methods into our farming. I am convinced that some trees cannot be made to bear by any amount of treatment. They are not the bearing kind. It is not every mare which will breed or every hen which will lay a hatful of eggs.—Bailey's Fruit Growing.

Sets Good Example

Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, of Chicago, Illinois, who has a pecan orchard of some 1,600 grafted trees at her place at Robertsedale, Alabama, has set an example that others would do well to follow all over the south. She presented the school near her place with enough fine grafted young pecan trees to fill their acre lot; supervised the setting out of the trees, and is seeing that they are properly cultivated and cared for. All the trees—15 in number—are growing finely. In a few years the trees will furnish a



MONTICELLO,

FLORIDA

Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses our Specialties



The Admiral Schley Pecan---the
Pecan of the Future



OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

BULLARD PECAN NURSERIES

Limited number choice budded and grafted pecan trees unsold

Stuart, Schley, Frotscher, Van Deman
Delmas, Alley, Mobile
Success

MY TREES ARE GOOD TREES!

I will sell 100 or 125 acres adjoining my grove and nurseries and develop for several years to choice varieties of paper shell pecans. Part of it already planted. About two miles from the city limits of Albany, the great pecan center, where the famous Barnwell grove was recently sold for \$200,000. References exchanged with investigating purchaser.

WILLIAM P. BULLARD
ALBANY, GA.

For Sale by **A. CLARKE SNEDEKER**

Pecan Specialist

**Member National Nut
Growers' Association**

Groves of Choicest Pedigreed Varieties of Paper Shell
Pecans.

One Acre or more to suit purchaser.

Trees now one year old.

Location is a suburb of Waycross, Ga., HOME-
STEAD, on the A. C. L. R. R. and Auto Boulevard.

Cultured, well-to-do people from North, East and
West are buying and building at this beautiful place.

Here is specialized two industries of the largest and
safest profit-earnings, viz:

PECANS and POULTRY

Land for Fruit, Farming, Trucking, etc., as well as
Pecans, for sale by the

Pecan and Poultry Specialist

A. CLARKE SNEDEKER
WAYCROSS, GA.

Write him for further particulars and FREE Treatise on Pecans and
Pecan Culture.


fine shade for the children, will beautify the grounds, will yield a revenue to the school, will serve as an object lesson to hundreds of children as the years pass, and will constitute a living monument to the public spirit and generosity of the donor. While speaking of Mrs. Banning's orchard, it is of interest to note that a Frotscher tree which she put out in March 1906, had 10 nuts in 1910, 102 nuts in 1911, and now in July 1912, has over 500 nuts on it by actual count. She says she hopes to see this tree rival Mr. Wight's famous Frotscher tree.

Inheriting Parental Traits

While the finer pecans from no part of the country can be expected to produce themselves from seed planted, they hold on to other traits of parent trees. The causes of failure to yield fruit of the kind planted may be easily explained. It is generally agreed among nut-growers that the wind is the chief, if not the sole agent of pollination. Pecans have a double flowering system, the male flowers hanging pendant from wood of last season's growth, while the female or bearing flowers are at the terminals of tender shoots, the growth of the current season. The pollen or fertilizing element of the male flowers is not, as in the case of other fruit trees, carried by insects to the pistillate or bearing flowers. Neither element of the flowering system seems to possess any quality to invite the bee or any other insect. The colors are dull, the flowers odorless and without sweetness. As the staminate or male flowers mature, the pollen, a yellowish dust-like substance, consisting of minute granules, falls from them and is caught on the wings of the winds. So light as almost to defy the law of gravity, it may be wafted several miles, according to some authorities. Since common wild trees are very much more plentiful than standard sorts, the chances are many to one that the bearing flowers on your high-grade trees will be fertilized from the wild and worthless denizens of the neighboring woods.

While such surroundings may effectually prevent nuts of the finer grades from coming true to the parent trees when used as seeds for planting, there is nothing to defeat the principle of heredity in respect to hardiness, nor their adaptation to the soil of their locality. For the wild trees, contending unaided against the forces of nature have given proof of their ability

PLANT TREES WITH



DU PONT

Red Cross Dynamite

**Planted in
Dynamited hole**

**Photographed
from life**

Stops First Year Losses.

**Speeds Up Development
One to Two Years.**

**Improves Quantity,
Color and Quality of Fruit.**

**Planted in
Spade-dug hole**

**Photographed
from life**

The illustrations herewith are correct reproductions of photos of two-year old Bing Cherry trees planted same day out of frame shipment. Similar results have been obtained all over the country. The root diagrams show the reason. You can't afford to plant trees in spaded holes.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Tree Planting Booklet, No. 325."

DU PONT POWDER CO.

Pioneer Powder Makers of America
WILMINGTON, DEL.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.

LaFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

Wholesale and Retail
Over 200,000 Trees in Nursery
WE HAVE A FINE LOT OF

Grafted Pecans and Stocky Satsumas

Orders are being booked for fall and winter delivery.

W. M. Ellison, Manager
Lafayette, La.

**Florida Nursery and
Trading Company**
 INCORPORATED
FLORALA, ALA.



**Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties**

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

PECANS

BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List
Nursery Established in 1882
S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

**Grafted Pecan Trees
Of Select Paper Shell Varieties**
 NOT THE MOST—
 ONLY THE BEST

**Bayview Pecan
Nursery**

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
 OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

RAND Land Allotment in the State of Georgia

**25,000 Acres of the Richest Lands in the
South to be thrown open for Settlement.**

**Allotment will be made in the order
in which applications are received**

Sandy loam soil, with top-soil resting on a sub-soil of rich, sandy clay. Light and responsive, easily worked and superior to all others for general purposes. Adapted to all of the staple crops, such as corn, cotton, oats, sugar-cane, early vegetables and truck of every variety, including canteloupes and watermelons. In the very heart of the paper-shell pecan district and suited to fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, grapes and persimmons. Also adapted to stock-raising, dairying and poultry. Level and entirely free from stones and rocks. Sufficiently rolling for good drainage.

**Location, Climate, Transportation, Schools,
etc., etc., all that Can be Desired**

We are prepared to plant a limited acreage of Paper Shell Pecan Groves, using the best varieties of budded or grafted trees, 20 trees to the acre. We prepare and fence the land and give the trees the best kind of scientific cultivation and care for a period of five years. Our charge, including land, is \$170 per acre.

**Reasonable Prices, Liberal Terms and Easy
Payments Make it Easy to Own a Farm in
this Magnificent Tract of Land**

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

W. H. CRUMB & COMPANY

Southern Building

Waycross, Ga.

THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

The Coe-Mortimer Company

**SPECIAL IMPORTERS
FERTILIZER MATERIALS**

CHARLESTON, S. C.

\$800 Income

From Four
Acres of
our Pecan
Land in one
year. We
have more
like it to
sell

**D. & O. Lott Real
Estate & Insurance
Company**

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

to endure climatic vicissitude; and their vigorous constitutions in competition with all other forest growths, afford abundant evidence of their adaptation to environment. Hence there is a reason why this cross fertilization from forest-grown pecan trees should affect beneficially the offspring of coast-grown trees in these particulars. It would seem, indeed, that such an infusion of less worthy but hardier blood would emphasize the certainty of the offspring to inherit the hardiness and adaptation of its forest grown parent, and better accommodate it to local conditions.—C. L. Edwards.

Mr. G. W. Tillery, of Nacogdoches, Tex., is conducting some interesting experiments in top-working nut trees.

Among the Texans who are awake to the importance of the pecan is Mr. C. T. Hogan, of Ennis, Ellis county. He has offered to write up for The Nut-Grower some of the interesting things he has observed in his state.

One of the earliest plantings of improved varieties of pecans in Georgia is that of Mr. C. M. Wise, of Fitzgerald. In 1900 Mr. Wise planted 25 trees. In 1901 he added 150 trees and duplicated this the year following. This orchard therefore is older than either the National Nut-Growers' Association or The Nut Grower, both of which were established in 1902.

In a letter to the editor, Chas. L.

Pecan Trees that are Properly Grown is my Specialty

**Budded and Grafted
Trees of the Best Var-
ieties for Sale**

Write for prices
of trees and infor-
mation as to
growing and care
of groves

J. B. WIGHT
Cairo, Ga.

M. J. DOLAN
PHOTOGRAPHER

Waycross, Georgia

Pictures of Pecans our Specialty

Singleton Furniture Co.

72 and 74 Plant Ave. WAYCROSS, GA

**The Largest Store
The Smallest Prices**

Furniture from us is easy to get
and easy to pay for.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WAYCROSS



CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS . . . \$250,000.00
 RESOURCES 900,000.00



4 per cent paid on Savings Deposits.
 5 per cent paid on Time Certificates.
 The only National Bank in Waycross, Ware county, and the five adjoining counties.



L. J. COOPER
 President

J. W. BELLINGER
 Cashier

Edwards of Dallas, Tex., says: "Our natural pecan lands are well worthy of more attention than they are receiving. Results now showing in the shape of ripening nuts on trees budded from two to five years ago are almost enough to turn one's head. And still our land owners, as a rule, do not know and cannot be taught the value of these native trees."

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Atlanta, Georgia, November 11 to 13, 1912. At the same place and beginning November 13 will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

A Good Report from an Alabama Orchard

Editor Nut-Grower:—

Knowing that your readers are all interested in reports as to crops of pecans. I want to tell them of some young trees I saw a few days ago in the grove of S. E. Gooding, at Fruitdale, Ala. Most of these trees have been set eight years, but a number were set in January, 1910, and these were the ones that especially interested me.

Most of them had a few nuts on, and on one in particular we counted 13 nuts. They were Stuart, I believe; were carefully set, have been well cared for, are making a nice growth and should produce a nice crop next year, as indicated by the splendid condition of the young wood. The eight year old trees are well set with nuts and it seems that if people would get the idea out of their heads that they must wait a lifetime before a pecan grove will come into bearing, that many more trees would be set.

A profitable crop of pecans can reasonably be expected on a well set and well cared for grove at as early date as a profitable crop of apples can be expected in the best apple sections. Then why not everyone who owns a few acres of land in this great Southland set a pecan grove.

L. H. READ.

Chestnuts Bark Disease a Serious Menace

Dr. W. C. Deminz, secretary of the Northern Nut Growers' Association writes us:

Watt Hardware Company

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE

Waycross, Ga.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cutlery, Stoves
 Crockery, Brick, Lime and Cement

Sporting Goods

American Fence

"You can assure anyone who wants to know about the chestnut bark disease that it is wide spread, still spreading and a most serious obstacle to chestnut growing. No immune varieties have so far been found unless the small Korean chestnut, which so far Dr. Morris has found immune, continues to be so. He finds also that when grafted on native chestnuts it loses its immunity. From this he deduces the hypothesis that immunity lies in the sap and that grafting the native chestnut on the Korean may confer immunity. This is a very interesting theory and full of important possibilities."

To Study European Walnuts

The California Walnut Growers' Association will send a representative to Europe to study conditions in the walnut growing sections there and to make such recommendations as he may deem best for the interests of that industry in California on his return. Both the cultural and economic side of the industry will be studied and it is expected that the information thus obtained will prove of much benefit to the growers on the Pacific Slope.

A Great Walnut Section

The San Gabriel valley is fast coming to the front as the greatest walnut center of California. In that immediate section there are now nearly 10,000 acres of walnuts; about 5,000 acres of old trees and the balance young trees planted within the last two or three years.

A Walnut "Trust"

California walnut growers have of late years been applying the principles of co-operative selling to their business with such great success that the price has been maintained at a very profitable figure. Recently, however, following an investigation of the combine of bean growers by government officials, it was rumored that the walnut growers' combination, which consists of some twenty associations, would be looked into. The members of the association, however, are not worrying over the result of any investigation that may be made, as they are confident that they are not violating any anti-trust act. The membership of the combined associations

Riverside Park Company

**Capital Stock Paid in
\$145,000.00**

Have for sale in Riverside Park, a suburb of Waycross, in and outside city limits, a number of desirable dwelling lots, over fifty thousand dollars worth having been sold during the past four months. We have one left for you. A street car line contracted to run through this property.

They have a fifty acre tract known as Astoria, on which there are considerable improvements, such as small dwelling houses, commissary building and fences. Will sell for price of land.

They also have about fifty acres on Kettle Creek, near Waycross, which they will sell cheap.

Riverside Park Company
LaGrande Building
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

M. DOWNEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Horses and Mules
WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

Rood Pecan Groves

C. M. ROOD, President
Albany, Georgia



Our Pecan and California English Walnut nurseries are the largest in Georgia.

We are now booking orders for the finest Pecan Trees for next fall's delivery.

Can furnish Buds and Grafts in large quantities.

We make a specialty of contract work in budding and grafting, and have an experienced corps of workmen.

We have a twenty-five year old bearing Pecan Grove for sale on easy payments. Immediate income from this grove, which is located within two miles of the center of Albany.

Write for free catalogue just issued.



ROOD PECAN GROVES
ALBANY, GEORGIA

comprises about 40 per cent of the growers.

A Prolific Walnut Tree

San Jose, California, boast of a walnut tree that is famous as one of the landmarks of Santa Clara county, and which is a specimen of the successful grafting of the Persian walnut onto the California black walnut stock.

The tree was planted in 1876 and allowed to develop into a large shade tree. Later the tree was cut back and grafted to the Santa Rosa variety in 1891. The tree holds the following crop record, which is one to be proud of:

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1898.....300 | 1905.....250 |
| 1899.....229 | 1906.....200 |
| 1900.....600 | 1907.....380 |
| 1901.....237 | 1908.....712 |
| 1902.....478 | 1909.....575 |
| 1903.....380 | 1910.....500 |
| 1904.....481 | 1911.....625 |

Best Walnut Stocks

To determine the value of different walnut stocks, the members of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment League are making an exhaustive investigation upon which they will report to the secretary, Prof. R. D. Hetzel. Blanks are being sent out, on which the members will furnish information as to the kind of soil upon which their plantings were made, the elevation, and other matters.

Each person who starts this co-operative test will secure three or four seedling trees each of the California black, American black and English walnuts and grow these as seedlings without grafting to determine their adaptability to the conditions of that particular vicinity.

If grafted or budded trees are not bought of the nurserymen to begin with, the league is suggesting to the members that an equal number of the American black and California black stocks be used in the test and given identical treatment if possible. The information blanks will show, at the end of the test, the kind of stock used; age of nursery trees when bought, or of seedlings when grafted; the date of grafting or budding; the percentage of grafts on each kind of stocks to grow; the average amount of growth made on each of the stocks during the first season; the age that the trees came into bearing; and the comparative size and vigor of the trees at the bearing age.

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RESOURCES 900,000.00



4 per cent paid on Savings Deposits.
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HARDWARE

Waycross, Ga.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cutlery, Stoves
Crocery, Brick, Lime and Cement

Sporting Goods

American Fence

Pecan and Farm Lands

We handle large tracts in Georgia and Florida. Our Georgia lands are unsurpassed for growing pecans.

We will sell you from 500 acres to 50,000 acres.

Write for prices and descriptions.

SIRMANS REALTY COMPANY

W. E. SIRMANS, President

318-20-22 LaGrande Bldg

WAYCROSS, GA.

**For a
Home
Farm**

\$4.00 A WEEK BUYS

**For a
Business
Farm**

Southeast Georgia

35-Acre All-Year Farm

But First I Must Absolutely Prove to You That It Can Be Made to

Net You Over \$100.00 A Month!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION



GEORGE L. WILLIAMS
President

This is for the man who wants a Home Farm or for the man who wants a Business Farm—a Home Farm that will yield him an independent living, or a Business Farm that he can operate as he would a department of his business, without giving it all his time and attention.

Write your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to me. I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year.

Now don't say to yourself that no man would sell for \$1,000 a week that which has demonstrated earning power of \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. That is exactly what I propose to do, and with the "Proof" which I will give. The explanation of the New Safe Land Plan is this: I will give you immediate possession (and your title) of 160 acre tracts of land which I must pay for in 12 months to not \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per acre. I will pay you \$1,000 down and a few cents over the balance of the purchase price. A responsible bank will finance the balance of both of us, to guarantee that our plans are good and business profitable. I will pay for a profit a week which will be \$1,000.00 per acre and you will understand that I will not put my proposition fully before you until I cannot do in the small time I am given. I am confident. You are going to have a solidly founded, firmly established, profitable, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to buy is ready for immediate delivery. Now, if you want, you can have your first simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$5,000 down and \$17.50 a month.

You can go and live on it, and by the application of reasonable industry and intelligence, earn a good living for yourself and family.

You won't have any "boss" to please in order to hold your job and keep your family supplied with the necessities of life. No man can deprive you of your living, for that you will own in your own little highly productive farm.

If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot bring yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farms to fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a place to go to in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southeastern Georgia All-Year Lands are within a few miles of Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia—the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and Georgia Southern and Florida Railroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income if you are willing to pay \$4.00 a week.

I want the name and address on one of these coupons, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$4.00 a week. If I can prove the result will be financial independence.

There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from wage earners.

I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has been worth while, and I will consider that it has been even more worth while if those who most need it are the ones to reap the benefit of my labors.

And so I say to the wage earner who seeks independent manhood, it can be had in the ownership of one of these 35-acre farms.

**This Coupon
Worth
\$5.00**

On the purchase
price of a Southeastern
Georgia 35 Acre
all year farm

For
30 Days
date mailed

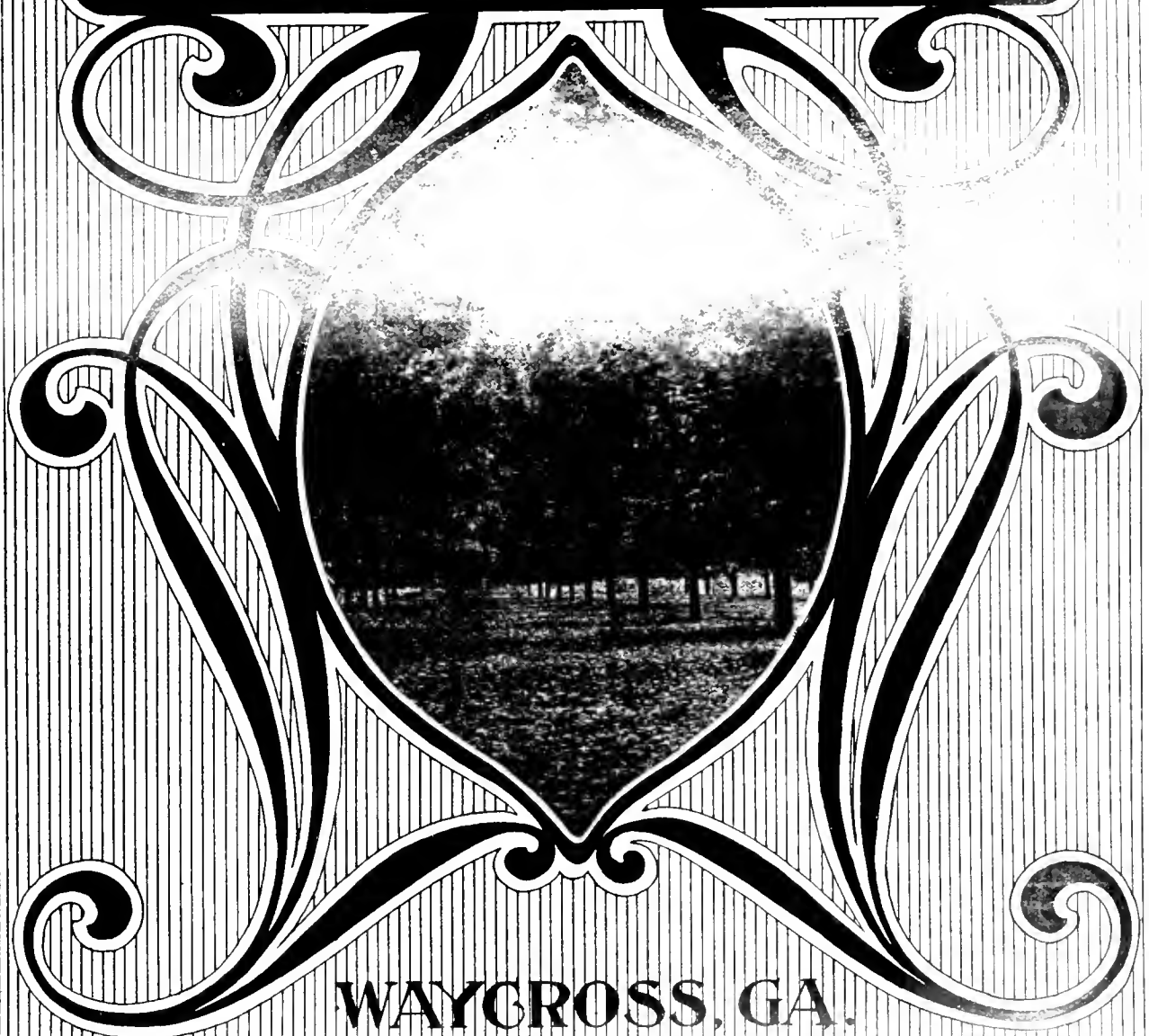
*Others have
here acquired
it—why not
YOU?*

*Don't delay,
act right now,
TODAY.*

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President
GEORGIA-FLORIDA LAND CO.,

888 Central National Bank Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

Better than Life Insurance

A Pecan Grove in South Georgia will yield a better Income and Dividend than any Insurance Company ever dared to offer

Provide for yourself, your children and your children's children by buying a ten acre tract which is not only capable of sustaining a fine pecan orchard but of raising three crops of grains and vegetables every year.

DEENWOOD FARMS The Land of Promise

Deenwood Farms are located within a few miles of the hustling city of Waycross, Georgia, a town of 16,000 inhabitants and growing like a weed. These tracts consist of ten acres each, and are sold at the rate of \$30.00 per acre on the following terms: One dollar per acre down and one dollar per acre per month till paid for. No interest nor taxes during life of contract.

It takes a pecan grove but five years to come into bearing and the nuts from these trees sell readily from 40 cents to one dollar per pound and the demand will never grow less. A twelve year old pecan grove is worth \$1,500 per acre of any man's money. Send for literature. Address

Deen Realty and Improvement Co.

WAYCROSS, - - - GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., AUGUST 1912

NUMBER 8

THE PROPAGATION OF PECAN TREES

By C. A. REED

Special Agent in Nut-Culture Investigations, Department of Agriculture

UNTIL comparatively recent years very little attention has been paid to the selection of seed for nursery planting other than to obtain cheap nuts of high germinating quality. No thought has been given at the time of selecting the seed to the subsequent growth of the trees, and as a result there has been a conspicuous lack of uniformity in the rapidity of growth both in the nursery and in the orchard. While no one has compared the later behavior of trees which grew slowly in the nursery, when transferred from the nursery to the orchard, with the behavior of those which grew more rapidly as seedlings, it is logical to suppose that the degree of vigor is proportionately the same. It is generally conceded by nurserymen in north Florida and in south Georgia, where by far the greater portion of all nursery pecan trees are grown, and by certain nurserymen in Louisiana who are known to have made the comparison, that pecan seed from Louisiana germinates more slowly and makes slower growth than does seed from the East. For this reason Florida and Georgia seed is commonly used by southern nurserymen.

Recent experience in north Florida and south Georgia in the South and in lower Virginia farther north has convinced the nurserymen in those localities that southern seedlings are undesirable as stocks for northern scions, and vice versa, in that, owing to the difference in time of starting in the spring and maturing in the fall, neither of the two makes a satisfactory growth when grafted or budded on the other.

Experience shows that for seed purposes plump nuts of medium size should be selected from vigorous-growing and productive trees as nearly free from disease as it is possible to obtain. As already indicated, it is also evident that seed from north Florida and south Georgia is preferable for use in the Gulf Coast States from Florida to Louisiana and that in the selection of seed for any locality

the influence of latitude should be kept in mind.

Pecan nuts to be planted as seed should be retained in as nearly as possible their original condition at the time of harvest. If allowed to become dry they should be thoroughly soaked before planting. If the nuts are to be held for a period of several weeks or during the fall and winter for spring planting they should be stratified as soon as possible after harvesting. "Stratification" is the technical term for the method of packing the nuts in moist sand and keeping in a cool, dark place to prevent evaporation or germination by combined warmth and moisture. To protect the nuts from rodents, the box or boxes in which the nuts are kept should be covered with wire screen. Proper drainage must be assured.

The planting of pecan seed may be performed soon after harvest or early in the spring. Fall planting does away with the need of stratifying, but encounters the risk of loss by winter injury and depredations of field mice and other rodents.

Germination is earlier and growth quicker in sandy soils than in heavy soils. Proper drainage is also more easily assured in sandy soils, and for these reasons light soils are ordinarily preferred for nursery purposes. Irrespective of its nature, the land should be thoroughly prepared before the seed is planted. The soil should be fertile, well cultivated, and yet firm. Plant the nuts 2 to 3 inches deep and 8 to 12 inches apart in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; cover with loose, fertile soil and pack firmly. A top-dressing of leaf mold or other light compost 1 or 2 inches deep will aid greatly in keeping the surface mellow and moist.

No matter how carefully the seed may be selected, pecans grown from the nuts do not reproduce themselves true to the parent type. Of all the trees observed in past experience with the pecan not a single authentic instance is on record in which a tree grown from the nut has been identical with its parent or any of its sister seedlings.

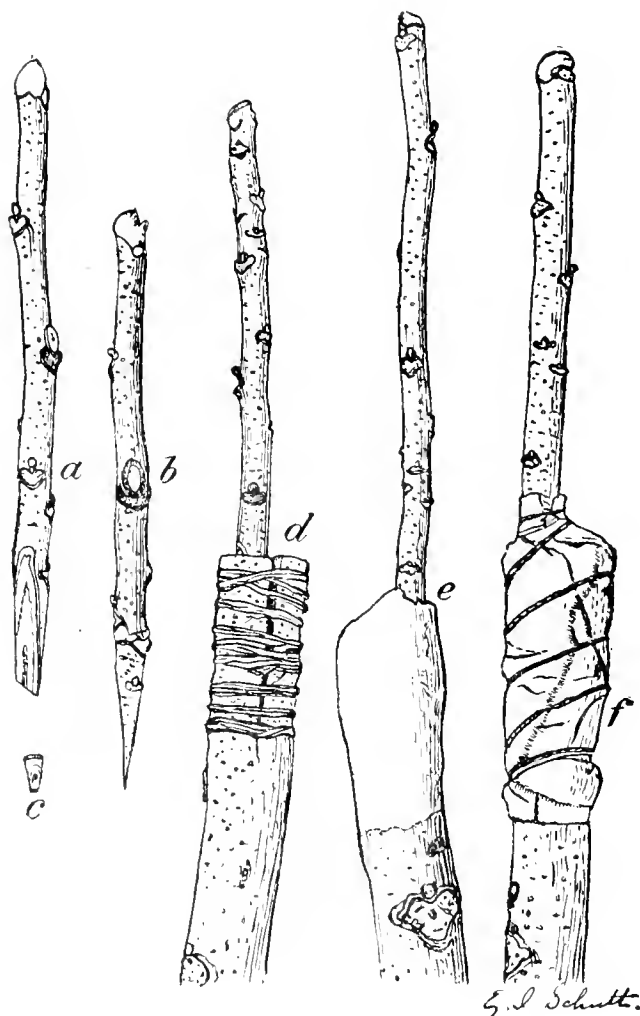
Whenever it is desired to perpetuate definite varietal characteristics of the pecan it must be done by asexual methods of propagation, i. e., by grafting or budding. In contradiction to this, certain tree dealers have recently advanced the claim that grafted and budded trees are proving unsatisfactory, asserting that they are shorter lived and more subject to disease than seedlings; that they are otherwise objectionable and are consequently being discarded. Evidence to support the claim that the operation of either grafting or budding, when successfully performed, has any effect whatever upon the longevity of the tree or its susceptibility to disease is entirely lacking. Healthy grafted and budded trees of all ages up to 30 years since the operation was performed are sufficiently common throughout the pecan area entirely to dispel all doubt as to the enduring qualities of trees so propagated. Statements to the opposite effect are made evidently for the sole purpose of selling inferior seedling trees.

As ordinarily only such sorts as are especially productive or otherwise superior to the average are commonly perpetuated by asexual propagation, a belief has become more or less prevalent that in some way the propagation in itself is responsible for the productiveness. This is a mistaken view, as the scions and buds only perpetuate such characteristics as they inherit from the parent tree. Wood of the previous season is preferable for grafting and should be taken only from the very best and most carefully selected parent trees.

In its modifications grafting has been longer employed than budding. It is performed during the late winter months just as the buds begin to swell, or very early in the growing period. At that time the upward flow of sap is most rapid and the union will be accomplished most quickly. Scions for any kind of grafting should be selected from the growth of the last season. Terminal twigs were formerly used almost exclusively and are still preferred by some propagators. But, as the bud at the end of the branch rarely produces a strong shoot, ordinarily drying up and falling off instead, terminal twigs are no longer used to a large extent.

A well-filed fine-tooth saw, a sharp grafting knife, a specially devised grafting tool, a short-handled wooden mallet, a quantity of raffia and grafting wax or grafting cloth, and a number of scions constitute the necessary equipment for grafting. In performing the operation of cleft grafting, the trunk or limb of the tree to be grafted (technically known as the stock) should be cut squarely across with the saw; the knife edge of the grafting tool should then be placed across the stock, either over the center or to one side in order

to avoid the pith, and by tapping the back of the tool with the mallet split or, better, cut the stock to a depth of 2 to 4 inches. Remove the tool and pry the two parts of the stock apart with the thick, narrow wedge projecting from the back of the grafting tool at the extreme end. Prepare the scion by sharpening its lower end with the grafting knife into the form of a wedge (fig. 1, *a* and *b*) made thicker on the side which will be outermost when in position (fig. 1, *c*). Insert the wedge end of the scion in the cleft of the stock so that the cambium layer (inner bark) of its thick side will

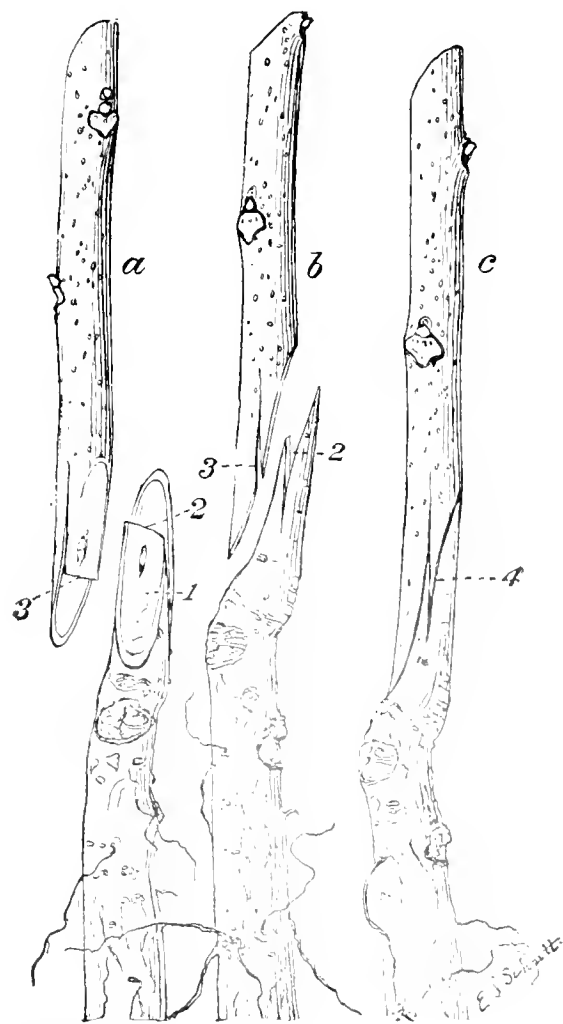


Courtesy Department of Agriculture.

FIG. 1.—Cleft grafting. Successive steps in the operation: *a* and *b*, Views of the scion; *c*, cross section of the scion, thicker on one side; *d*, the scion in place and the stock securely tied to prevent splitting; *e*, the union covered with grafting wax; *f*, outer wrapping securely held with string.

be in close contact with the inner bark of the stock. The scion should be pushed into the cleft until the cut surface of the stock is on a level with the base of the first bud. It will do no harm if it goes slightly deeper. It is imperative that the two cambium layers be brought together as closely as

possible. With stocks of sufficient size a second scion may be similarly placed in the opposite end of the cleft. Remove the iron wedge from the middle of the cleft and cover the cut surfaces, including the tip of the scions (unless terminal shoots have been used), with grafting wax especially prepared, being careful not to cover the buds. If the stock is weak and inclined to further splitting after the wedge has been removed it should be tightly wound with several wraps of a



Courtesy Department of Agriculture.

FIG. 2.—Whip grafting. Early steps in the operation: *a* and *b*, Front and side views of both stock and scion properly cut; *c*, stock and scion in position and ready for wrapping.

stout, rather coarse material before the wax is applied. Where a large amount of grafting is to be done, the best as well as the cheapest material for wrapping is a product of one of the eastern tropical palms, known as raffia, which is obtainable from dealers in nursery supplies. For propagation on a small scale, cotton warp, strips of old muslin, or similar material will answer fully as well.

FORMULAS FOR GRAFTING WAX.

(1) Mix together thoroughly 4 parts (by weight) rosin, 2 parts beeswax, and 1 part tallow.

(2) A harder wax for use in warm weather is made of the following; Rosin, 4 pounds; beeswax, 1 pound; raw linseed oil, one-half to 1 pint.

To prepare either formula melt the ingredients together, pour into water, and pull. Rub the hands with oil or grease before using to prevent sticking. In using the second formula the proportion of oil will depend upon the season, a greater quantity being necessary in cooler weather.

PREPARATION OF GRAFTING CLOTH.

Thin calico or cheap muslin saturated in melted wax, drained, and allowed to cool makes a material which answers both as a wax and as a binding substance. Before immersing in the liquid, tear the cloth into strips 12 to 18 inches wide or of whatever width may be most convenient. When thoroughly saturated take it from the solution and while still warm remove the excess of hot wax. Various methods of accomplishing this removal are practiced. On a small scale the cloth may be wrung out with the hands, but when larger quantities of material are to be made a convenient method much in use is to draw the cloth between two flat pieces of wood. A simple method is certain to suggest itself to any ingenious operator.

When grafting cloth of the proper consistency is used raffia will be unnecessary, as the properly prepared material carefully wrapped holds itself in place without being tied.

CARE OF GRAFTS.

Obviously, two scions placed in one cleft double the chance of success. With an ordinary wrapping of waxed cloth further attention to the graft will not be needed. If wound with stout material the bandages should be severed as soon as growth has begun, when the weaker of the two scions should be cut away. If both scions are allowed to remain, the formation of a fork between the two will be inevitable and splitting very apt to follow. A single scion affords a much better opportunity for the development of a symmetrical head and there is less danger of crowding than when two scions are left.

WHIP GRAFTING.

The operation of whip grafting is usually performed during the latter part of the dormant season, at any point in the trunk from immediately below the surface to several inches underground. For this method of propagation the stock and the scion should be of very nearly the same size, preferably not more than three-fourths of an inch in diameter nor smaller than a lead pencil. With the knife held so as to make an upward incision, cut

shown at 1 in figure 2. At about one-third the distance from the upper end of the cut make an incision parallel with the grain, as shown at 2 (fig. 2). Cut the scion at as nearly the same angle as possible and make a similar incision in the cut surface one-third the distance from the upper end of the cut, as shown at 3 (fig. 2). Push the cut surfaces together in such a way that the tongue of the scion made by the incision will be crowded into the groove made by the incision in the stock, as shown at 4 (fig. 2.) Bind the two parts together with raffia or other material, and pack firmly with earth. The use of wax is not necessary,

CARE OF WHIP GRAFTS.

When grafted by the whip-graft method the young trees will require little subsequent attention other than pruning and ordinary cultivation. When the root is that of a very young tree there will be no danger of the supply of plant food being such as to induce a growth of top that is too rapid, as is frequently the case with cleft grafts, especially in the tops of old trees. While temporary staking as a support to the union is not necessary, in numerous cases stakes will be highly essential to insure erect growth. The moisture of the ground causes the wrapping material to decay in the course of a few weeks, and it is therefore not necessary to cut the bands, as with cleft grafts.

BUDDING BY THE ANNULAR METHOD.

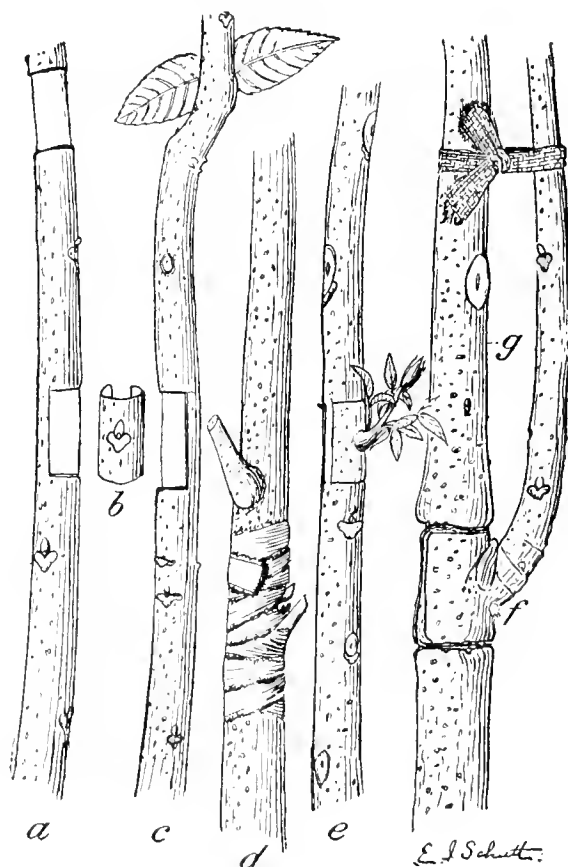
It is probable that more pecan trees have been propagated by annular budding, with its modifications, than by all other asexual methods combined. The process is also known as "ring" and "flute" budding. It is performed during the midsummer months at such times as the bark is found to slip (release) most readily. In some seasons this period may be very brief, lasting only a few days, while in other years the time during which annular budding may be successfully performed extends over a period of several months. In the latitude of Southern Georgia it is not uncommon for this method to be successful from as early as May 10 until late in July or even in August.

Annular budding consists merely in transferring a ring of bark to which is attached a bud of the desired variety from a bud stick to the trunk or branch of another tree in place of a similar ring of bark previously removed. Specially designed tools have been devised for the purpose of cutting the rings. Two ordinary propagating knives having single blades may be fastened together and made to answer the purpose, although they are less liable to make uniform incisions. Cut a ring of bark from the stock with one of the tools, slit it with a single-bladed knife, and lift from its bed or "matrix," as it is technically called. Discard the center of which is a dormant bud. The

this bark and from the bud stick remove a similar bark of the bud stick should be slit on the side opposite the bud. Immediately place this ring in the space left by removing the bark from the stock and wrap at once with waxed cloth, taking care not to cover the bud (fig. 3).

BUDDING BY THE PATCH METHOD.

When the annular method is used it is obvious that the stock and scion must be of nearly the same size. If the bud stick is slightly larger than the stock a portion of the bark to which the bud is attached may be cut away so that the two ends of the ring just meet around the stock. If the bud



Courtesy Department of Agriculture.

FIG. 3. — Annular budding. *a*, Bud stick from which the bud has been removed; *b*, the bud ready for insertion in the matrix of the stock; *c*, the stock ready to receive the bud; *d*, the bud after being placed in position and carefully wrapped; *e*, growth taking place, the wrapping having been removed; *f*, growth from the bud supported by being tied to the stock (*g*) above the union. Note the scars above the union, where the buds were removed in order to direct the flow of sap to the new bud.

stick should be smaller than the stock a strip of bark on the latter may be left in position to complete the ring. In actual practice, rings which extend only partly around the stock are most commonly used. Such process, however, is not true annular budding, because any bark which extends

only partly around the stock is merely a patch. It is to this deviation from the annular method of budding that the term "patch budding" has been applied.

A very fair degree of success in patch budding by using an ordinary single-bladed budding knife is reported from Texas. A cut is made in the bark of the bud stick about half an inch in width by three times as long, in the center of which is the bud. The piece of bark so outlined is removed from the bud stick and laid over that of the stock. Using this as a pattern, incisions are then made around it in the bark of the stock. The pattern is then removed, the section of bark outlined in the stock is lifted, and the bark from the bud stick

the buds, 10 days or 2 weeks before the bud is wanted, for by so doing the wound will heal over before the bud is needed; otherwise a serious lessening of the vigor of the bud through evaporation may take place.

CARE OF ANNULAR AND PATCH BUDS.

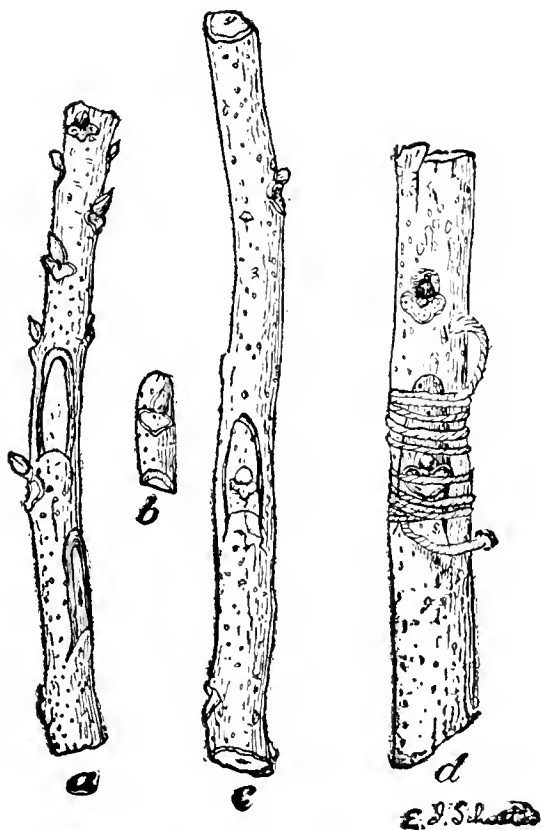
In annular budding the added ring of bark sometimes unites with the stock promptly, permitting the upward flow of sap to proceed without much interference. When this is the case the top should be carefully pruned back to such a degree as is necessary to direct sufficient sap into the new bud to cause it to swell. This pruning should not be done with too great severity, as an oversupply of sap is liable to accumulate under the bark of the new bud and cause it to decay or, as it is termed, "to drown" the bud. If the tree is young and the growth has been rapid, precaution should be exercised in cutting back the top in order not to expose the tender bark to the heat of the sun. A sufficient amount of foliage should be left as a protection from the hot sun. If the supply of sap be limited, it will be well to cut out all buds in the top of the stock as shown in figure 3. All dormant buds, both above and below the new bud, should be rubbed off as soon as they begin to swell. The wrapping about the new bud must be cut as soon as growth begins. As the union of a bud with a stock made by any method of budding is at first merely the uniting together of bark and not of wood, it is necessarily weak during the first few months. To avoid danger of breaking out at the bud the new tops should be provided with extra support. For this purpose side stakes driven into the ground are sometimes used, but these are expensive and unnecessary. By leaving a stub of the original top 8 or 10 inches long, entirely denuded of foliage (*g*, fig. 3), the new top may be quickly tied to it, and when no longer needed the dead stub may be cut away to close the union.

BIDDING BY THE CHIP METHOD.

Propagation by chip budding is performed in the early spring or late in the dormant period. Because of being done at this season it is also known as "dormant" budding. With a sharp knife a downward cut is made below the bud on the bud stick to a depth of perhaps one-eighth of an inch. Raising the knife to a point above the bud a long downward cut is made which meets the lower end of the first cut and the bud is removed with a chip attached, as shown in figure 4. A similar chip is removed from the stock and the desired bud is put in its place. This should be carefully wrapped with such material as will hold the cambium layers of the stock and the bud firmly together on at least one side.

Subsequent treatment similar to that already

(Continued on page 147)



Courtesy of the Department of Agriculture.

FIG. 4.—Chip or "dormant" budding. *a*, The bud stick; *b*, the bud ready for insertion; *c*, the bud inserted in the matrix of the stock; *d*, the bud securely tied in place.

is put in its place. Some varieties of the pecan are more difficult to bud successfully than others; with such varieties the annular method, or a near approach to it, is generally most successful.

With the average sorts, however, the tendency among the more experienced nurserymen is much inclined to favor the patch method.

The buds best suited to annular or patch budding are those in the axils of the leaves at the base of the current season's growth. It is well worth the time required to clip the leaves away, close to

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

Several changes of copy will be noticed in our advertising columns this month, as well as a number of new advertisements.

The Nut-Grower is growing in favor with the ladies, as a list of new subscriptions from a northern city had more ladies' names than men's.

The editor was recently appointed by the local Board of Trade as a delegate to the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, which recently convened at Philadelphia, Pa., but circumstances did not admit of his attending.

We invite inquiries for information from subscribers and advertisers, as well as reports of matters of general interest to the industry. This is the great mission of this publication, and the more it is used in the particulars mentioned the more valuable it becomes.

The winter of 1911-'12 was unusually severe in the southwest and oranges and pecans, especially young trees grown in the coast country, suffered badly. The importance of hardy stock is thus emphasized, and renewed prominence is given to the propagating of trees in the locality where they are to be used.

The Nut Cook Book which the ladies of the National Nut Growers' Association have in preparation will be similar in appearance and size to the Badge Book. Aside from the recipes and list of preparations available for general use, it will probably include other matters in the line of modern domestic economy.

The Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, according to its constitution, will be subject to call of the president during the time the National Association is convened at Gulfport. The importance of local organizations will become more and more evident as the years go by. In our opinion they should be encouraged on general principles, but particularly as feeders for the National Association.

Organized publicity in the form of a campaign of education, aggressively and regularly followed up, will bring the merits of any proposition to such public notice that its industrial development naturally follows. This is particularly true of such new propositions as pecan culture. The National Nut Growers' Association is in reality the publicity department of the industry, and its operations in the past abundantly demonstrates its efficiency.

Through the north and west there is a rapidly growing interest in southern industrial and agricultural development. Natural resources, salubrious climate, water power and constantly improving transportation facilities all combined, make this part of the country attractive to those seeking homes. Probably no one thing has during the past few years been more potent in bringing about these conditions than the great popularity of the pecan. This is a significant fact, and when coupled with the great industrial movements southward when the Panama canal is opened in the near future, means much for those already here as well as for those who are coming, while the opportunities for obtaining cheap lands invite those who can utilize them in ways nature designed.

Some interesting history regarding modern pecan culture is preserved by several growers at Fitzgerald, Ga. Among this band of pioneers in the colony town, as well as in the planting of pecan, is Mr. J. B. Seanor, who is the local "Pecan King." Some time ago he showed the editor records and memoranda from which we have previously drawn historical facts, but the supply of material was not exhausted. In December, 1898, he obtained from Ocean Springs, Miss., fifty trees, one year grafts on two year stock. In those early days he did not give as careful attention to his trees as he does now. However, fifteen of them survived and are beautiful to behold. These are of the varieties then most highly esteemed, but only one of them has held its popularity, in competition with later discoveries. Van Deman, Stuart, Jewett and Columbian are the varieties in this original planting.

The standardizing of pecan nuts in order to make the marketing of crops more practicable as well as more profitable promises to be a conspicuous feature of the Gulfport convention. The standing committee on this line of the industry was formed in 1910 and while considerable work and investigation has been going on, no definite recommendations have yet been made. It appears, however, that the grading of the nuts by variety, as well as in general, is the initial step;

and in arranging the program this committee has been given a generous allotment of time for their report and discussion. It is expected that a mechanical device will be used in the demonstration of the plan formulated by the committee. All practical growers are familiar with the characteristics of the run of the trees as the crop is gathered—some extra fine specimens, others excellent—the great bulk average nuts for the variety and then the lower grades, which as a rule fix the selling price.

THE 1912 BADGE BOOK

The 1912 Badge Book will be a volume of particular interest and practical use. Each year this book is finding new uses and now serves as the only directory of the industry available for public use. The forthcoming volume is to be ready for distribution fully a week in advance of the convention date, and the work of assembling data and advertisements is now being industriously pushed.

The Badge Book for 1912 will embrace the following leading features:

1. The names and addresses of all officers of the association.
2. The names and addresses of all members of regular and special committees.
3. The names and addresses of all Life, Honorary and Active members and Patrons.
4. The full and official program of the convention.
5. The list of prizes, premiums and honorary awards which are offered for exhibits.
6. General information about Gulfport and the schedule of entertainments as far arranged at the time of going to press.

7. Advertisements of members and reputable dealers in allied lines of trade.

A largely increased advertising patronage is desired, as funds for publishing the Proceedings must be realized from this source or provided in some special way. The membership dues are all needed for the increasing general expenses of the association.

Owing to the business opportunities which the convention affords and the facilities which the Badge Book renders, trade opportunities it becomes a good medium for:

1. Nurserymen in general; and in particular, nut nurserymen.
2. Orchard owners who have nuts, scions and buds for sale.
3. Fertilizer manufacturers and dealers, as nut growers are liberal users of high grade brands.
4. Manufacturers of spraying apparatus, as such orchard helps are becoming recognized as useful appliances for orchards and nurseries. [

5. Dealers in general farm and orchard implements.

6. Real estate dealers having suitable orchard lands to offer.

The rates for space will be as follows:

Double page, \$7.00.

One page, \$4.00.

Half page, \$2.50.

Quarter page, \$1.50.

Send orders for advertising space with copy to the Secretary, Waycross, Ga.

CONVENTION TOPICS

The convention program will not be completely arranged until the Badge Book goes to press. However, it can be announced that several officials from the Department of Agriculture, including Dr. Bigelow, are expected to be present. Mr. Claude D. Tribble, a prominent walnut grower of California, is booked for an address; the pecan situation in Texas is given a prominent place; R. C. Simpson will talk on the handling of nursery stock; H. S. Watson will discuss state and government aid to the industry; Dr. Morris has promised a paper; top working has an allotment of time and several practical men will give experiences; R. L. McCoy of Indiana will discuss the pecan in the North. Then the reports of various committees promise to be the most interesting and valuable part of the program, while the ladies have one session and will also serve a lunch in aid of plans they have formulated.

THE PROPAGATION OF PECAN TREES

(Continued from page 146)

described for annular and patch budding should be given young trees propagated in this manner.

Trees of the pecan species are difficult to propagate asexually; that is, neither buds nor scions "take" with the readiness of ordinary fruit trees. The inexperienced operator, therefore, must expect a very low percentage of living buds as the result of his first attempts. Skilled propagators, however, are now so successful that under favorable conditions the percentage of failures is no longer a matter of consequence.

No attempt to bud pecans should be made on rainy days or in early mornings following rainy days. Some nurserymen even go so far as to select their men for budding the pecan, assigning those who perspire most freely to other duties. Extremely hot days should be avoided, especially if accompanied by drying winds. Moderately cool, cloudy days without wind or rain are the best for pecan budding.—*Bulletin 251*, Bureau of Plant Industry.

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE. 160 acres in South Mississippi, of which about 15 acres are cleared cultivated and fenced. Also 40 acres, of which about half is cleared and fenced. Good for pecan or satsuma orange culture. Will be sold at a bargain if sold soon. Address Aug. Edwards, Ash-Tabula, Ohio. 7-2

FOR SALE—Pecan budding and grafting wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala. 1-6

Wanted

WANTED—HIGH GRADE PECAN INVESTMENT SALESMEN for a preferred stock which is convertible into a Southern farm home at option of holder; absolutely new financial plan—very attractive; largest agricultural project in the world; liberal commission offer. Write fully, E. H. CLARK, Box 295, Waycross, Ga.

Miscellaneous

TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to home-seekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants, correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc. of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

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PROPRIETOR

Information Wanted.

Editor Nut-Grower:—

I have a pecan grove that is just going into its third year. Up until this spring the trees have been perfectly healthy and made a very satisfactory growth. This spring they leafed out very nicely and appeared healthy until about the middle of May. About that time I noticed that some twelve or fifteen of them began to wilt up and died without any apparent cause. I have examined them very carefully and cannot find anything the matter with them. I also had the State Entomologist examine them and he failed to find anything to cause them to die. The peculiarity of their dying is, that the roots seem to be sound and healthy and quite a number of healthy sprouts appear and make a good growth. Any information you may give me will be very much appreciated.

R. L. STEVENSON.

Poplarville, Miss.

The Editor suggested that borers might be causing this trouble, but a careful examination of the dead trees failed to show their presence. Others who have had the same trouble are asked to report, giving any information they have regarding it.

Pecan Scab.

Editor Nut-Grower:—

I have a pecan tree that is about 30 years old. It has been bearing nice full crops of nuts until the last three years. The nuts get half grown and turn black and fall off. I put a hole in trunk last winter and put coppers in it. This year the nuts were larger, but have turned black and are falling off. Can you tell me what to do to make the nuts mature again?

T. M. BROWN

Fort Gaines, Ga.

This is evidently a case of scab. It can doubtless be remedied by spraying about three or four times a season with lime sulphur or Bordeaux mixture, beginning in spring—just before the buds start—and following at 3 weeks' intervals.

Going After Convention.

Editor Nut-Grower:—

The Texas State Horticultural Society has just held its meeting at College Station, Tex., in connection with the Texas Farmers' Congress. We had a splendid meeting both in interest and attendance. We had several topics about nuts on our program, and one of these was by Mr. Charles L. Edwards, of Dallas. He read a very interesting paper and showed drawings and gave a demonstration in pecan budding and grafting both at the

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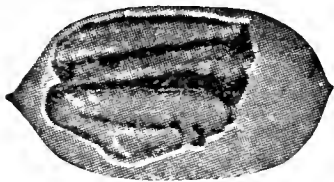


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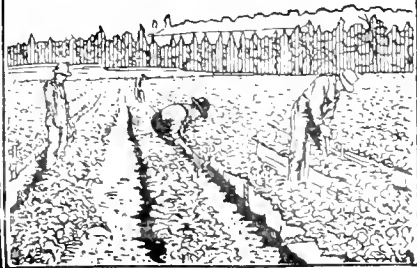
The upper view shows how groups of big stumps are blasted out clean at one time, with all dirt off the roots and stumps shattered into kindling wood. At the same time the subsoil is thoroughly broken up, creating a fine home for the new crop. Lower view shows a celery crop worth \$800 per acre ten months after stumps were blasted out.

Booklet Free

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating, and road-making, write now for Free Booklet—"Farming with Dynamite, No. 325"

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Nut Trees for Top-Working.

Time and time again, Farm and Ranch has published articles from nut growers of established reputation on preparing common native trees for top-working with better varieties. Just now the pecan is the center of general interest, but the walnut is coming in for a share and the persimmon is slowly claiming the recognition of thoughtful people. The honest truth is our folks are gradually awakening to the necessity of making the best use of things they already have. Those owning lands with native growths of pecan, walnut and persimmon—trees born to our soil and suited to our climate—have heard that these profitless trees may be ludded to better varieties and made sources of revenue to farm and farmer. One of the basic principles of farm economy is to make the best use of things native to the soil. And this brings on more talk.

While other writers for this paper have given safe and sane rules and directions for preparing native trees—pecan, walnut and persimmon—for the reception of buds from better varieties, it may not be amiss to give the results of some experience along simple and practical lines.

Most of us know that when the lower branches of a tree are cut away in the regular course of pruning, a number of natural sprouts or shoots soon appear, not only near the foundations of the cut-away branches, but both above and below. This is true of trees in general; and when such sprouts or shoots appear, that tree is in condition for top-working. It is not necessary to cut off all the top.

Suppose a handsome pecan, walnut or persimmon tree is growing on your residence grounds; you do not wish to disfigure it by cutting away all the top, to force out shoots for top-working. In such case, the lower branches may be cut away, the top left on, and the shoots for budding will be sure to come. But suppose there are no lower branches within reasonable distance of the ground. You may then take a saw and cut a seam through the bark all around the tree, girdling it, at a distance of 8 to 12 feet from the ground, according to the size of the tree. This will cause an abundance of sprouts to come out along the stem, below the girdle during the next growing season. If the lower branches of the tree are small, they may be cut off and the girdle made in addition thereto. It will not hurt the tree. The narrow seam made by the saw cutting through the bark to the wood will heal over during summer growth. This work may be done at any time between now and the first of June. The shock to the tree is infinitely less than when the whole top is sawed off in the winter or early

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Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.

All the money crops of
the South plentifully produced.

For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



We sell on an attractive basis Five and Ten Acre Tracts planted with Two-year old Budded and Grafted Standard Varieties of Paper-Shell Pecan Trees. Income from the first year guaranteed from side crops. Property near Tallahassee, Florida. S. Z. Ruff, Horticulturist in Charge.

FLORIDA PECAN ENDOWMENT COMPANY

INGER BUILDING
NEW YORK

Wholesale Growers of
Budded and Grafted

PECAN TREES

...AND...

SATSUMA ORANGES



WRITE FOR PRICES



SIMPSON NURSERY COMPANY

MONTICELLO, FLA.

spring. Not only this, but the girdling process will often cause a tree to bear next season, although it may have been previously barren. There is no theory or surmise in this: I know it is true.

When natural shoots have appeared on the body of the tree after this process of pruning or girdling, or both, buds may be put in as soon as the wood of the new shoots has sufficiently matured. When the buds have taken and started into growth, the top of the tree may be sawed away, but there is no need to hurry about this. It is better for the bud shoots to make only two or three feet of growth the first season and harden their wood. Then saw off the top of the tree the following spring and give the right of way to the bud shoots put in during the previous year. They will better endure the high winds and storms than when forced into large, sappy growth during the same season they are put in.

Another advantage of this method of forcing natural sprouts for budding is, that they do not become overgrown during the first growing season. If the summerbuds fail to take, they are not too large for working the following spring. In fact, they may all be left for spring budding, if one prefers that method—as I very decidedly do.

In this matter of top-working, trees under 6 inches in diameter are preferable. As my experience goes, the smaller the better. When a bud-shoot is growing on a 1-inch stem, the small stem will sway along with the new top when the wind storm comes; but when buds are growing on larger stocks, they often suffer sadly in winds and storms. Although the stock may be 12 feet in height, it is still a rigid, unyielding stump, and the bud-shoots must do all the yielding to the winds.

During the past year or two numbers of people have attempted the preparation of nut trees for top-working. Odd as may seem, great numbers of trees 4 to 8 inches in diameter, are cut off in late summer, less than six feet above the ground. As a rule, this treatment makes a finish of the tree. The people seem unable to follow rational directions.

The method I have outlined has the sanction of experience. Anyone who will saw off the lower branches of his trees during the present spring will have an abundance of natural shoots for budding later along. And if the tree is scant of lower branches, then ring-saw or girdle it 9 to 12 feet above the ground, and the result will be the same. The new shoots should, at least, be in reach of a man on a step-ladder when budding time comes. Better yet, if the trees are small, and the young wood in reach of a man standing on the ground.—Ohas.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1912-13.

The Louisiana Nut Nurseries

Jeanerette, La.

Judson Orchard Grown Pecan Budding Wood

Buds that you can depend on. In large quantities of the varieties named below:

Van Deman
Frotscher
Schley
Stuart
Delmas

Smaller quantities of

Nelson
Pabst
Success

MINNESOTA Co-Operative Plantation Co.

Address D. L. WILLIAMS,

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

The GRIFFING BROS. COMPANY
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native birth of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in south Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanksgivings and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

Fruits and Nuts in Our Foreign Trade.

Exports of fruits and nuts from the United States aggregated more than \$200,000,000 in the last twelve years, reaching their highest record in the calendar year just ended, with a total of \$29,000,000, or more than three times as much as a decade earlier. The foregoing sentence summarizes the results of a compilation just prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, suggested by the large exports of fruits and nuts in January of the present year, which aggregated \$2,537,432, or 50 per cent. in excess of those of the preceding January, giving promise that the record exports of fruits and nuts last year will be exceeded by those of 1912.

Not only are the exports of fruits and nuts increasing, but their growth is far more rapid than that of imports under that head. In 1901, imports were more than twice as much as exports; last year they were but 50 per cent. more than the exports of similar articles. The movements in each at intervals since 1901 are shown in the following table:

| Calendar Year | NUTS. | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Imports | Exports |
| 1901 | \$20,187,802 | \$ 8,279,233 |
| 1904 | 24,385,320 | 17,992,719 |

PECAN TREES

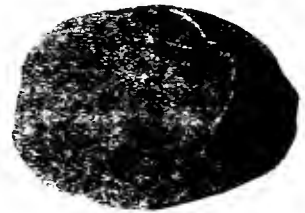
Of the leading commercial varieties that are well grown, carefully dug and properly graded are our specialty. Our grafting wood is obtained from our 500-acre orchard.

Varieties and prices upon application.

STANDARD Pecan Company

H. S. WATSON, Manager
MONTICELLO, FLA.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

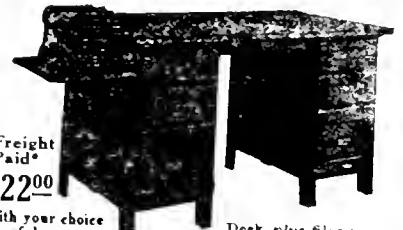
The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

If You Had This FILING DESK

all your business papers, index cards, etc., would be systematically filed—within easy reach from your office chair.



Freight Paid*

\$22.00

with your choice of drawers

Desk plus files means multiplied efficiency. There are nine kinds of drawers for filing Letters, Catalogs, Index Cards, Checks, Electron, etc. You may have any variety or arrangement to meet your needs. Solid Oak, Golden or Weathered finish—Roller Bearings. Top 24x52.

Swiveling Stand attachable to any desk—Top 14x15 in.—\$3.50.

SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

give lasting, satisfying service. Made in a variety of wood—several styles to meet the requirements of almost any office or home library.

Special dust shield protects your books. Patented Equalizer guides and controls door so it cannot stick nor bind. Doors are air cushioned—do not slam. Sections are dust proof.

Get free catalog "E"—and compare merits and prices before you buy.

SOLID OAK LETTER FILE

Capacity 20,000 Letters
Roller Bearings

This file gives as good service as any file at any price. Drawers are full height and equipped with follow blocks. Quickest reference to contents.

This cabinet is 52 in. high, 24 in. deep and 15 in. wide. Only seasoned solid Oak, no binders or trunk board used. Scientifically constructed to give greatest strength. Fully guaranteed.

Golden, Natural or Weathered Oak. Frgt. paid*

\$13.25

Three drawer \$11.00.
Two drawer 7.75.

Booklet "Filing Suggestions" FREE with CATALOG "D"—shows four lines of files at wide range of prices.

* FREIGHT PAID at prices quoted to points East of Mont., Wyo., Colo., Okla. and Texas. Consistently low prices beyond.

The Manufacturing Company
56 Union Street
Monroe, Mich.

New York Office—105 Fulton Street

THE PENSACOLA SEED AND NURSERY COMPANY

(INCORPORATED.)

WISH TO ANNOUNCE that we are prepared to furnish high grade budded and grafted pecan stock from practically every known variety. Together with our stocky Satsumas, prolific and steady bearing peach, pear, plum and persimmon stock, these are grown in the finest black sand loam soil in Western Florida, have not been forced and are absolutely certain to give satisfaction. We want everyone interested in nut and fruit culture to have one of our catalogues with our special introductory offer.

A \$ Saved Is a \$ Earned

— WRITR US TO-DAY. —

OFFICES: Pensacola, Fla.

The Pensacola Seed and Nursery Company,

NURSERY: COTTAGE HILL, FLA.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,

FRUITLAND NURSERIES
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Our Landscape Department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular, Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Price, \$2.75

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

HERBERT C. WHITE

DE WITT'S

GEORGIA

| | | |
|---------|------------|------------|
| 1907... | 40,455,067 | 16,199,585 |
| 1911... | 44,164,650 | 29,153,123 |

The principal exports of fruits and nuts in the calendar year, 1911, consisted of apples, \$9,000,000; prunes, \$4,500,000; oranges, \$3,000,000; canned fruits, \$3,750,000; raisins and other dried grapes, \$1,333,000; pears, \$750,000; peaches, \$500,000; and peanuts, a little over \$250,000.

The leading imports under the head of fruits and nuts in 1911 included bananas, \$14,750,000, or over one-third the total; walnuts, \$4,666,000; almonds, \$3,250,000; lemons, \$3,000,000; grapes, \$2,333,000; cocoanuts and copra, each about \$2,000,000; olives, \$1,500,000; and pineapples, figs and filberts, each about \$1,000,000. These figures are exclusive of \$2,500,000 worth of pineapples shipped into continental United States from Hawaii and \$2,250,000 worth of oranges, pineapples and other fruits and nuts shipped from Porto Rico last year.

The distribution of exports and the sources of imports of fruits and nuts are shown in the December number of the Summary of Commerce and Finance, recently issued by the Bureau of Statistics. Our exported apples, dried, go chiefly to Germany and Netherlands, those green or ripe mostly to the United Kingdom; dried apricots, chiefly to Germany, England, France and Netherlands, and oranges, nearly all to Canada. American prunes are exported in large quantities to Germany, Canada and the United Kingdom, other European countries being also important markets for this and various other fruits of domestic production.

I Have for Fall Delivery a Few Thousand Beautiful Pecan Trees, 2 to 3 Years Old of the Following Varieties:

Admiral Schley, Curtis, Mobile, Nelson, from four feet to ten feet. Grown without fertilization and as vigorous, healthy and fine as the most fastidious could wish and with tap roots uncut and lateral roots splendidly developed. Prices from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. :: ::

M. O. DANTZLER,
Pecanway Place,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Satsuma

ORANGE TREES.

We are headquarters for Homegrown Satsumas on Trifolista stocks, and have a fine lot of trees to offer direct to planters. Our prices are interesting. Let us figure with you.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.,
LAFAYETTE, LA.
W. M. Ellison, Mgr. Box T.

RANDLand Allotment in the State of Georgia

**25,000 Acres of the Richest Lands in the
South to be thrown open for Settlement.
Allotment will be made in the order
in which applications are received**

Sandy loam soil, with top-soil resting on a sub-soil of rich, sandy clay. Light and responsive, easily worked and superior to all others for general purposes. Adapted to all of the staple crops, such as corn, cotton, oats, sugar-cane, early vegetables and truck of every variety, including canteloupes and watermelons. In the very heart of the paper-shell pecan district and suited to fruits, such as peaches, pears, figs, grapes and persimmons. Also adapted to stock-raising, dairying and poultry. Level and entirely free from stones and rocks. Sufficiently rolling for good drainage.

**Location, Climate, Transportation, Schools,
etc., etc., all that Can be Desired**

We are prepared to plant a limited acreage of Paper Shell Pecan Groves, using the best varieties of budded or grafted trees, 20 trees to the acre. We prepare and fence the land and give the trees the best kind of scientific cultivation and care for a period of five years. Our charge, including land, is \$170 per acre.

**Reasonable Prices, Liberal Terms and Easy
Payments Make it Easy to Own a Farm in
this Magnificent Tract of Land**

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

W. H. CRUMB & COMPANY

Southern Building

Waycross, Ga.

meeting and in the field. All of the talks and papers read were highly interesting.

At our meeting we adopted a resolution inviting the next meeting of the National Nut Growers to meet with us in Texas. We expect to have several from Texas at the meeting at Gulfport.

We elected the following officers for the Horticultural Society for the next twelve months: M. Falkner, Waco, president; W. C. Griffing, Port Arthur, first vice president; J. H. Arbenz, Sarita, second vice president; Prof. E. J. Kyle, College Station, secretary-treasurer; G. H. Blackmon, College Station, assistant secretary-treasurer. We are planning to make our mid-winter meeting one of the largest ever held.

M. FALKNER.

Waco, Tex.

Enemies of the Walnut

The principal enemies of the walnut are the red spider, the walnut scale, the walnut aphid, and the walnut bacteriosis, commonly called the walnut blight. By far the most serious of these is the last named.

The blight is a mysterious disease, now almost universally prevalent, that thus far has defied all remedies. It inflicts but slight damage on the tree itself, but oftentimes proves very destructive to the nuts. However, it is by no means constant in its ravages. One year it may destroy as high as 50 per cent. of the nuts, while the year following it the destruction is so slight as to be hardly noticeable, the severity of the attack apparently depending upon the condition of the weather, whether foggy or clear at the blossoming period. If foggy at that time the blight is more severe. The fog seems to be the chief agency of dissemination of the disease and the young for the nut the more susceptible it is to an attack. Hence the chief danger is at the time of blossoming. Experiments are being carried on with various spraying preparations, with inoculation, with resistant stock and late blooming varieties, in the hope of overcoming the malady.

However the blight does not by any means threaten the destruction of the walnut industry, for in the districts where it has longest existed, and where its ravages have been the most severe, the industry is still in a flourishing condition.—California Fruit Grower.

Essentials to Success

In pecan culture the essentials to success are few and easily assembled.

1. It requires money—but this can be distributed through and beyond the

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1912-13

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r

Ocean Springs, Miss.

M. DOWNEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

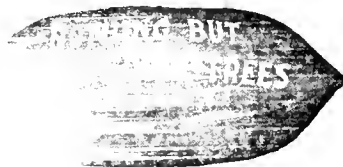
Horses and Mules

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Florida Nursery and Trading Company

INCORPORATED

FLORALA, ALA.



Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

Perfection Nut Cracker.



The only perfect nut cracker that cracks pecans, English walnuts, Brazil and similar nuts by cracking from their ends so that meats come out in perfect halves.

Price \$1.00 postpaid. Exclusive territory to good agents. Perfection Nut Cracker Co., Box 127. Waco, Texas.

PECANS BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List
Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

SUCCESS

In Growing Pecans Depends on Getting

A No. 1 STOCK.

This is the only kind I grow.
Write to me for Prices and Booklet.
Free for the asking.

C. A. YANCEY,
Bunkie, La.

PECAN GRAFTING WOOD

Frotscher, Teche and Stuart. We are headquarters for grafting wood cut from known trees. Pecan nuts in season, Orchard 100 acres. We estimate our surplus scions at 80,000. Let us figure with you.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.,

LAFAYETTE, LA.

W. M. ELLISON, Manager.

THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

The Coe-Mortimer Company

**SPECIAL IMPORTERS
FERTILIZER MATERIALS**

CHARLESTON, S. C.

NEW ORLEANS

**Laux & Appel
PECANS**

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representatives and correspondents.

Geo. H. Appel, 211 Poydras St.
POST OFFICE BOX 976

Fruit Trees

Shade Trees

AND

Ornamental Shrubberty

ALSO

Field Grown Rose Bushes

Before you place your order
write us for prices and one
of our descriptive catalogs.

TURKEY CREEK NURSERY

BOX 21, MACCLENNY, FLA.

C. F. BARBER,

President.

J. E. BARBER,

Secretary.

Gainesville Nurseries
Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAYES, Proprietor

bearing age of trees.

2. A willingness to wait for returns on the investment, till the trees reach a profitable bearing age, which is at about eight years.

3. Practical horticultural and business ability to perform and direct all the necessary operations.

Dr. John J. Taylor, of Philadelphia, founder and editor of the Medical Council, died recently at his home. His activity in the interest of medical men in encouraging conservative investments, brought him into touch with the best as well as the worst features of the pecan proposition. He made effective use of The Nut-Grower in this work.

Charles L. Edwards, of Texas, writes: Pecan work has greatly increased with me this year. City people owning pecan lands in the country nearby have become interested; and these are people of moderate means looking to the future. Most of them are Northern people and Germans, who know something of working and waiting. Just one farmer and just one wealthy man have had me attend to their trees and both jobs are over now. The season has been unusually favorable. Beginning in February, there is work before me until frost, and some of it will go over into next year. This and previous work will soon make a fine showing, and it is not too much so say that I am proud of it.

The successful farmer systematically fertilizes his soil; he realizes that plants have to eat as well as drink, and he does not expect to count upon last year's for-

**THE W. B. DUKES
' ecan Farm**

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

**Fancy Paper Shell
Pecans**

Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale

**Grafted Pecan Trees
Of Select Paper Shell Varieties**

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

**Bayview Pecan
Nursery**

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

**WE BUY
Pecans**

ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Kelling Karel Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Shellers and Importers of
Nuts Exclusively.

Florida Pecan Grove for Sale

Two of the most beautifully located places in Florida, lying between two beautiful lakes on the eastern line of Alachua county, on the dividing ridge between the Gulf and the Atlantic.

Both tracts have fronts on each lake and the soil is rich, black, sandy loam, clay subsoil, and is well adapted to the cultivation of all general crops, trucking of early vegetables and **pecan and orange culture**.

One tract contains 90 acres, with 35 acres in cultivation, with over 100 orange trees and other small fruit. This tract has a new six-room cottage, barn and other out-buildings: for only \$3,500.00.

The other tract contains 20 1-2 acres, with 10 acres in cultivation and set in Van Deman and Stuart pecan trees, two and three years old. Also 50 or more old seedling pecan trees that are paying me over 4 per cent on the present valuation. This tract has no buildings on it. This property is very cheap at \$2,500.00. Both these tracts are fenced with new wire, and both adjoin my home place where my bearing grove of paper shell pecan trees are. My crop this season will run between ten and fifteen thousand pounds. For further particulars write or call on the owner

T. S. McMANUS, :: :: Waldo, Florida

PECAN TREES

That Are
The Best

Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight,
Cairo, Ga.

Singleton Furniture Co.

72 and 74 Plant Ave.

WAYCROSS, GA

**The Largest Store
The Smallest Prices**

Furniture from us is easy to get
and easy to pay for.

tilizer any more than upon last year's moisture for this year's crop. What is taken out of the soil is put back systematically, and in this way the fertility is maintained.—Ex.

Items of Interest

The Georgia State Fair is to be held at Macon Oct. 15-25, 1912.

Tribble Brothers, of Elk Grove, Cal., contemplate sending an exhibit of walnuts to the Gulfport Convention.

The Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic railroad is making a display of South Georgia products at the Minnesota State Fair.

A new company is projected at Palatka, Fla., for pecan nursery and orchard work. The name reported is the Palatka Pecan Co.

The "Back to the Land" movement, conducted by the Chicago Tribune, is arranging for another Land Show to be held at Chicago the coming winter.

Provision has been made in several states for experimental farms in agriculture. Several prominent railroads have similar work in operation in different parts of the country.

The Atlantic Coast Line reaches all the important southern pecan localities. The agricultural and immigration agents of this line are making displays of farm, fruit and garden products in various western state fairs.

The Pensacola Seed & Nursery Co., with a capital stock of \$25,000, has recently been organized. W. S. Vincent, of Lansing, Mich., is president and treasurer; W. S. Reeves, of Pensacola, Fla., vice-president, and S. D. Breinger,

\$800 Income

From Four
Acres of
our Pecan
Land in one
year. We
have more
like it to
sell

**D. & O. Lott Real
Estate & Insurance
Company**

WAYCROSS, :: GEORGIA

M. J. DOLAN
PHOTOGRAPHER

Waycross, Georgia
Pictures of Pecans our Specialty

Pecan and Farm Lands

We handle large tracts in Georgia and Florida. Our Georgia lands are unsurpassed for growing pecans.

We will sell you from 500 acres to 50,000 acres.

Write for prices and descriptions.

SIRMANS REALTY COMPANY

W. E. SIRMANS, President

318-20-22 LaGrande Bldg

WAYCROSS, GA.

of Cottage Hill, Fla., secretary. Pecans will be a leading feature of the business.

The annual report of the Homestead Pecan and Nursery Company, Homestead, Ga., shows that over \$27,000 was the aggregate of sales for the year ending June 30, 1912. Fifty dollars an acre was the lowest price received, per acre for unimproved land. These same lands were obtainable at five dollars an acre a few years ago. Directors for the ensuing year are H. D. Reed, J. F. Wilson, L. J. Cooper, A. C. Snedeker, all of Waycross, Ga., and E. G. Neumeister, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

With the Societies

The Fourth National Conservation Congress will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., October 1-4, 1912.

The White River Horticultural Society of Vermont offers prizes for nuts at its third annual show to be held Oct. 1.

Thursday afternoon, Oct. 31, has been assigned for the ladies' session of the Gulfport meeting. In connection with this session a luncheon will be served by Mrs. Banning and her helpers, to which all are invited. A nominal fee will be charged, and the funds thus realized used for publishing a Cook Book containing nut recipes and information designed to encourage the domestic use of nuts as a food as well as a luxury. This is a fine idea and should be given every possible support.

The Modern Nut Growers' Association is anxious to have the co-operation of all persons in the United States who are interested in promoting the science of nut growing, and is making every effort to diffuse information on this subject. Anyone contemplating nut culture, even on a very small scale, cannot afford to miss the opportunity of having the latest and best information. The Association will tell you not only what to do but also what not to do, which is often quite as important. Many mistakes have been made in attempting to grow nuts without proper information and such mistakes are very costly and hard to correct.

Personal Mention

Dr. John T. Bogard, of Mena, Ark., is arranging to increase his pecan planting in that state.

Mr. M. Falkner of Waco, Tex., writes that a goodly number from that state contemplate attending the convention this year.

Mr. A. A. Rich of Lamont, Fla., has a fine nut nursery on his



MONTICELLO,

FLORIDA

Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses our Specialties



The Admiral Schley Pecan---the
Pecan of the Future



OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

BULLARD PECAN NURSERIES

Limited number choice bud-
ded and grafted pecan
trees unsold

Stuart, Schley, Frotscher, Van Deman
Delmas, Alley, Mobile
Success

MY TREES ARE GOOD TREES!

I will sell 100 or 125 acres adjoining my grove and nurseries and develop for several years to choice varieties of paper shell pecans. Part of it already planted. About two miles from the city limits of Albany, the great pecan center, where the famous Barnwell grove was recently sold for \$200,000. References exchanged with investigating purchaser.

WILLIAM P. BULLARD
ALBANY, GA.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

Rood Pecan Groves

C. M. ROOD, President
Albany, Georgia



Our Pecan and California English Walnut nurseries are the largest in Georgia.

We are now booking orders for the finest Pecan Trees for next fall's delivery.

Can furnish Buds and Grafts in large quantities.

We make a specialty of contract work in budding and grafting, and have an experienced corps of workmen.

We have a twenty-five year old bearing Pecan Grove for sale on easy payments. Immediate income from this grove, which is located within two miles of the center of Albany.

Write for free catalogue just issued.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GEORGIA

Increase Plantation. Thus far he has been at the disadvantage of being several miles from a railroad, but recent developments promise to soon remove this handicap.

Mr. H. M. Stringfellow, a life member of the National Nut Growers' Association, died at Fayetteville, Ark., June 18. He was widely known through the Southwest, and at the time of his death was engaged in experiments with the English walnut.

Mr. William S. Vincent, of Lansing, Mich., has been reading *The Nut-Grower* for some time. The pecan appeals to him as well as all practical horticulturists who recognize Southern opportunities. He has recently established at Pensacola, Fla., a seed and nursery company, and will remove to that progressive city in the near future.

The following named members have been appointed to represent the National Nut Growers' Association at the Fourth Annual Conservation Congress, which convenes at Indianapolis, Ind., early in October:

H. A. Gossard, Wooster, Ohio.
H. S. Watson, Bloomington, Ill.
M. J. Niblack, Vincennes, Ind.
W. N. Roper, Petersburg, Va.
R. L. McCoy, Lake, Ind.

Books and Catalogs

Pensacola Seed & Nursery Co., Pensacola, Fla. Price list for season of 1912-1913. Twelve pages descriptive of pecans, oranges and ornamental stock.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Vermont State Horticultural Society gives the proceedings of the seventeenth annual meeting of the society, which was held at Montpelier in November, 1911. It is an interesting volume of 160 pages. The apple comes in for prominent attention.

The Conservation Commission of the state of New York publishes a report by David R. Cooper on "Water Power for the Farm and Country Home." This is an illustrated pamphlet of fifty pages giving much interesting data showing how the small streams and creeks can be utilized to advantage in supplying many conveniences to the farm and home.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1912. Part I is a valuable contribution to the literature of horticultural science. It is a volume of nearly 200 pages and covers many important topics. Among those of special interest to our readers is the exhaustive paper by Dr. Haven Metcalf on the diseases of the chestnut and other trees. This paper is devoted largely to the chestnut bark disease.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAYCROSS



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|------------------------------|--------------|
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We specialize in growing the finest varieties of budded and grafted Pecan trees. Mostly the Stuart, Schley, Curtis, Van Deman and Delmas.

Our supply for this season is already exhausted and we are booking orders for season of 1913-14.

There will be a big shortage of desirable Pecan trees next season—a fact familiar to nurserymen.

We are in position to furnish 25,000 only of as fine budded trees as ever were grown.

Special attention given to planting and caring for 5 acre tracts.

We have for sale an unusually desirable 20 acre grove of two-year old budded Pecans close to this city.

For particulars relative to trees, groves, etc., write

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\$4.00 A WEEK BUYS



Southeast Georgia

35-Acre All-Year Farm



GEORGE L. WILLIAMS
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But First I Must Absolutely Prove to You That It Can Be Made to

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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

This is for the man who wants a Home Farm or for the man who wants a Business Farm—a Home Farm that will yield him an independent living, or a Business Farm that he can operate as he would a department of his business, without giving it all his time and attention.

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If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot bring yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farms to fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a place to go to in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southeastern Georgia All-Year Lands are within a few miles of Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia—the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and Georgia Southern and Florida Railroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income if you are willing to pay \$4.00 a week.

I want the name and address on one of these coupons, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$4.00 a week if I can prove the result will be financial independence.

There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from wage earners. I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has been worth while, and I will consider that it has been even more worth while if those who most need it are the ones to reap the benefit of my labors.

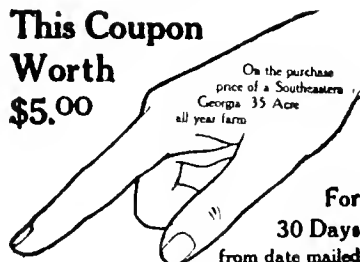
And so I say to the wage earner who seeks independent manhood, it can be had in the ownership of one of these 35-acre farms.

Write your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to me. I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year.

Now don't say to yourself that no man would sell for \$4.00 a week that which has demonstrated earning power of \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. That is exactly what I propose to do, and with the "Proof" will come a full explanation of the New Safe Land Plan whereby you can get immediate possession (and your fee-simple deed in eight months) of land which I must first prove can be made to net \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year, by paying \$35.00 down and a few cents over \$4.00 per week, \$17.50 per month. A responsible bank acts as the independent agent of both of us, to guarantee fair play. There are good, sound business reasons why we sell land for \$4.00 a week which we can prove to be capable of earning \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year—and you will understand then when I put my proposition fully before you—which I cannot do in the small space of an advertisement. You are dealing with a solidly founded, firmly established, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to buy is ready for immediate delivery and you can have your fee-simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$35.00 down and \$17.50 a month.

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With the understanding that this Coupon is worth \$5.00 on the purchase price of a 35-acre Southeast Georgia All-Year Farm, I'll decide to buy within 30 days from Here insert date mailed.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____

**This Coupon
Worth
\$5.00**



*Others have
here acquired
it—why not
YOU?*

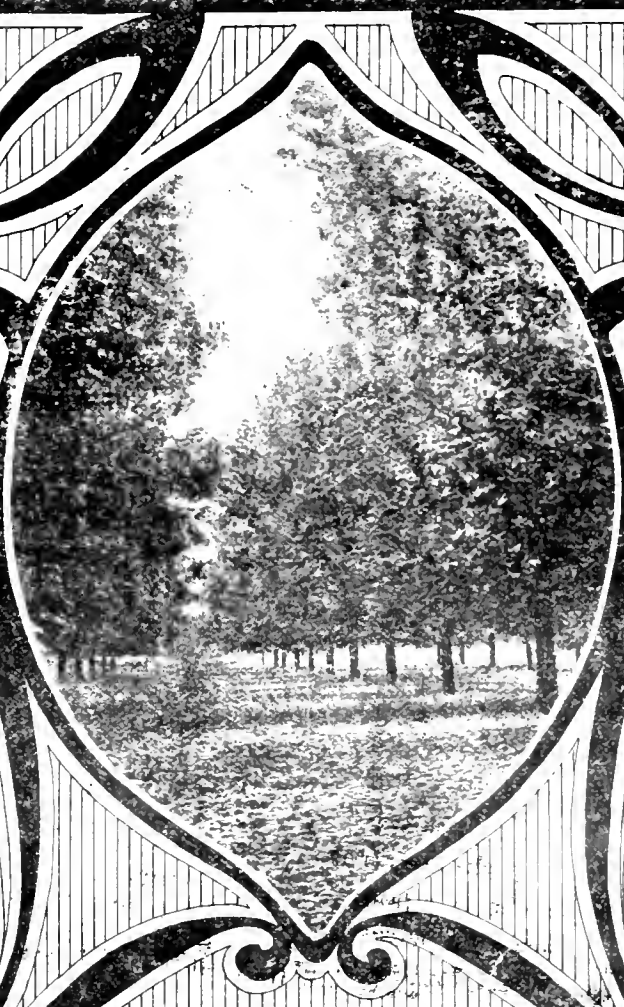
*Don't delay,
act right now,
TODAY.*

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President

GEORGIA-FLORIDA LAND CO.,

868 Central National Bank Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

Better than Life Insurance

A Pecan Grove in South Georgia will yield a better Income and Dividend than any Insurance Company ever dared to offer

Provide for yourself, your children and your children's children by buying a ten acre tract which is not only capable of sustaining a fine pecan orchard but of raising three crops of grains and vegetables every year.

DEENWOOD FARMS The Land of Promise

Deenwood Farms are located within a few miles of the hustling city of Waycross, Georgia, a town of 16,000 inhabitants and growing like a weed. These tracts consist of ten acres each, and are sold at the rate of \$30.00 per acre on the following terms: One dollar per acre down and one dollar per acre per month till paid for. No interest nor taxes during life of contract.

It takes a pecan grove but five years to come into bearing and the nuts from these trees sell readily from 40 cents to one dollar per pound and the demand will never grow less. A twelve year old pecan grove is worth \$1,500 per acre of any man's money. Send for literature. Address

Deen Realty and Improvement Co.

WAYCROSS

GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., SEPTEMBER 1912

NUMBER 9

EXHIBITS AT THE CONVENTION

First and second premiums will be awarded for the best and second best entries of pecans exhibited according to the following rules which shall govern the contest:

1 Exhibitors must be members of the National Nut Growers' Association, and in good standing.

2 Exhibits must be made in the name of the grower. Agricultural Experiment Stations and orchard companies will not be permitted to enter the contest.

3 Application for entry must be received by the chairman of the Committee in Charge not later than the day preceding the opening of the convention. Application need not be formal; arrangements may be made by letter, postal, or in person.

4 Exhibits must be made in a type of receptacle approved by the committee. So far as possible, receptacles will be provided by the Association.

5 Exhibits will be under the control of the committee while in the contest, and must not be removed before the adjournment of the afternoon session on the last day of the convention, without special consent of the committee.

6 No awards will be made for exhibits unless possessed of merit.

7 Pecans exhibited must be without hulls or foliage and not polished or artificially colored.

8 The nuts must be of typical form for the variety, and uniform in size. Abnormally large specimens are not desired.

9 Each lot to be exhibited must consist of one full pound of nuts.

10 By elimination, the poorer exhibits will be excluded from the contest by the judges, and in case of close decisions the exhibits will be judged according to the score card of the Association and the premiums awarded accordingly.

11 In case of dispute, the committee in charge will have full power to make decisions. Reservation is made of the right to amend or add to these rules, if necessary.

12 The Association will in no case provide free transportation for exhibits or be liable for such charges.

13 The committee will exercise all due care in the handling of exhibits, but the Association will not be responsible in case of exhibits damaged or lost.

14 Unless otherwise agreed, the exhibits shall be considered as being the property of the Association at the close of the contest. (This provision will not be arbitrary; all exhibitors desiring to reserve exhibits may do so.)

15 No exhibitor will be allowed to make more than one entry of the same variety unless grown in different localities.

16 All varieties must be accurately named. The members of the committee will render whatever service they may be able in assisting the exhibitors in insuring correct nomenclature and in making all exhibits conform to the general rules.

17 It is not probable that the committee will be able to give premiums for exhibits made in Class B. Instead, however, first and secondary "Honorable Mention" will be made in the report of the judges for the first and second best exhibits of each variety exhibited in this class.

18 The nature and size of the premiums to be offered will be announced later.

CLASSES AND SUB-CLASSES.

CLASS A.

The best known and most generally known varieties will be included in this class.

Sub-Class 1. (Southern Group). This group will include such varieties as have originated, and are being more or less extensively grown in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas.

Sub-Class 2. (Texas Group). This group will include those varieties which have originated and are most widely grown within the state of Texas.

Sub-Class 3. (Northern Group). This group will include such varieties as have originated north of the 35° latitude and west of those states bordering upon the Atlantic.

CLASS B.

(See Rule 17).

5 Varieties which are more or less known and those which are considered by one or more growers as giving considerable promise, but which are

not yet grown by a sufficient number of individual growers to make possible a fair competition, will be included in this class.

CLASS C.

(Abandoned Varieties).

Certain well known varieties which are no longer considered worthy of planting will be included in this class.

CLASS D.

(Seedlings).

This class will include all seedlings and such new varieties as have not previously been introduced to the trade. Exhibits made in this class will be grouped into the same sub-classes as have been outlined under Class A.

Exhibits of well known varieties will be eligible to entry in the class or sub-classes under which their names appear in the following lists:

CLASS A. SUB-CLASS 1. (Southern Group).

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Alley. | 7 Pabst. |
| 2 Bradley. | 8 Russell. |
| 3 Curtis. | 9 Schley. |
| 4 Dehnas | 10 Stuart. |
| 5 Frotscher. | 11 Teche. |
| 6 Moneymaker. | 12 Van Deman. |

CLASS A. SUB-CLASS 2. (Texas Group).

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 Daisy. | 5 Post. |
| 2 Halbert. | 6 San Saba. |
| 3 Hollis. | 7 Sovereign. |
| 4 Kincaid. | 8 Wolford. |

CLASS A. SUB-CLASS 3. (Northern Group).

Two premiums only are offered in this group, the purpose being to compare varieties rather than to attempt comparisons within varieties.

CLASS B.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 Bolton. | 7 Moore. |
| 2 Dewey. | 8 Nelson. |
| 3 Havens. | 9 President. |
| 4 James. | 10 Success. |
| 5 Mantura. | 11 Waukeenh. |
| 6 Mobile. | 12 Young. |

CLASS C.

(Abandoned Varieties).

No premiums offered.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 Beveridge. | 5 Jacobs. |
| 2 Centennial. | 6 Jewett. |
| 3 Clark. | 7 Monarch. |
| 4 Georgia. | 8 Rome. (Columbian, Pride of the Coast, 20th Century, etc.) |

SPECIAL PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR ORCHARD RECORDS.

A special first premium of \$ — is offered by the Association for the best orchard record which may be submitted to the committee or judges to be announced later, according to the scale of points indicated below:

The records of individual trees will not be considered as orchard records, nor eligible to entry for premiums.

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1 System of keeping records..... | 15 |
| 2 Neatness..... | 5 |
| 3 Evident accuracy..... | 5 |
| 4 Length of time records have been kept..... | 5 |
| 5 Age of orchard..... | 5 |
| 6 Size of orchard..... | 5 |
| 7 Uniformity of orchard..... | 10 |
| 8 Number of varieties..... | 5 |
| 9 Record as to yields..... | 15 |
| 10 Uniformity of variety records..... | 10 |
| 11 Detailed statement showing the cultivation, fertilization, general care, and such other points regarding the orchards as may be of interest, together with data as to returns from intercrops..... | 20 |
| Total..... | 100 |

A second premium of \$ — is offered for the orchard record which, in the opinion of the judges, shall be entitled to second place in this contest.

"HONORABLE MENTION" will be made in the report of the judges of all other records entered in this contest which may be considered as being of sufficient merit.

THE PERSIAN WALNUT.

Owners of country estates and orchardists throughout the United States are just now devoting more attention to the culture of the English or Persian walnut than to any other industry. In fact, horticulturists everywhere are tremendously interested in the propagation of this delicious fruit, both from a commercial and an aesthetic point of view.

For many years the English walnut has been cultivated with more than ordinary success in California, but only very recently has a sufficiently hardy variety been found to withstand the severe winters of the northern, eastern and southeasterly states. The circumstances pertaining to the discovery of an unusually hardy variety, the Pomeroy English walnut, may be related as follows:

The late Norman Pomeroy of Lockport, N. Y., while attending the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, noticed a species of tree totally new to him. On investigation, he found it to be an English walnut tree of surprising beauty. It was the fall of the year and the ground underneath the tree was covered with nuts. These proved to be equal, if not superior, to the taste, to any of the imported varieties with which Mr. Pomeroy was familiar.

Being thoroughly versed in arbor culture, Mr. Pomeroy propagated young trees from this acclimated variety, feeling certain that from these he

would ultimately obtain an English walnut of superior hardness, capable of resisting the rigors of almost any climate.

He planted these young trees about his residence in Niagara county, New York, in the spring of 1877 and they grew steadily, making surprising growths each year until now they stand fully 50 feet high, with a spread to their branches of 40 to 45 feet, and yielding nuts of the finest quality and in great abundance. During the 35 years of growth where the temperature has frequently descended far below zero, they have not had a single setback, maturing even earlier than the black walnut or the oak.

The elder Pomeroy's remarkable success has attracted the attention of nut culturists, horticulturists and progressive farmers in all parts of this country and Europe. Nut specialists from California came East and examined the Pomeroy trees, and were well satisfied that a hardy variety for the colder states had at last been found.

Realizing the value of his father's discovery, Mr. E. C. Pomeroy a few years ago set out several orchards of the variety which had thriven so well, and all these trees are now in a fine state of healthy growth, and are known by nut growers all over the country. Only the other day a prominent physician in Atlantic City, just returned from a tour of Austria, told Mr. Pomeroy of the fame which his orchards enjoyed abroad. As an instance of this, the doctor mentioned the name of an Austrian nut grower, who declared the Pomeroy nut to be the very best variety in the world. These nuts do not become rancid in warm weather, having been kept for several years in perfect condition, without cold storage.

So profitable has the culture of the English walnut in the Eastern and Northern states become, that owners of farms and suburban tracts are beginning to set out large orchards, in preparation for the immense demand that is already being shown for this most edible of all nuts.

It is only a few years ago that the cultivation of the English walnuts for the market started in California, and to-day they are shipped from that state in car and train loads. To show, however, that the supply does not begin to meet the demand in this country, it may be stated that the United States consumes more than 50,000,000 pounds of English walnuts a year, and that about 27,000,000 pounds of these have to be imported every year. And when it is known that the price is steadily advancing, it will very readily be seen that the possibilities of commercial success are unusually great.

In California the nut industry is rivaling that of the orange; and even now, there are more dollars' worth of nuts shipped from the state per year,

than there are of oranges. This statement is meant to include all varieties of nuts, although the English walnut figures largest in the proportion.

As to planting and cultivating, English walnut trees seem to require no particular soil, but should not be set out where it is low and wet. The trees should be planted 40 to 50 feet apart each way. A cultivated crop, such as corn or potatoes, with small fruit trees for fillers, can be made to yield an income for the brief period, comparatively, before the walnuts begin to bear. The pruning should be done between fall and spring, only such branches as would interfere with cultivation being removed.

In planting on the lawn the ground about the base of the tree should be kept spaded for three feet in circumference, and after the first year some well-rotted manure should be worked into the soil around the tree. No cultivating should be done after the first of August, as it would encourage further growth, and from then until winter the annual growth of wood is ripening and hardening.

No more beautiful shade tree is known than the English walnut. They make comparatively no litter, have a pure white bark, very closely resembling that of the white birch, and bear a heavy foliage with a rich, glossy leaf. They are almost immune from insect pests, a certain alkali sap which they possess serving to drive away the parasites which are so ruinous to the chestnut and nearly all other fruit trees.

In the English walnut at its best, the male and female blossoms mature at the same time, insuring perfect fertilization. Under favorable circumstances, the trees will bear nuts three to five years from transplanting and increase in yield yearly. As a food, nuts are becoming less a luxury and more a staple article of diet. Their value is being recognized and they are being used more and more as a substitute for meat, one pound of walnut meat being said to equal eight pounds of steak in nutriment.

In transplantation, most growers have found that two to four-year-old trees are most readily transplanted. At this age most of their growth has been in roots, and thus give increased vigor to the tree. Then again, the smaller the tree the more safely may it be packed and shipped to its destination.

The Eastern grower has many advantages over his rival of the West. First of all, there is the consideration of freight charges, which on a carload from California, amounts to such a sum that added to the cost of the nut, naturally increases the price per pound several cents over the variety

grown in the East and placed in an Eastern market.

A California grower of English walnuts who recently visited an orchard in western New York, declared the specimens which he saw there to be "the very finest I have ever seen." "You have a better flavored nut and you have proved beyond a doubt that the variety is thrifty and hardy," were his exact words. This same grower said that his few acres of young California trees gave him in 1911 a crop which he sold for \$10,000.

NEW VARIETIES WANTED

There is no doubt that more attention should be given to the productions of new and choice creations, for it is interesting and instructive and sometimes exceedingly valuable because the demand for nuts of fine quality and size will proba-

time the young tender leaves are kept blown off almost as fast as they appear, and those that do mature look so ragged as to be little else than an eyesore to the premises, thus defeating the very object for which they were planted.—E. E. Risien.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PECAN.

The outline map of the pecan area issued by the Department of Agriculture, which appears in this issue, is of much interest, especially in the territory indicated as the pecan area in which the planting of the modern trees are being planted most extensively. This shows a comparatively small tract where the commercial orchards are all located with bordering territory in which the nut has been successfully planted, while the entire area indicated as the home of this nut is only a small part of the country. This map indicates clearly the location of the present operations, where the finest nuts are now being produced, and since the world, as well as the entire United States furnishes the market, the period of overproduction, if it ever comes, can be placed many years hence.

There are tangible reasons why this territory is so restricted. While the nut can be grown in about seventeen states, the fact remains that the finest varieties, the earliest and most regular as well as the most superior quality, are produced most successfully in this territory where the present planting is most active,

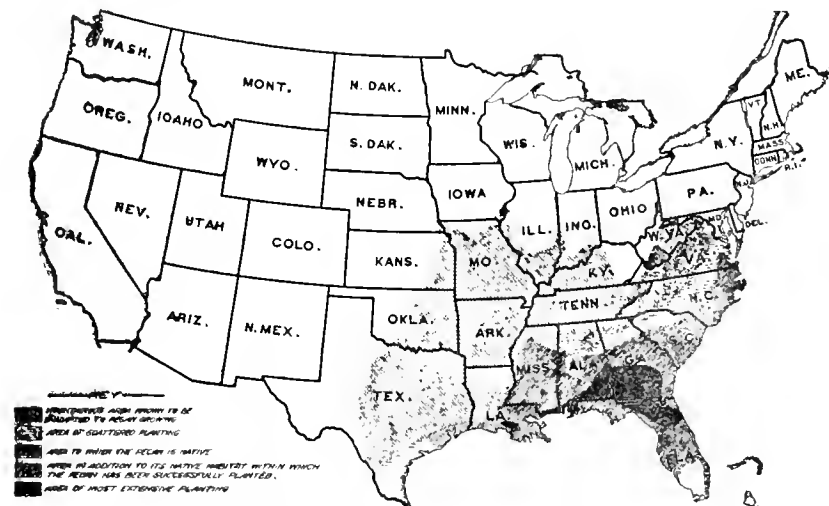
it remains to be seen how much further west this section may be extended, as Texas becomes more alive to the prospective competition she will soon have, not in the bulk, but the quality of the eastern product. One thing is already being demonstrated, and that is the varietal adaptation. Texas will have its own list of choice varieties, which is certain to not include many of the popular nuts now in general favor.

NUT HANDLING.

By O. A. REED.

In the latitude of north Florida the period of ripening and harvesting begins with certain varieties in some years as early as September 5 and with others extends until late into December.

The hulls open partly or entirely and the nuts fall to the ground, or they are whipped from the trees with poles of bamboo or other light material, after which they are gathered up and taken to



Courtesy of the Department of Agriculture.

bly never be satisfied. To the inexperienced I would advise confining the crossing to the varieties already indigenous in the locality in which they live. By doing that a good amount of disappointments would be avoided. A careful record should be kept so that the heredity of each improvement made can be traced back without a shadow of doubt, for the tendency to run back to the common wild nut is very strong. The breeder of pecans who is thorough in his work should in due time be rewarded by seeing the nuts that to-day are classed superior, left far in the rear. As to how this work is accomplished in the shortest time I would refer those most interested to Bulletin No. 2, or address the Commissioner of Agriculture at Austin, Tex., for a copy. The greatest need now is for trees suited to thrive in the arid region and in parts where the wind is so severe and continuous as to make it almost impossible to grow many desirable shade and ornamental trees. I have in mind many instances that in the spring-

shelter. No machinery has yet been devised for separating the nuts from the hulls; consequently this work is done by hand. In sections where the pecan is native, professional thrashers beat the nuts from the trees for a stipulated fee or for a portion of the crop, according to agreement.

In order to dry the nuts thoroughly as soon as separated from the hulls they are spread to a depth of not more than 3 inches upon racks with perforated bottoms, so placed that the air will have free circulation above and below. With frequent stirrings the process of drying may be hastened so that in favorable weather the nuts may be ready for market in from 10 days to 2 weeks. A very appreciable loss in weight by evaporation will continue for some weeks following the ordinary period of drying.

Comparatively few nuts of the improved varieties reach the general markets. They are largely sold to nurserymen for use as samples, occasionally to seedsmen, and to tourists, fancy confectioners, private consumers, and recently to a rapidly increasing class of individuals engaged in promoting land sales of orchard property. The nuts are put up in any shape or style of package that may suggest itself, and shipments are sent by mail or express directly from the producer to the consumer.⁵ The pound is the unit of measure by which such sales are made. No standard package has been adopted by the trade and so far as known no grower has his own trade mark, as is the case with leading growers of citrus and other fruits.

When thoroughly dried the wild nuts are placed in burlap sacks holding 100 to 150 pounds and hauled to the local markets, where they are inspected and bid upon from the wagons drawn up in the streets much the same as grain dealers in the Northern states. From the local buyers they are sent in car lots to the larger markets, principally in San Antonio, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo and New York, whence they are distributed to smaller cities.

As the harvesting season extends over a period of two to three months, a large proportion of the nuts become considerably discolored and their surfaces more or less covered with particles of soil. To remedy this condition the nuts are rotated in cylinders of several hundred pounds capacity; the rubbing together in the cylinders removes the dirt and cleans and polishes the surfaces of the nuts, and they are then known as "polished" pecans. During the polishing process the natural rich appearance of the nuts is lost. Another common process by which wild pecans are prepared for market consists in the immersion of the nuts in a reddish dyeing solution, after which they are dried and polished by the method just described. The

latter operation is known as "tinting" or "staining." Nuts thus treated may be readily detected by their bright, unnatural color, which is easily removable with a moistened finger.

The invention of machinery for the cracking of pecans without breaking the kernels is undoubtedly more largely responsible for the marked increase in the demand for pecan products during recent years than any other single factor. Some crackeries in the cities of San Antonio, St. Louis, Chicago and New York are supplied with machines having a daily capacity of 500 to 800 pounds each, San Antonio with 30 to 40 of these machines, having a total maximum capacity of 20,000 pounds daily. After the nuts are cracked the kernels are separated from the shells by hand, generally within the same crackery. Of the wild product, approximately 60 per cent. of the total weight of the nut is shell, or about 40 per cent. kernel. Of those cracked, depending largely upon the character of the nut itself, the perfection of the machine, and the skill of the operators, from 75 to 80 per cent. by weight is separated from the shell in unbroken half kernels. These kernels are placed in boxes, barrels, or other packages and sent to the retail markets, where the present prevailing price ranges from 60 to 85 cents a pound.

Public fancy is most readily attracted by mere bigness, and, as most of the cracking machines do not adapt themselves to varying sizes without special adjustment, the need of uniformity in size becomes apparent. To meet this exigency various sizing devices have been perfected. The type of device used by at least one of the large cracking companies consists of a hollow cylinder 21 feet long and 2 feet 3 inches in diameter, one end being slightly elevated. This cylinder is made up of three sections of equal length composed of iron rods placed equal distances apart, the distance varying in each section. The pecans are fed into the upper end of the cylinder which has the smallest space between the rods. The cylinder is rotated slowly, the smallest nuts falling between the rods, while those of the larger size are carried forward. In experiments made by this Department with pecans of named varieties it has been found that a diameter difference of one-sixteenth of an inch is sufficient to constitute a difference between sizes.—*Bulletin 251 Bureau of Plant Industry.*

Pedigreed stock and careful breeding of pecans are beginning to show results which promise great things for the future. The start has hardly been made in this line, but new men are engaging in the work each year and observations are being recorded which will add materially to the obtaining of desirable results.

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

Mr. W. P. Jordan, of Bentonla, Miss., planted 120 pecan trees early in March 1912. Five months later he picked two well developed nuts from a Schley tree.

Recorded data regarding orchards is becoming more important every year. Any one having such records should correspond with the Association's Committee on Statistics.

Photographs of orchards and of record trees are in regular demand. The Nut-Grower will have some premiums to offer for acceptable photos which may be shown at the Gulfport convention.

The nut harvest will soon be on in all parts of the country. Particular attention should be given to curing the crop, as lack of care in this particular will injure the nuts and reduce the selling price.

The Parcels Post which has recently been authorized will be of great benefit to nurserymen and seedsmen in making small shipments, as the 50-mile zone rate on a pound package is only five cents.

When pecans become so plentiful and cheap that new markets are needed the making of pecan oil, a most elegant and valuable product, will come into prominence. Vegetable oils are now imported largely, and none of them are equal to pecan oil.

Palm kernels for making oil were exported from the Kongo in 1909 to the extent of 11,559,716 pounds, valued at \$354,195. In 1910 it had increased to 13,507,630 pounds, worth \$512,833. The value of palm oil exported during the same years was nearly as valuable as the kernels shipped.

A correspondent asks for information as to what constitutes a profitable crop from a pecan orchard. Many have the impression that, because the trees begin to bear in four or five years, that they then are profitable. Just a few nuts per tree will demonstrate the early bearing as claimed by

the promoter or tree agent, but it requires pounds per tree to make a profitable crop. An orchard is profitable when it pays 10 per cent. a year on the cost of the property. Say an acre has cost in round numbers five hundred dollars. Whenever the crop for a single year will net as much as fifty dollars the orchard is a profitable investment. On this basis, with twenty trees to the acre the average per tree will be two dollars and a half. At fifty cents a pound, the price at which the present crop is likely to be sold for the standard varieties, it requires only five pounds per tree, or ten pounds if the crop brought but twenty-five cents. If the orchard cost less than five hundred dollars per acre a smaller crop would make it equally profitable.

A recent article in the *Industrial Index* answers so many of the questions which come to us regarding the section of country in which we are located, that we take pleasure in reproducing it here in confirmation of our representations. While we advocate this locality for pecans, it has other attractions which are well presented in this article:

There were more sales of lands in the Southeast last season than ever before, and this year the season is opening up earlier than usual. Of course many land transactions are being made throughout the year, but toward the close of the year there is a great increase in buying by people who want to secure land in time to move upon it and make preparations for cultivating it next year. Buying of that character has begun earlier this year than heretofore, and there is every indication that the volume of sales will be far in excess than even those of last year.

Prices and conditions compared, such lands as can be purchased in the Southeast cannot be bought elsewhere in the country. There are lands elsewhere that are just as fertile, but the prices at which they are held are prohibitive practically. In the West are lands that can be purchased at prices corresponding somewhat with those of Southeast lands, but the buyer of the land in the West must begin at making his land fit for cultivation, and there is the unending expense and trouble of irrigation.

The lands in the Southeast are fertile and are adapted to the growing of a great variety of money-value crops, it being possible to produce in one season more than one crop on the same land. No artificial irrigation is needed for land in the Southeast. Nature attends to that thoroughly and well. The prices of land in

Florida Pecan Grove for Sale

Two of the most beautifully located places in Florida, lying between two beautiful lakes on the eastern line of Alachua county, on the dividing ridge between the Gulf and the Atlantic.

Both tracts have fronts on each lake and the soil is rich, black, sandy loam, clay subsoil, and is well adapted to the cultivation of all general crops, trucking of early vegetables and **pecan and orange culture**.

One tract contains 90 acres, with 35 acres in cultivation, with over 100 orange trees and other small fruit. This tract has a new six-room cottage, barn and other out-buildings: for only \$3,500.00.

The other tract contains 20 1-2 acres, with 10 acres in cultivation and set in Van Deman and Stuart pecan trees, two and three years old. Also 50 or more old seedling pecan trees that are paying me over 4 per cent on the present valuation. This tract has no buildings on it. This property is very cheap at \$2,500.00. Both these tracts are fenced with new wire, and both adjoin my home place where my bearing grove of paper shell pecan trees are. My crop this season will run between ten and fifteen thousand pounds. For further particulars write or call on the owner

T. S. McMANUS, :: :: Waldo, Florida

the Southeast are low, but naturally they are ascending all the time. The prices have increased to some extent since last year, and next year they will be higher than they are this year.

In practically every portion of the Southeast great tracts of good lands are being divided into small farms which are being placed on the market at attractive prices and conditions.

Nowhere can the homeseeker find better living conditions and desirable lands so cheap as in the Southeast.

Many homeseekers are coming to the Southeast, and the influx has but just begun.

A NUT RECIPE BOOK

With a view to making the Woman's Department of the National Nut Growers' Association helpful to the industry and of practical value to the housewives of the country, we have arranged for the publication of a Book of Recipes, showing how to prepare this delicious food for general use in the homes of the masses. The book will also aim to show the value of nuts as food and will encourage the extensive use of nuts particularly the pecan, in the various ways which the numerous recipes will suggest.

Since the Association might not be warranted in incurring the expense of publication, we solicit the assistance and patronage of members and public spirited individuals in our plans for financing the movement. While the sale of the book may provide for some expense in part, we need to make

provision for meeting promptly the cost of publication. With the approval of the Executive Committee we have arranged to solicit and publish in the book a number of select advertisements, believing that the movement will be commended and that enough ads will be promptly offered to cover the estimated cost of publication.

The first edition will be similar in size and style to the Association's annual Badge Book and five hundred copies will be issued. As pains will be taken to give the book as wide a circulation as possible, feel warranted in claiming that advertising space will be well worth the price indicated.

The rates will be:

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| One page | \$4.00 |
| Half page | 2.50 |
| Quarter page | 1.50 |

Send orders for space to Dr. J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga., who has kindly consented to superintend the publishing of the volume.

MRS. THOS. A. BANNING,
MRS. W. R. STUART,
MRS. THEO. BECHTEL,
MISS ELISABETH G. WILSON,
MRS. C. C. GRISWOLD,
Committee.

E. E. Risien, of Texas, has a new pecan, Venus, which he describes as the brightest star in the firmament. He says of it that it is not an accidental find, but a variety of his own blending and breeding, the outcome of having a particularly high ideal in view. Those who know Mr. Risien will place much confidence in his claims for the new nut.

We sell on an attractive basis Five and Ten Acre Tracts planted with Two-year old Budded and Grafted Standard Varieties of Paper-Shell Pecan Trees. Income from the first year guaranteed from side crops. Property near Tallahassee, Florida. S. Z. Ruff, Horticulturist in Charge.

**FLORIDA PECAN
ENDOWMENT COMPANY**

SINGER BUILDING
NEW YORK

Wholesale Growers of
Budded and Grafted

**PECAN
TREES**

...AND...

**SATSUMA
ORANGES**

WRITE FOR PRICES

**SIMPSON
NURSERY
COMPANY**

MONTICELLO, FLA.

**A Method of Budding the
Walnut.**

BY E. J. KRAUS.

Many difficulties have confronted the nurseryman and the orchardists alike in the propagation of the best varieties of our English walnuts. Various methods of nursery grafting and budding have been employed with varying success. In general the percentage of unions has been very small, resulting in a consequent high-priced tree. The method of budding as outlined in the following paragraphs consists in the combination of the old principles adapted to new subjects and conditions. By this method and the exercise of ordinary care, with good buds, and one-year-old seedlings, at least 70 to 90 per cent. of the buds should take and form satisfactory trees.

Various stocks have been employed, and among these may be mentioned the English, the American Black, and the hybrid between the California Black and the English. The best of these under conditions such as are found at Corvallis, and on some of the hill soils of the Willamette Valley, is the California Black, and the least desirable the English. The hybrid is very frequently used, but in some cases is not dependable, such stocks being very variable, some giving a good root system and others poor.

Up to the present time, usually buds of the current year's growth have been employed in attempting to bud the walnut. This is unsatisfactory from several standpoints. In the first place the bark on the current year's wood is exceedingly tender, and the outer layers are very apt to be rubbed off in handling. Second, the leaf stem is attached below the bud, and if this is removed before the bud is inserted a large scar is left, which is a source of oxidation and loss of moisture, both of which tend to prevent a satisfactory union. If this stalk is left on the bud it is very difficult to tie properly. This difficulty has been avoided somewhat in the past by cutting off the leaf several days before the buds were taken for budding, and the remaining leaf-stalk soon shrivels and falls away.

In the method as outlined in this article buds one year old are used. These will be found at the base of the current year's growth. Only those plump buds which have remained dormant are to be employed, although if material is scarce smaller buds may be used, but they do not break with the same ease that the larger buds do.

It is also possible to use buds from cion wood cut during the winter, or very early spring, when it is in a perfectly dormant condition. If such cions

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1912-13.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

**Judson
Orchard
Grown
Pecan
Budding
Wood**

Buds that you can depend on. In large quantities of the varieties named below:

**Van Deman
Frotscher
Schley
Stuart
Delmas**

Smaller quantities of

**Nelson
Pabst
Success**

**MINNESOTA
Co-Operative
Plantation Co.**

Address D. L. WILLIAMS,
CAIRO, GA.

Thomas & Smith



When visiting Waycross be sure and stop in and inspect our line of Buggies, Wagons, Harness and Wire Fencing. We will take pleasure in showing you and more pleasure in selling you.



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Phone 59 Waycross, Ga.

Florida Nursery and Trading Company

INCORPORATED

FLORALA, ALA.



Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

NEW ORLEANS

Laux & Appel
PECANS

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representatives and correspondents.

Geo. H. Appel, 211 Poydras St.
POST OFFICE BOX 976

are placed in moist sand for a couple of weeks before the budding is done the buds may be removed quite easily. We had very fair success using such buds the past year, and although the labor is somewhat increased in removing the buds from the stick, yet there are more large, plump buds available than if taken later in the season, when many of the desirable buds have been broken into shoots.

(1) The Hinge Bud: About one inch above the surface of the soil make a transverse incision about half an inch long, and a similar one about three-fourths of an inch above this. Connect the two with a longitudinal incision. This forms the completed "I" cut on the stock. It is very desirable to use extra care in making these cuts. The ideal condition is to merely penetrate the bark just to the wood but not cut into it. The bud, which is rectangular and of exactly the same length as the distance between the two transverse cuts on the stock, is removed from the bud stick by first making two transverse cuts of the proper distance apart to give the correct length to the bud, and then connecting these by two longitudinal cuts about half an inch apart. The bud proper should be approximately in the center of this piece. The bud then is easily removed by gently inserting the back of the knife blade under one corner of the piece of bark, and prying up, when it will be found that it will readily part from the bud stick. No wood should be removed with the bud, and care should be taken when the bud proper is extra large to avoid

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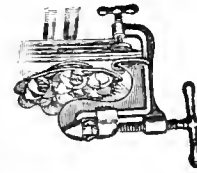
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Perfection Nut Cracker.



The only perfect nut cracker that cracks pecans, English walnuts, Brazil and similar nuts by cracking from their ends so that meats come out in perfect halves.

Price \$1.00 postpaid. Exclusive territory to good agents. Perfection Nut Cracker Co., Box 127. Waco, Texas

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

Georgia's Great

CORN SHOW

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 3-6, 1912

Low Excursion Rates via

A. B. & A.

The Best Route and Service. Parlor Cars on Day Trains, Sleeping Cars on Night Trains

This will be one of the best corn shows ever given in the South. An excellent program of amusement; mammoth parade of Military, Boy's Corn Clubs, Boy Scouts and other organizations on December 5. Fifteen hundred Corn Club Boys in Line.

The encouragement of the Youth in Agriculture means the greatest prosperity in the future for the South. Excursion tickets will be sold December 1 to 5 inclusive, with return limit December 7, 1912.

This will be a great occasion—one in which all Georgians are interested. Don't miss it!

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E. H. Fell

General Passenger Agent Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

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Atlanta, Georgia

THE FERTILIZER FOR PECAN TREES

One that Increases the Yield and Leaves the Land in Better Shape than it Found It

Here is the formula. The best nut growers will vouch for the excellent results obtained by its use:

1000 lbs. Thomas Phosphate

600 lbs. 10 to 12 per cent Tankage

200 lbs. Nitrate of Potash

200 lbs. Sulphate of Potash

The Thomas Phosphate contains a large per cent of highly available Phosphoric Acid that has a definite action in the formation and development of buds. Its large amount of Lime effectively sweetens the soil.

Write for prices and free literature.

The Coe-Mortimer Company

**SPECIAL IMPORTERS
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PECAN TREES

That Are
The Best

Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight,
Cairo, Ga.

Singleton Furniture Co.

72 and 74 Plant Ave.

WAYCROSS, GA

**The Largest Store
The Smallest Prices**

Furniture from us is easy to get
and easy to pay for.

pulling the soft wood or core out of it. It may be necessary in such a case to first loosen the bark containing the bud on one side up to the bud proper, then carefully cut this soft core with a knife, and the remainder of the bud piece may be easily removed. As soon as the bud is removed from the bud stick it should be immediately inserted into the stock. This is readily accomplished by first carefully turning back the upper corners of the "P" shaped cut, slightly prying them away from the wood, then inserting the base of the bud into the opening, pushing it down until the top and bottom of the bud are flush with the transverse cuts on the stock, and the bud lies smoothly and snugly against the latter. By making the bud force its own passage under the bark of the stock after this manner there is much less exposure to the air than if the sides of the cut are first turned back and the bud then laid in place. The bud is now ready for tying and waxing as explained below.

(2) The Flute Bud: In this method of budding it is best to first shape the bud and then cut the stock to fit it. The bud, which is rectangular, about three-fourths of an inch long, and five-eighths of an inch wide, is made and removed from the bud stick exactly as in the preceding. A similar piece of bark is removed from the stock and the flute bud is then put in its place, taking care to see that the sides of the bud fit up snugly all around.

The T and inverted L buds proved unsatisfactory in our work.

In either case after the bud is well in place on the stock, the two are wrapped snugly with raffia. Special care should be exercised in the wrapping to see that

\$800 Income

From Four
Acres of
our Pecan
Land in one
year. We
have more
like it to
sell

**D. & O. Lott Real
Estate & Insurance
Company**

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

M. J. DOLAN
PHOTOGRAPHER

Waycross, Georgia
Pictures of Pecans our Specialty

THE PENSACOLA SEED AND NURSERY COMPANY

(INCORPORATED.)

WISH TO ANNOUNCE that we are prepared to furnish high grade budded and grafted pecan stock from practically every known variety. Together with our stocky Satsumas, prolific and steady bearing peach, pear, plum and persimmon stock, these are grown in the finest black sand loam soil in Western Florida, have not been forced and are absolutely certain to give satisfaction.

We want everyone interested in nut and fruit culture to have one of our catalogues with our special introductory offer.

A \$ Saved Is a \$ Earned

— WRITE US TO-DAY. —

OFFICES: Pensacola, Fla.

The Pensacola Seed and Nursery Company,

NURSERY: COTTAGE HILL, FLA.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Our Landscape Department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular, Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Price, \$2.75

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

HERBERT C. WHITE

DE WITT

GEORGIA

the bud is pressed firmly against the wood of the stock, especially at the center where the bud proper is located. Much of the success of the operation depends on proper wrapping. In many cases there is a prominent elevation where the leaf stalk has become detached, and unless care is used in pressing this down firmly in the tying it will draw away and no union will result. When properly tied wrap the entire bud with waxed cloth to keep out moisture and air, and wax all over with some good wax. The following is recommended:

Rosin, 5 pounds.

Finely pulverized wood charcoal, 1-2 pound.

Beeswax, 1 pound.

Raw linseed oil, 1 gill.

First melt the beeswax and rosin, add the charcoal, stirring constantly, and then add the oil. Mould into cakes by pouring into greased pans. When desiring to use break off a few lumps, melt and apply in a liquid state with a brush or swab.

A more rapid method of making the bud air tight is the following: After tying with raffia tear a small piece of soft paper, newspaper is good, about one and a half by two inches, then holding this in place over the bud thoroughly wax over the whole and in addition about one half to three fourths of the way around the stock. The paper prevents the wax from getting into the bud, but even should this happen it would cause little trouble, as the buds in starting would break through a light covering of wax.

(To be continued.)

I Have for Fall Delivery a Few Thousand Beautiful Pecan Trees, 2 to 3 Years Old of the Following Varieties:

Admiral Schley, Curtis, Mobile, Nelson, from four feet to ten feet. Grown without fertilization and as vigorous, healthy and fine as the most fastidious could wish and with tap roots uncut and lateral roots splendidly developed. Prices from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. :: ::

M. O. DANTZLER,
Pecanway Place,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Satsuma

ORANGE TREES.

We are headquarters for Homegrown Satsumas on Trifolista stocks, and have a fine lot of trees to offer direct to planters. Our prices are interesting. Let us figure with you.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.,
LAFAYETTE, LA.

W. M. Ellison, Mgr.

Box T.

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have Orchard and Farm Products, Live Stock, Implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE. My equity in five acre pecan orchard situated near Albany. Trees planted three years ago by Patterson & Taylor; are in fine condition. Address F. Lancaster, Maywood, Ill. 9-10

35 Acre Budded Pecan Orchard for Sale

Two-year-old orchard of 500 Fretschner, Stuart and Schley budded trees on a tract of nearly 500 acres fronting on best public road and running back to main line of the Seaboard Air Line and within sight of the South Georgia College at McRae. The trees have been cultivated and well fertilized for two seasons and are doing well. The land is one of the best improved farms in this section and well adapted to pecan culture. This neighborhood has many large pecan orchards owned by private individuals and large pecan companies. This is considered an extra fine location for pecans, which bear early and heavily here as is shown by the records of production of trees of improved varieties. No options and no agents considered in this matter. It is my own property and developed and planted by me and will be sold direct at a price that will surprise anybody knowing value of such property. GEO. H. HARRIS, McRae, Ga.

Miscellaneous

TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants; correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

I HAVE prospective buyers for pecan groves. I sold one of the largest groves in the world. If you are thinking of selling your grove, it would be to your advantage to list it with me. Address C. U. Klatte, No. 61 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.

Wanted

WANTED The Cosmopolitan Group requires the services of a representative in Waycross and surrounding territory, to look after subscription renewals, and to extend circulation by special methods which have proved unusually successful. Salary and commission. Previous experience desirable but not essential. Whole time or spare time. Address with references, Charles C. Schwer, The Cosmopolitan Group, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

To Exhibit Walnuts

Tribble Brothers, of Elk Grove, California, breeders, experimenters and collectors of Persian walnuts, and one of the most aggressive and up-to-date firms engaged in the promotion of this industry on the Pacific coast, will make an exhibit of their own grown and own bred walnuts together with other material at the annual meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association to be held at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in December, this year.

This is a new and distinct feature for meetings of this character in the East and will attract and receive its merited attention from the Eastern public which is now very much interested in the prospects and possibilities of walnut culture as well as the various forms and varieties of nuts that are being produced by our American nut-culturists.

SUCCESS

In Growing Pecans Depends on Getting
A No. 1 STOCK.

This is the only kind I grow.
Write to me for Prices and Booklet.
Free for the asking.

C. A. YANCEY,
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Pafford Engineering Company

LaGrande Bldg. WAYCROSS, GA.
Railway, Municipal and Realty Engineering, Surveying, Draughting and Blueprinting

Wanted.

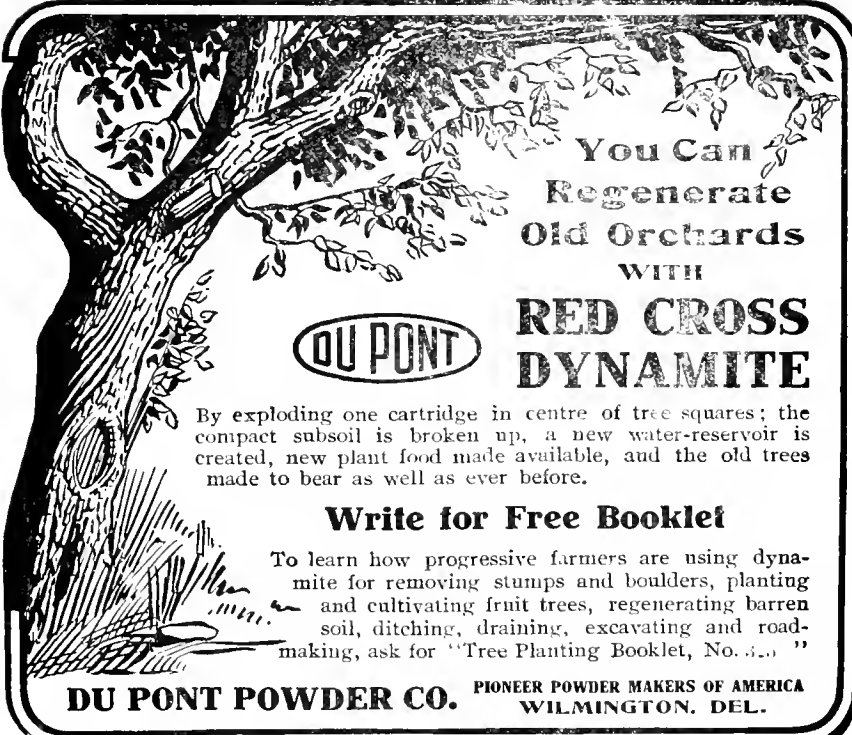
A first-class man to care for a fine pecan farm at Magnolia Springs, Baldwin county, Ala. There are 106 acres in the place. It has been tile drained and fenced with steel, on concrete-footed posts and is planted with 1,800 budded trees of high grade, averaging 8 feet—Stuart, Schley, Van Deman, Curtis, President and Nelson. All were set out in the early winter of 1911 in dynamited ground, and all are thriving. Land has been continuously cultivated for nearly a year. Upon the farm is a new five-room house of modern construction with fine barn, corn crib, aermotor gives water to house and barn. Three fine teams of mules and modern machinery, including a new Deming power sprayer, are on the place.

The man for the place should be married but without a large family, thoroughly reliable, of good habits and temper and familiar with the work. He would receive liberal treatment, be fully trusted and given assistance to do the work of the place thoroughly.

The farm is 250 yards from the post-office of Magnolia Springs, a small winter resort of beauty and health, on one of the finest rivers of the South. It is 6 miles from Foley, on the Louisville and Nashville, and 32 miles from Mobile by a steamer which runs back and forth three times each week.

F. H. BRUNELL,
441 Plymouth Court,
Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—HIGH GRADE PECAN INVESTMENT SALESMEN for a preferred stock which is convertible into a Southern farm home at option of holder; absolutely new financial plan—very attractive; largest agricultural project in the world; liberal commission offer. Write fully, E. H. CLARK, Box 295, Waycross, Ga.



You Can Regenerate Old Orchards WITH RED CROSS DYNAMITE

DU PONT

By exploding one cartridge in centre of tree squares; the compact subsoil is broken up, a new water-reservoir is created, new plant food made available, and the old trees made to bear as well as ever before.

Write for Free Booklet

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating and road-making, ask for "Tree Planting Booklet, No. 32."

DU PONT POWDER CO. PIONEER POWDER MAKERS OF AMERICA WILMINGTON, DEL.

\$750 an Acre from Pecans

This is a fair average profit from a Pecan grove fifteen years old, and by our plan you can secure a farm in the heart of the paper shell pecan belt and SHARE IN THE PROFITS OF OUR COMPANY UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF YOUR OWN LAND.

A Farm for the Future With Fine Profits in the Meantime

If you should NEVER want to take possession of your farm, you will have the land as security for your investment anyway, and receive big returns on your money right from the start. Only \$240.00 will secure one of these farms, where you can live out doors every day and mature three crops a year on the same land. Larger investments also accepted.

You place yourself under no obligations by writing for full particulars, and if you care to tell us how much you want to invest we will make you a DEFINITE offer by return mail.

Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Co.,
Box 295
Waycross, Georgia

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

**Atlanta,
Birmingham,
& Atlantic
Railroad**

Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.



All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.



For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The beechnut has integral associations with history and romance. Pliny tells us that at the siege of Chios the unfortunate inhabitants of the city subsisted on the fruit of the beech for many days. The tree itself has ever been a favorite place on which to register challenges to enemies, epitaphs and initials of loved ones, its smooth gray bark furnishing excellent writing material when sword or penknife it used as the stylus.—Ex.

Orchard Records

Editor Nut-Grower:

At the annual meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association held in Mobile, Ala., last October, the president was authorized to appoint a special committee to collect data on Orchard Records and to report same at the annual meeting to be held at Gulfport, Miss., October 30th and 31st and November 1st, 1912.

The purpose of this committee is to collect accurate information as to the bearing records of pecan trees, including records of single trees and orchards, such information to be published in the report of the committee.

You are respectfully requested to report as completely as possible, from first-hand information, and return same to the chairman of the committee, T. P., Littlepage, Union Trust Building

PECAN TREES

Of the leading commercial varieties that are well grown, carefully dug and properly graded are our specialty. Our grafting wood is obtained from our 500-acre orchard.

Varieties and prices upon application.

STANDARD Pecan Company

H. S. WATSON, Manager
MONTICELLO, FLA.

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear ---beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Buy a PECAN GROVE

the best investment that can now be made in the United States or elsewhere. I will sell you one already established

On Easy Terms

planted to the best known grafted standard paper shell varieties, one to three years old, located on the Gulf coast of Mississippi, and in Jackson county, the native heart of the paper shell pecans, and where ten or twelve of the best known varieties now being propagated by nurserymen were originated.

I now have four groves ready for delivery and several thousand acres of the finest pecan land in the South. I have a very special bargain in a forty-acre grove (Satsuma orange trees between the pecans) which includes 20,000 stocks for the coming season's grafting, a splendid opening for a combination grove and nursery, on the L. & N. railroad and a half mile front on a running stream.

Will also furnish trees, superintend the planting of groves anywhere in South Mississippi and Alabama west of Mobile.

The Satsuma orange planted between pecans when desired. Young grafted trees, grafting wood and fancy and commercial nuts in any quantity. Thanks-giving and holiday orders for nuts given special attention. All grafting wood and trees from bearing trees in my own groves hence absolutely true to name. No guess work—you get exactly what you order.

F.H. LEWIS Jackson Co. Scranton, Miss.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale

Grafted Pecan Trees Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

WE BUY Pecans

ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Kelling Karel Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Shellers and Importers of
Nuts Exclusively.

Florida Nurseries...

Monticello, Fla.

Pecans and Satsuma Oranges

Good, stocky, well-
grown trees at prices
that will please you.

W. W. BASSETT
PROPRIETOR

Gainesville Nurseries

Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

Washington, D. C.

In furnishing this information it is requested that you furnish authentic data which will serve to establish the bearing records on pecan trees or orchards which, in your judgment, would be suitable in a report of this kind. The committee is anxious to have the report as complete as possible.

L. P. LITTLEPAGE,
Chairman of the Committee.

Killed by Cold

Editor Nut-Grower:

I note in August issue of The Nut-Grower a communication from Mr. R. L. Stevenson, Poplarville, Miss., relative to his trees dying mysteriously after coming out in leaf. His statement is almost exactly my experience with 25 Stuart trees which were stricken in the same way the latter part of April or first of May, 1909 or 1910. I noted, as he, that the foliage on one of my trees was wilting and on examination found 25 trees in the same condition. I smelled fermentation and on trying the bark it slipped off in my hand, being loose from the wood. I was much puzzled and dug up two of the trees, finding the roots clean and healthy.

I sent the two specimens to the Department at Washington, but after a year of study they could give me no information further than that it might have been caused by several things, among them cold. I am satisfied it was cold.

If our friend Stevenson will recall the weather just before he noticed the wilting trees, he can probably solve the problem. His trees, as mine, were at an age most susceptible. The remedy is this: Let your root grow a fine healthy shoot, which it probably has done, then graft this winter. You will be surprised how quickly this tree will grow to the size of the others.

I trust the information may be of some value.

ISAAC D. SPERRY.

St. Louis, Mo.

Books and Catalogs

The Walnut from A to Z; by Tribble Brothers, Elk Grove, Cal. Price 25 cents. A sixteen-page illustrated pamphlet with a chapter devoted to the pecan.

Control of Army Worm and Cotton Caterpillar, is the title of a timely bulletin issued by the Georgia State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga. E. L. Worsham is the author.

Report of the Committee on Markets, Prices and Costs of the New York State Food Investigating Committee, is a volume of seventy-six pages giving

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubby and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalog.

Turkey Creek Nursery Company,

Box 21.

Macclerry, Fla.

SUCCESS

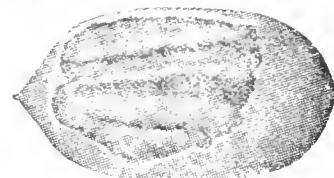


NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.



New
Plan

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

PECANS

BEST VARIETIES

Write for Price List

Nursery Established in 1882

S. W. PECK, Hartwell, Ga.

PECAN GRAFTING WOOD

Frotscher, Teche and Stuart. We are headquarters for grafting wood cut from known trees. Pecan nuts in season. Orchard 100 acres. We estimate our surplus scions at \$0,000. Let us figure with you.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.,
LAFAYETTE, LA.

W. M. ELLISON, Manager.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

Rood Pecan Groves

C. M. ROOD, President
Albany, Georgia



Our Pecan and California English Walnut nurseries are the largest in Georgia.

We are now booking orders for the finest Pecan Trees for next fall's delivery.

Can furnish Buds and Grafts in large quantities.

We make a specialty of contract work in budding and grafting, and have an experienced corps of workmen.

We have a twenty-five year old bearing Pecan Grove for sale on easy payments. Immediate income from this grove, which is located within two miles of the center of Albany.

Write for free catalogue just issued.



ROOD PECAN GROVES
ALBANY, GEORGIA

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WAYCROSS



CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS . . . \$250,000.00
 RESOURCES 900,000.00



4 per cent paid on Savings Deposits.
 5 per cent paid on Time Certificates.
 The only National Bank in Waycross, Ware county, and the five adjoining counties.



L. J. COOPER
 President

J. W. BELLINGER
 Cashier

much information on this conspicuous subject.

Southern Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Guide and Manual; by P. M. Kiely, of St. Louis, Mo., is a practical handbook of two hundred pages of up-to-date valuable matter which shippers will find of much use. It is sent free to inquirers who include five cents to prepay postage.

West Texas Pecan Nursery; Quotations for 1912-'13; E. E. Risien & Son, San Saba, Tex. While this is a small pamphlet of but eight pages and handsome cover, it is one of the best trade lists we have seen during the season, but it is distinctively given up to Texas varieties, and though but few of them are listed, the general information it contains and the fine illustrations make it of general interest.

Pecan Nuts, the New Wonder-Crop of the South, is an elaborately prepared promotion document issued by the Riverside Land and Immigration Company of Chicago and Fitzgerald, Ga., Hageman & Justice, agents. It exploits the advantages of Ben Hill county, Georgia, and stresses the standing and ability of the members of the company. The book contains cuts of such well-known groves as Cary's, Seanor's, E. A. Davis' and Judge Wise's.

No other nut is mentioned so often as the almond by the writers of antiquity. Jacob classed it among the choicest fruits of the land, and it was from an almond tree that Moses obtained the rod that was transformed into a serpent. The almond was mentioned by the prophet Jeremiah, and its blossoms furnished the pattern for the bowls of the candlesticks in the Jewish tabernacle. It is probable that this was the first nut to be cultivated by man.—Ex.

Another pecan orchard of one thousand broad acres is to be added to the large number that is rapidly making South Georgia the center of the pecan industry of the South. Upon this fine plantation near the Sumter-Macon county line, Mr. H. C. Bagley will plant this fall one thousand acres in paper shell pecans of choice varieties. He will make of his 2,000-acre farm one of the show places of Southwestern Georgia, and prominent among the attractions there will be the thousand-acre orchard of pecans.

Advices received from quite a number of Texas points would indicate that the pecan crop of that state will also be considerably short of an average crop. Such points as Eagle Lake, Wharton, China,

Watt Hardware Company

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE

Waycross, Ga.

Paints, Oil, Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Cutlery, Stoves
 Crockery, Brick, Lime and Cement

Sporting Goods

American Fence

Tyler and Victoria hardly anticipate more than one-half of an average crop.

Walnuts and Almonds

The expectancy is for a slightly smaller tonnage of walnuts this year than last, and with the old crop entirely cleaned out and foreign markets reported firm to high on walnuts, the coming year looks better in that line than ruled last season. Almonds have been pretty well sold up, with the crop not turning out quite so large as some of the higher estimates earlier made, although a good-sized tonnage will result this year. Quotations rule just the same as last week on the part or outside handlers and perhaps a little firmer in the case of some of the lower grades. The Exchange is for the present out of the market, being well sold up. The Antioch Association's nuts, which are not affiliated with the State Exchange, were sold to the highest bidder the other day, the offering amounting to about sixty tons. Prices were for Nonpareil, 14 1-4 cents; I. X. L., 13 5-8 cents; Ne Plus, 13 1-4 cents; Drakes, 11 cents; Languedoc, 10 cents; Hardshell, 6 3-4 cents, and some miscellaneous varieties from 10 to 12 cents. These were sold to southern California parties for what is thought to be local trade.—California Fruit Grower.

The Larger Chestnut Weevil.

Just at this season of the year we are more reminded than ever of the existence of a weevil that plays havoc with the chestnut. We may go to the mountains and gather the nuts or we may go to the fruit stands and purchase them, and in either case, nine times out of ten, we will have many wormy chestnuts.

I.e., yes, then, at no other time are so many people interested in knowing something of the little rascal that causes all this trouble.

The weevil we now deal with is the largest of the nut weevils and it is also one of the most abundant and destructive species. It attacks chestnuts and chinquapins, laying most of its eggs early in the season so that at the time the ripe nuts drop from the trees the full grown larvae, or "chestnut worms," as they are commonly called, are abundant in the nuts. I have found a few eggs of this species as late as the 30th of September. The larvae from eggs deposited so late in the season do not leave the nuts until in the winter.

The beetle is yellow, spotted and mottled with rich, brown shades. The average length of the insect, not including the snout, is nearly half an inch.



The Squirrel Nut Cracker

BEST ON EARTH.

FOOL PROOF.

Indispensable to Every Housewife

It makes pecan cracking a positive pleasure and cracks them so the kernels can be taken out whole. If your dealer cannot supply you,

SEND \$1.25 TO COVER COST AND POSTAGE, TO
WOLDERT GROCERY COMPANY, - - Tyler, Texas.

Sole Owners, Manufacturers and Distributors.

Live Agents Wanted.

Liberal Commissions.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1912-13



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r
Ocean Springs, Miss.

M. DOWNEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Horses and Mules

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

Member National Nut Growers' Association and Southern Nurserymen's Association.

HOMESTEAD

Pecan Nursery & Groves

A. CLARKE SNEDEKER, - - - - Proprietor.

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA.



We specialize in growing the finest varieties of budded and grafted Pecan trees. Mostly the Stuart, Schley, Curtis, Van Deman and Delmas.

Our supply for this season is already exhausted and we are booking orders for season of 1913-14.

There will be a big shortage of desirable Pecan trees next season---a fact familiar to nurserymen.

We are in position to furnish 25,000 only of as fine budded trees as ever were grown.

Special attention given to planting and caring for 5 acre tracts.

We have for sale an unusually desirable 20 acre grove of two-year old budded Pecans close to this city.

For particulars relative to trees, groves, etc., write

A. CLARKE SNEDEKER

WAYCROSS, GEORGIA.

The most is long and slender, measuring, in the female, about five-eighths of an inch and in the male about half that length. It is straight at the base with a slight curve at the point. As the insect moves about carrying the huge beak projecting forward it presents a rather grotesque appearance. The character distinguishing this from all other species of the genus is the first joint above the elbow of the antenna which is longer than the second.

In the four years during which I have watched this insect the beetles have always appeared after chestnut blossoms disappear normally from the trees. By the middle of August they are usually abundant and may be found collected about the young chestnut burs. From the middle to the 25th of the month, or, at about the time the tender kernel begins to form in the nut, egg-laying begins and is continued for a period of from five to seven weeks. As the fall advances the beetles gradually decrease in numbers, the last of the generation disappearing late in October, often, not until severe frosts have occurred. I have found two adults on the trees as early as August 8th and one year collected several from open chestnut burs on October 26th. These are my earliest and latest seasonal records of finding the adults.

The beetles of this species are comparatively sluggish in their movements and are rarely seen in flight. In ovipositing the female secures a foothold among the spines of the bur and proceeds to drill a hole which extends directly through all the coverings that envelop the forming kernel. When the kernel is reached she will draw her snout, turn around and insert her ovipositor in the opening and pass an egg to the bottom where it reposes in the silken filer immediately surrounding the kernel. After the egg is deposited the beetle crawls away and pays no further attention to the puncture. One female was observed to spend 56 minutes in the act of attending the depositing of a single egg.

The attack may be made at any point on the surface of the bur, but perhaps occurs more frequently near the stem. If the bur is opened after the egg is placed and the nut removed the egg may usually be seen through the opening in the shell. This slight wound in the shell soon heals over, however, and shows only as an obscure scar in the ripe nut.

When the larva is full grown it gnaws a circular hole, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, through the shell and escapes. This species breeds in chinquapins, native chestnuts and in the imported chestnuts which are now being grown in this country.

SUMMIT
CHOICE
NURSERY STOCK

NURSERIES
MILLER & GOSSARD
Proprietors

MONTICELLO,

FLORIDA

Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses our Specialties

The Admiral Schley Pecan---the
Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

BULLARD PECAN NURSERIES

Limited number choice bud-
ded and grafted pecan
trees unsold

Stuart, Schley, Frotscher, Van Deman
Delmas, Alley, Mobile
Success

MY TREES ARE GOOD TREES!

I will sell 100 or 125 acres adjoining my grove and nurseries and develop for several years to choice varieties of paper shell pecans. Part of it already planted. About two miles from the city limits of Albany, the great pecan center, where the famous Fairwell grove was recently sold for \$200,000. References exchanged with investigating purchaser.

WILLIAM P. BULLARD
ALBANY, GA.

Pecan and Farm Lands

We handle large tracts in Georgia and Florida. Our Georgia lands are unsurpassed for growing pecans.

We will sell you from 500 acres to 50,000 acres.

Write for prices and descriptions.

SIRMANS REALTY COMPANY

W. E. SIRMANS, President

318-20-22 LaGrande Bldg

WAYCROSS, GA.



\$4.00 A WEEK BUYS



Southeast Georgia

35-Acre All-Year Farm



GEORGE L. WILLIAMS
President

But First I Must Absolutely Prove to You That It Can Be Made to

Net You Over \$100.00 A Month!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

This is for the man who wants a Home Farm or for the man who wants a Business Farm—a Home Farm that will yield him an independent living, or a Business Farm that he can operate as he would a department of his business, without giving it all his time and attention.

You can go and live on it, and by the application of reasonable industry and intelligence, earn a good living for yourself and family.

You won't have any "boss" to please in order to hold your job and keep your family supplied with the necessities of life. No man can deprive you of your living, for that you will own in your own little highly productive farm.

If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot bring yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farms to fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a place to go to in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southeastern Georgia All-Year Lands are within a few miles of Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia—the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and Georgia Southern and Florida Railroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income if you are willing to pay \$4.00 a week.

I want the name and address on one of these coupons, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$4.00 a week if I can prove the result will be financial independence.

There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from wage earners.

I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

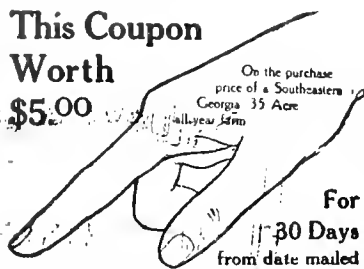
The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has been worth while, and I will consider that it has been even more worth while if those who most need it are the ones to reap the benefit of my labors.

And so I say to the wage earner who seeks independent manhood, it can be had in the ownership of one of these 35-acre farms.

Write your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to me. I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year.

Now don't say to yourself that no man would sell for \$4.00 a week that which has demonstrated earning power of \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. That is exactly what I propose to do, and with the "Proof" will come a full explanation of the New Safe Land Plan whereby you can get immediate possession (and your fee-simple deed in eight months) of land which I must first prove can be made to net \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year, by paying \$35.00 down and a few cents over \$4.00 per week, \$17.50 per month. A responsible bank acts as the independent agent of both of us, to guarantee fair play. There are good, sound business reasons why we sell land for \$4.00 a week which we can prove to be capable of earning \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year—and you will understand then when I put my proposition fully before you—which I cannot do in the small space of an advertisement. You are dealing with a solidly founded, firmly established, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to own is ready for immediate delivery and you can have your fee-simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$35.00 down and \$17.50 a month.

This Coupon Worth \$5.00



Others have here acquired it—why not YOU?

Don't delay, act right now. TODAY.

For 30 Days from date mailed

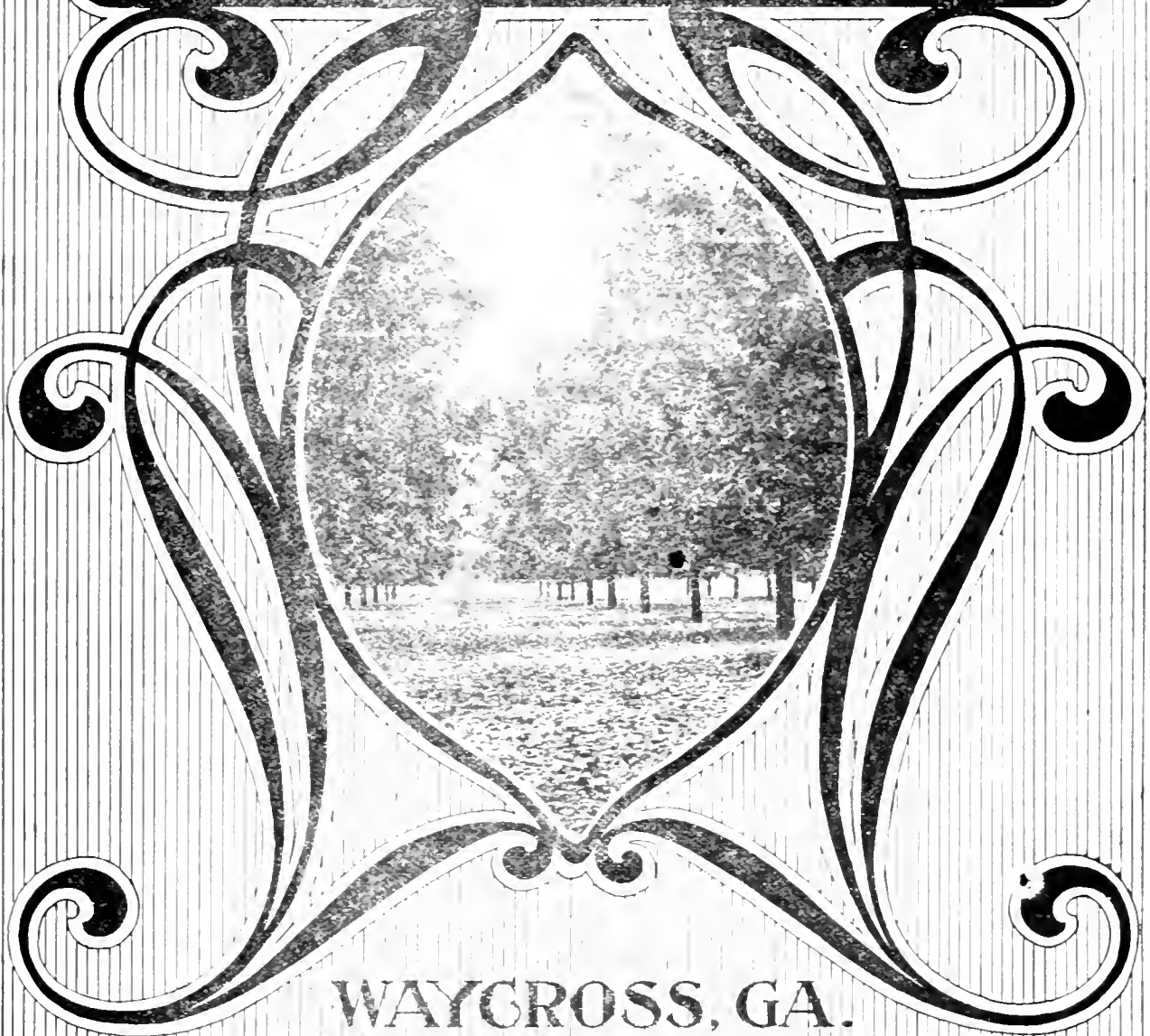
GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President

GEORGIA-FLORIDA LAND CO.,

868 Central National Bank Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____
Here insert date mailed: _____
On the purchase price of a Southeastern Georgia 35 Acre All-Year Farm, if I receive it by mail with this coupon, I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year, by paying \$35.00 down and a few cents over \$4.00 per week, \$17.50 per month. A responsible bank acts as the independent agent of both of us, to guarantee fair play. There are good, sound business reasons why we sell land for \$4.00 a week which we can prove to be capable of earning \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year—and you will understand then when I put my proposition fully before you—which I cannot do in the small space of an advertisement. You are dealing with a solidly founded, firmly established, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to own is ready for immediate delivery and you can have your fee-simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$35.00 down and \$17.50 a month.

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

Better than Life Insurance

**A Pecan Grove in South
Georgia will yield a bet-
ter Income and Dividend
than any Insurance Com-
pany ever dared to offer**

Provide for yourself, your children and your children's children by buying a ten acre tract which is not only capable of sustaining a fine pecan orchard but of raising three crops of grains and vegetables every year.

DEENWOOD FARMS **The Land of Promise**

Deenwood Farms are located within a few miles of the bustling city of Waycross, Georgia, a town of 16,000 inhabitants and growing like a weed. These tracts consist of ten acres each, and are sold at the rate of \$30.00 per acre on the following terms: One dollar per acre down and one dollar per acre per month till paid for. No interest nor taxes during life of contract.

It takes a pecan grove but five years to come into bearing and the nuts from these trees sell readily from 40 cents to one dollar per pound and the demand will never grow less. A twelve year old pecan grove is worth \$1,500 per acre of any man's money. Send for literature. Address

Deen Realty and Improvement Co.

WAYCROSS

- - - -

GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., OCTOBER, 1912

NUMBER 10

SELECTING A LOCATION

By J. F. WILSON

The changing of one's residence, the location in a new field for pleasure or for profit, the investment of earnings in some safe and permanent way all demand the most careful and critical consideration before selecting the new home or the business locality.

The increasing number of people in the North and West who are looking Southeast for a more congenial climate, the small farmer who desires low-priced lands, as well as the capitalist who is seeking profitable investments all find it necessary to study well actual conditions which affect or influence the future prospects of any given locality.

First of all, it is the actual homeseeker who should act carefully and advisedly in changing his home. The aim is to improve his comforts, conveniences and finances.

In the lower south the pecan is attractive and becomes an element in the selection of the home, when combined with other essential requirements.

It is the purpose of this article to call attention to certain things which can be advantageously embraced in the estimate of relative advantages of different places. The greater number of these which can be grouped at one place the more desirable it becomes. Beginning with the home idea, and selecting the pecan as the business assuring a permanent income when an orchard is brought into bearing, the other elements making the place desirable demands attention.

While certain locations may be desirable for commercial pecan orchards, in which the home consideration does not obtain, still there is a vast area along the Gulf coast and reaching inland upwards of two hundred miles, where this nut can be advantageously grown when given proper attention. This enables one to consult his individual preference to a great extent, and favorable places can be found in any or all of the lower southern states. The one great fact must be kept in mind that the pecan as a money crop will be confined largely to the lower south, so our prospective home for the grower needs to be in this locality.

Healthfulness of the section is a most important consideration. While the impression may prevail to a great extent that the lower south with its sluggish streams, swamps and long summers is not a healthy section, still the fact remains that with the observance of well known sanitary laws, and the protection of the water supply from impurities, this section is particularly desirable for all the year residence. The purity of the water supply is a dominant element in the healthfulness of any section. When pure free-stone water is abundant in natural springs, and shallow wells, so protected as to exclude surface water and house drainage the prospects are excellent for healthy surroundings. In other localities scientific drainage of lands and the use of artesian water make desirable residence places of localities otherwise objectionable.

Gently rolling land is not only more pleasing to the eye, but preferable to flat lands on which the water delays farm work, or billy lands which wash and corrode unless protected by terracing. As to soil, the prevalent sandy loam, when underlain with a substratum of porous clay, gives ideal conditions, not only for pecans but also for vegetables and products requiring such soil.

It does not matter whether the land is regarded as rich or barren, providing its proper cultivation produces as remunerative crops as the rich alluvial lands of the central west, which sell for many times the price of equally valuable southern soil.

Proximity to good towns and on prominent railroad lines is of much greater importance, than most people will concede. It is not only pleasant and convenient to be well located in this respect, but means much in actual dollars. Any advantages in this particular warrants fully the additional prices usually asked for lands thus favorably located.

Having reached the place combining the above mentioned essentials, we next give attention to the immediate surroundings. Is it on a well kept public highway? Is the general appearance pleasing? Is the neighborhood desirable? Are schools and churches convenient, and acceptable, and is there

room for a cow pasture, small farm and poultry range, without encroaching upon the pecan orchard area? If the orchard is to have ten acres of pecan trees there should be five more for buildings, garden, and small crops, and another ten for a wood lot and pasture.

Thus we have a twenty-five acre farm where peace and plenty are obtainable, with surroundings congenial and convenient, with land for uses which make the home self supporting, with ample elbow room for poultry and cow, and giving employment to both mind and body.

This home in a healthful locality, with the congenial climate free from excess of either dangerous cold or destructive heat, with the luxury of a salubrious climate will lengthen one's years and make life a joy.

The question will naturally arise, can such a place be found and obtained at reasonable prices? where the pecan can be readily and profitably

grown? While the writer has no lands or orchard propositions to advertise, still his twenty-five years of southern experience has brought to his attention various places, which if properly exploited by responsible men or companies would prove a great boon to thousands of people all over the land who want the best and most desirable places which their modest means will permit.

I have grouped these points and give them publicly in order that prospective pecan investors may better understand the necessity for careful examination of proposed offers which are now being industriously advertised.

It will also serve to prompt the real estate and promotion companies now in the field, or those who are soon to get in the game, to study more carefully all the elements and considerations which will make their offerings more valuable and attractive to their customers.



WHAT CAN THE GOVERNMENT AND STATE DO TO AID THE PECAN GROWING INDUSTRY?

BY H. S. WATSON

A Paper Prepared for the Gulfport Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

(1) Secure uniform inspection laws so that one inspection and one tag is sufficient no matter where trees are shipped.

(2) Work out a practical method of controlling insect pests and diseases.

(3) Find out why pecan trees bear better as door yard trees than under ordinary field culture.

(4) Show how to care for and feed pecan trees so as to produce an abundance of nuts when the trees reach proper age.

(5) Determine more specifically the varieties best suited to the various localities and types of soil.

(6) Continue the good work they are now doing.

At the present time each state has its own inspection laws instead of all states having a uniform law. This causes unnecessary expense and delay and has a tendency to create a bad feeling among some of the states.

Owners of neglected trees or orchards should be compelled to properly care for them or they should be cared for by higher authority and the cost charg-

ed to the owners of the land. Forest trees that harbor pests, such as wild cherry, upon which the webworm breeds, should be destroyed when in the vicinity of pecan orchards.

The present insect pests may be controlled by spraying and when properly done this is quite successful. It, however, entails an annual expense that will increase as the trees grow. Spraying is all right in its way and will probably be used for years, being the best method available at the present time. Yet it should be largely superseded by natural enemies, such as birds, toads, chameleons, predaceous insects and the ichneumon fly.

A natural enemy should be found that will control the scab.

Spraying and fumigating are temporary makeshifts and should be supplanted with something of a more permanent and enduring nature and less expensive to the orchardist, namely: the destruction of nut pests by birds and other natural enemies which should be fostered and protected by state and government. On account of the migratory nature of birds the government should throw its protecting

arms over them in the interest of our great agricultural and horticultural interests and therefore in the interest of humanity.

There is scarcely a living creature that does not have enemies that seek to destroy it. Trace the life history of an ordinary moth. It lays its eggs; they hatch out; the young feed upon the growing foliage; when the proper time comes they pupate and later the chrysalides split open and other moths emerge. What happens during these various stages? When the eggs are laid numbers of birds are busily engaged in hunting for them and greedily devouring them. But a few days usually elapse before the tiny worms emerge and here is where the real fight for life begins. The birds at this time of year are usually rearing their young. The young are greedy and devour soft bodied larvae in great quantity. It is estimated that a single bird will eat its own weight in food each day—often requiring several hundred worms and grubs to satisfy a single fledgling. A nest of lusty young birds will ordinarily devour 1000 larvae a day. As the birds grow older they eat harder bodied insects and so the fight goes on.

There are said to be 35 species of birds that attack the codling moth and yet nearly every small boy's gun and man's gun, so far as that matters, is used to destroy these most useful creatures. It is said by high authority that the world would be overrun within 10 years by insects were it not for the birds.

It is unnecessary to give specific instances of the great benefit birds are to horticulture and agriculture. Suffice it to say that in properly fostering and protecting birds you would destroy many insect pests that are harmful to the nut and fruit industry and also to the farming interests.

There are very few birds indeed that are not more useful to mankind than detrimental. At times they ask some pay for the great service rendered. The government should take control of bird life and preserve it as a natural asset. It already has 53 reservations, but there should be many more. The states should co-operate in this work by setting aside one or more such reservations until every community is alive with bird life and largely free from injurious insects. In connection with these reservations provision should be made for the increase of game birds such as the various species of pheasants, prairie chicken, wild turkey, quail, etc., so as not to give men the excuse of killing many kinds of birds which they now do in order to have a little sport. Birds in nesting, migrating and wintering should be properly protected.

Instead of building monuments to the memory of dead heroes, reservations or parks should be es-

tablished in their honor for the benefit of those now living, in which they could enjoy bird and animal life and the great out doors. Birds are not naturally afraid of men and would become very tame if given proper protection. Every pecan orchard should be made a bird reservation and in fact every orchardist should encourage the birds to live in the orchard even if they do occasionally eat a little fruit or carry away a few pecans; they earn it and are entitled to it.

Your pecan orchards are growing larger each year. They will soon be so large that it will be very expensive to spray. At that time you will see and feel the necessity for natural enemies to fight your pests as you may not see now.

As boys you have probably noticed various worms and caterpillars with little eggs layed upon them—the work of the ichneumon fly. When one of these worms turn into a chrysalis, then the fly eggs hatch into grubs and destroy it.

The lady bird practically redeemed the orange industry in California. There are quite a number of beetles that live mainly upon other insects and such should be encouraged. Toads live largely upon insects.

More attention should be given by the government to the so-called rosette of the pecan. Find its cause and give us a remedy.

Many promotion companies are making exaggerated statements about the amount of nuts that will be harvested from a small orchard at various ages and this has a tendency to bring the business into ill repute. While it is a fact that individual trees here and there—in fact most everywhere in door yards are giving phenomenal yields, equal results are not being secured in orchard work. The states and government should carefully look into the cause for this and give us the facts. It is not enough to say that they receive better care or more fertilizer, as trees under apparent neglect in yards frequently bear well. Are we cultivating our orchards too deeply thereby destroying the feeding rootlets? Do the chickens keep down the insect pests in the door yards and thereby do what the birds should do in larger orchards?

We have not reached that state in pecan growing where we should know more definitely what size and age a pecan tree should be before forcing it into bearing condition, what kinds of fertilizer it should have, how much, and where best to purchase. Are we trying to make it bear younger than it should for its own good? When it reaches the proper size how can we cause the tree to produce the necessary amount of fruit buds? The present method is based largely upon guess work and not supported by suf-

ficient definite facts. We should know the best method of handling a pecan orchard.

The work should be continued by the government in determining what varieties are best suited to the various localities and types of soils. They should continue the work they are now doing in scientifically breeding up new varieties.

Frequent bulletins should be issued covering these ideas. The facts may have been issued before by the various state departments and government bureaus, but they should be properly compiled and issued in pamphlet form for ready reference.

While there is much information afloat most men handling a business are too busy to make research work or to do extensive reading. These pamphlets should be issued and distributed to the various men engaged in the nursery and orchard work and such men should be expected to post them-

selves on the work they are doing if they are to retain their positions.

It is useless for the government and states to go to the expense of furnishing information, protecting birds, etc., unless we as pecan growers have a natural love for our work and instill that love for the business into those who are helping us. Trees are living, breathing organisms, not dead, inert matter, and quickly respond to proper care.

The pecan business is far enough along to merit much encouragement on the part of the states and government. It is an unusually attractive industry from the standpoint of profit and safety. If the pecan business is to become one of the greatest industries of the South, as it surely will, we must frankly investigate and correct the weak spots before they become a menace to the industry.



TOP-WORKING PECAN TREES

By W. W. CARROLL

A Paper Prepared for the Gulpport Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

There is genuine fascination in the work of changing a barren, useless tree into a thing of beauty and a source of profit. Think of the thousands of idle trees all over the South that might just as well be working. Thousands of non-productive pecan trees are waiting now for the simple surgery of the knife to establish the right currents and tides from earth to trunk and bough and twig, restoring or creating the balance in Nature's subtle alchemy that will make rich fruit appear where before there grew "nothing but leaves."

There is nothing more simple or more practical than converting useless pecan trees into profitable property—when you know how. The way to know how is to do the work and learn by failures and successes.

Different methods are followed in different sections, and I have tried a good many different systems of top-grafting and budding. I have laid them all aside except the one of putting annular buds into new growth on cut-back stocks during the months of July, August and September.

I am going to say very little about the methods that I made failures in the using, but rather try to explain the plan which I have found successful.

Very large or very old pecan trees should not, as a rule, be top-worked. Where close attention and care can be given surprisingly good results are often secured in cutting back and top-working large or old trees. Each large tree requires so much extra

work and goes to the bad so quickly when neglected that it seems better, on the whole, to confine extensive operations to vigorous trees ranging in age from three to twelve years.

It is well in winter, when approaching the operation of cutting back to bear in mind the following:

(1) Cut back vigorously to insure plenty of new shoots in the spring.

(2) Cut back low to make the new head form at a desirable height.

(3) Cut back carefully, leaving at least one small bough to carry on circulation when the spring sap rises.

(4) Cut back on a sufficient slant to facilitate drainage and easy healing.

If the seedling tree is headed about right with its lowest branches eight to ten feet from the ground a standing cut should be made and the whole top cut off just above the lowest limb. If this sap limb is long and pendant part of it should be lopped off. Some twigs and tips should be left to relieve the pressure of the rising sap of spring. When spring-time shows a good growth of shoots around the scar made by the main cut, the old limb that was left for lings may be brought all together to readiness for care and judgment a large block of cut-back seed-tips of new shoots should be pinched off. By using pruned out and, in cases of extreme tenderness, the late as July first a few of the new shoots should be taken off. If some appear quite tender as

As budding season approaches it is well to inspect all cut-back trees to see if the new growth is getting the thickness necessary to stand the opera-sap-carrying should be cut back somewhat to force sap into new shoots.

the knife. This system makes later work easy, avoids confusion in taking off wraps and re-budding, and saves time and money.

In approaching the new head to begin budding one should be provided with fresh budding wood of good diameter that is not immature and that will slip easily. Tools should be sharp. Arrange for a signified but rapid retreat in case your top conceals a bearing wasp nest. If wasps are plentiful, knock them out with a little one-quart hand spray. Work the next tree, and return to your sprayed top at your pleasure.

Five to eight buds are usually enough to secure a head. If one, two or three survive it is enough if properly handled. Always leave some untouched sprouts for re-budding. I appreciate the merits of the several patent budding tools, but I always use the old-fashioned double-bladed knife which I have used for twelve years. Wraps should be well prepared, of simple length and torn at time of using $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. They should be adhesive enough to stay put till taken off. A good mixture for wraps is two pounds of beeswax, two pounds rosin and four ounces pure white gum fresh from a turpentine "box." The cloth should be dipped into a hot mixture but should not be allowed to scorch. It should be wrung or stripped to get rid of excess gum and avoid stickiness. The wraps should be put on just right—neither loose nor tight. This is a matter of practice. Wraps should be removed only when wounds are calloused and buds swelling. Shoots beyond point where bud was placed should be slightly cut back when wraps are removed. When buds begin to grow they get top-heavy and should be tied to supports or to the stem extending beyond the bud. This latter may be peeled to prevent suckering. All suckers should be kept rubbed or shaved off below the bud. All pruning should be gradually done to avoid shocking the tree. A year should elapse before pruning clean every growth except that from the buds.

Trees newly worked should not receive any fertilizer for one or two seasons since the new growth must be allowed to toughen to resist winds.

I do not wish to be understood as attacking dormant grafting for top-work. I have had better results from annular budding—that is all.

The seedling pecan trees that grow up along hedge rows and in fence corners from seed dropped by birds or rats are generally vigorous and thrifty growers. The farmer notices them in the course of

time and cuts away weeds from their stems perhaps once or twice in a year. After the trees have grown large and spreading, disappointment ensues because large crops of choice nuts are not produced. It is a fine part of the scheme of diversification to turn these trees into well-bred, respectable named trees that will have as sound a claim to the title of thoroughbred as the high-bred boar or bull whose place is so well established on the up-to-date farm.

Certain errors, often committed, militate against success in top-work. Some of them are as follows:

Failure to paint all wounds with lead paint or roofing tar.

Failure to select shoots for breeding that would tend to help heal wounds and make symmetrical heads.

Cutting too deep into the stock with the budding tools when removing bark for the bud.

Careless wrapping of upper and lower joints of bud.

Poorly dipped cloth or cloth that has gone stale from age.

Cutting bark too severely on removing wraps. Many trees are ruined by this practice.

Neglect in pruning after buds begin to grow.

Spraying tops before budding, and once or twice after removing wraps, using lime-sulphur solution and arsenate of lead, will prove very satisfactory in eliminating insect pests.

In offering these suggestions from my own experience I do not urge them as the final word in this work.

I would be glad to learn better methods.

Nuts contain little water, a fair amount of protein and a very high percentage of fat. Carbohydrates, which are important constituents of most vegetable foods, are present only in small amounts except in the chestnut. Most nuts contain about 50 times as much fat and less than one-fifth as much carbohydrates as wheat flour, and have about double the fuel value, or energy-producing power. The value of nuts in a strictly vegetarian diet, therefore, is obvious, as they form an almost ideal substitute for meat. Some authorities on food values claim that nuts and raisins contain all the elements necessary for human sustenance. Others say that while nuts and raisins contain the necessary food elements, yet they are not in proper form for assimilation. Nevertheless, it is pretty generally admitted that the greater use of nuts for food purposes would result in less desire for meat and in a material betterment of the health of the people.—Ex.

North America is the great nut-producing continent, having a greater variety of native nuts than any other of the world's grand divisions.

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

Original articles taken bodily from The Nut Grower are often noticed in the columns of our contemporaries, although due credit for the same is often omitted.

Any of our subscribers or advertisers who happen to have duplicate copies of our August and September, 1912, numbers will confer a favor by sending them to our office, as the demand for them exceeded the supply.

A letter from a London subscriber, who is in the health food trade, says: "I would like to tell you that there is a great future for nut growing, because the consumption in England during these last few years has advanced considerably. The price has increased from 25 to 50 per cent. I mention this, as I think it will be interesting to your readers."

Mr. E. L. Worsham of Atlanta, state entomologist for Georgia, has promised an early article on pecan insects. As orchard areas increase, more attention will necessarily be given to the subject. Young trees are frequently injured, at least temporarily, by the bud worm, and their habits and presence in an orchard this season, should be carefully noted, so that preventive measures and spraying at the proper season will hold it in check.

Dr. Robert T. Morris of New York, president of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, says: "The number of promoters we find in connection with any subject furnishes an index of the fundamental value of the original proposition. The number of dishonest people, the number of fakirs that are now promoting development schemes in connection with the pecan indicates that down at the bottom somewhere there is a real gold mine."

The pecan is coming into prominence as an attractive product for exhibition purposes, but as yet only in a private way and by companies at local and state fairs, as well as at the large exhibitions and land shows which are being held every year in va-

rious cities. This nut has just the elements which attract the public because it can be viewed advantageously from so many different standpoints. Just the nut itself catches the eye of every observer. Then its food value interests and the profits and pleasures of the nut orchard come in to make up a strong argument in its favor as an exhibit element of unusual merit.

It is interesting to trace the progress and development which logically followed the organization of the National Nut Growers' Association in 1911. The pecan was the center around which the organization was built and the original name was the "Southern Nut Growers' Association." This, however, was changed at the Macon convention in 1902. Since the public interest in the pecan attracted members from all over the country and the development of improved varieties and practical budding and grafting coming into vogue started the era of commercial orchards, the association's work was largely centered in that nut. The attending success with the pecan, limited in its Southern field, was a potent force in attracting attention to our rich and varied native nuts, some of which are found in almost every section of the country. This stepping stone, as it were, prepared the way, and far-seeing men recognizing the wide field not occupied by the national body and its pecan specialty, projected and organized the Northern Nut Growers' Association in 1910. While modeled in the main after the parent body, it occupies a distinctive field and territory and is doing for other native nuts in a fair measure what has been done for the pecan in the South. Few people recognize what such movements mean for the public good. Not one in a thousand recognizes in our native nuts nature's suggestion of a permanent and abundant supply of an ideal food product, needing only the intelligent labor of man to plant and care for the trees, rather than to destroy them. The province of associations, such as those mentioned is to mold and shape public opinion to a proper appreciation of the opportunities the culture of nuts affords. The actual production of nuts in quantities sufficient to make them available as a standard food product is a purely commercial project which will be worked out as the public sentiment grows in favor of their more general use. Many individuals and companies are urging the planting of pecan orchards solely as a desirable investment. While the business is an attractive and profitable one when well handled, still the paramount feature of the work, which will sooner or later be recognized, is the availability of nuts as a desirable and staple food product.

Mr. Husten, of San Saba, Texas, inquires: "Has the tent caterpillar become extinct? I have not seen any for quite a number of years." If he refers to the fall web worm, we can assure him that it is still to be found extensively east of the Mississippi river, and in fact seems to be increasing.

Publicity means beginning at the right end and by organized, systematic means, persistently employed, to develop an increased demand and actual use for the article exploited. In nut culture it is simply to give the public the information which will create a demand for nuts as food, in addition to the present restricted uses. Incidentally the orchard development companies, the nut nurserymen and all the interwoven industries are benefitted so largely that they can well afford to unitedly and liberally support the special publicity service we will soon put into operation.

Readers of The Nut-Grower are familiar with the editor's test orchard work started in a small way at Poulan in 1909. Since his removal to Waycross he is planning to duplicate and extend these operations, as well as to add a series of seed testing

operations and record and publish the results of certain observations which will be made. The importance of this systematized and scientific work, as well as the urgent need of specific local knowledge in starting varieties to their best environments has been advocated for years by this publication, and various plans have been urged on the attention of the Association, but lack of funds and other causes have thus far prevented any general co-operative work in this line. What the editor has been doing at his own expense at Poulan and the enlarged operations now being started at Waycross, where the orchard will be easily accessible as well as being in full view from one of the leading lines of railroad, promises to make it of general interest and value. Provision is made for giving space to a limited number of trees of new and promising varieties, when the stock is furnished by the introducers. While all the leading varieties will be planted in multiples of ten, and twenty trees planted to the acre, so that acre yields and profits can be readily computed, and the comparative value of varieties easily determined. While the initial planting this season may not exceed ten or fifteen acres, still the plan contemplates annual additions until the entire tract of 150 acres is in orchard.

The Capital Stock of The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery Ltd., of Lafayette, La., has been increased

Some of this Capital Stock can be had at a very Low Figure compared with its worth

The company has over 100,000 pecan seedlings in its nursery. The demand for pecan trees is getting greater and greater. Most pecan nurseries are sold out of salable nursery trees at this date and the demand is not supplied. This nursery will graft from 25,000 to 45,000 pecan trees this winter. The rich nursery land will make most of these grafts grow into fine salable stock for next season's trade.

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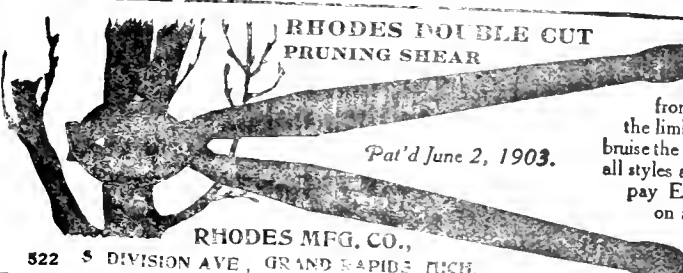
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PHOTOGRAPHER

Waycross, Georgia

Pictures of Pecans our Specialty

STATEMENT of the ownership and management of The Nut-Grower, published monthly at Waycross, Ga., as required by act of Aug. 24, 1912:

Editor and Managing Editor, J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.; Business Manager, Chas. N. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.; Publishers, The Nut-Grower Company, Waycross, Ga. Owners of stock: J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga., Chas. N. Wilson, Waycross, Ga., H. C. White, DeWitt, Ga., J. Lawrence, Ashburn, Ga., G. M. Bayon, DeWitt, Ga., J. P. Gill, Albany, Ga. No bonds, mortgages or other security holders.

[Signed] J. F. WILSON, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the first day of October, 1912.

E. R. BENNETT,
N. P. Ware county, Ga.

The edible portion of nuts with very few exceptions, is highly concentrated food consisting chiefly of much fat and little water. In general, nuts are also rich in protein, the peanut containing 29.8 per cent of this nutriment, while the butternut, beechnut, almond and Brazil nut also rank high. The nut richest in fat is the pecan, which contains 70.7 per cent with the Brazil nut a close second with 65 per cent.

Insect Pests Affecting the Pecan

(H. A. Halbert in Texas Farm and Fireside.)

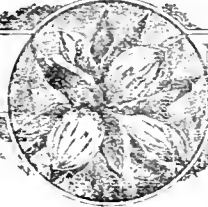
There are several insect pests which depredate either on the foliage or the fruit of the pecan tree. All are comparatively insignificant except two, and one of these two does more damage

than all the others combined.

There are three that harm the leaves and twigs. First, the tent

caterpillar. These form a large web and eat the leaves. They are easily destroyed by twisting

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One to Two Year..
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Spade-dug hole
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Illustrations herewith showing reproduction of 100 two-year old Red Cross trees planted same day as of same shipment. Similar results have been obtained all over the country. The root diagrams show the reason. You can't afford to plant trees in spaded holes.

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Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

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FOR SALE. My equity in five acre pecan orchard situated near Albany. Trees planted three years ago by Patterson & Taylor; are in fine condition. Address F. Lancaster, Maywood, Ill. 9-10

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Miscellaneous

I HAVE prospective buyers for pecan groves. I sold one of the largest groves in the world. If you are thinking of selling your grove, it would be to your advantage to list it with me. Address C. U. Klatte, No. 61 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.

TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants; correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

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WANTED. Twenty thousand pecan scions, standard varieties. Would take lots of 1000 and upward. Give full particulars. Address X, care Nut-Grower.

WANTED. Thoroughly experienced pecan grafter. Must have recommendation from last employer. Address with full particulars B, care Nut-Grower.

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off their webs with a long cane pole and mashing the worms enmeshed in the web. Second, is a beetle that girdles and cuts off twigs from the size of a lead pencil to two or three inches in diameter. Its larvae feed under the bark of the severed twig. Pick these up and burn them and destroy this pest. Third, is what is known as the bud worm. It is the first pest of the season, as it begins depredations in April as soon as the foliage puts out. It bores into the center of the tender shoots and eats the pith. This is very destructive, for every new shoot that is killed destroys a cluster of nuts that form on this new growth. This worm is very similar in habits, if not the identical worm I treat of last, and the same methods given there will apply in killing this bud worm.

The insects that prey upon the nuts are two. The first one I shall describe is the larvae of the pecan weevil and commonly known as the kernel worm. The female weevil about July punctures the green pecan and lays her eggs on the inside. The punctured hole heals up and you never know the worms from two to six are in the nut until it is cracked, unless the worms are

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ready to go into the ground to spend the winter. Then they gnaw a small hole through the shell and all crawl out and bore into the earth some three or four inches. Here they remain until the middle of the next June to July and come out a weevil. Nature has made a wise provision to prevent the weevil becoming extinct, in event that there were no pecans that year, a great many of the larvae remain over and do not become a weevil until the second year, so as to take two chances at a pecan crop.

This pest is not so general as the worm described below, but rather local. It can not exist in orchards where the land over-

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flows, as the water drowns them out, neither can they thrive in cultivated fields, as the constant stirring of the soil kills the larvae. Where there is plenty of quail, or domestic fowls are allowed the run of the grove, the larvae are picked up and destroyed as they fall to the ground. By gathering the nuts early, before the worms begin to bore out, and taking them out of the grove, will help to get rid of the weevil. This weevil can fly, but it prefers to crawl so you can take advantage of this fact and trap them.

As soon as the weevil emerges from the earth it seeks the body of the tree and crawls up, hence, tin gards with traps attached can be placed around the trees. The second pest that preys upon the trees is very general all over Texas, and no doubt wherever nature grows this magnificent and munificent tree. Its ravages, as stated above, are more destructive than all the other insect pests combined. It goes under the misnomer of a hull or husk worm. But it never stops in the hull so long as the shell can be penetrated, but goes right into the center of the nut and eats the embryo kernel. After July the shells harden so this worm can not penetrate to the kernel, then it has to be content to eat the green hull around the shell. Whoever started the name was a careless observer and never noticed the fact that this worm had been depredating for months and had destroyed three-fourths of the crop already by eating out the kernels. These worms are quite small, from a light brown to a dark green color. They are the larvae of the smallest of the miller fly.

The fly is of a very quick motion, with long wings of a cream color. The female lays an egg at the apex of the small pecan early in May, directly after the crop is set. As soon as the tiny worm hatches, then scarcely visible to the naked eye, it crawls down

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

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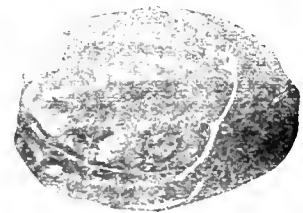
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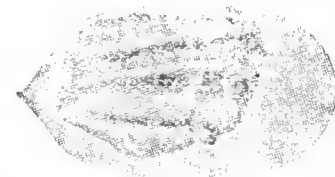
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NEW YORK

near the base of the small pecan. It makes a hole and enters the center, where it feeds. Out of this small hole it weaves a web and attaches the small nut with it to the stem, to prevent the nut from falling to the ground with the worm in it when it dries up.

These worms are solitary, never two found together. One worm will destroy several nuts before it pupates, which it does in the last nut it feeds on. It then comes out a miller ready to lay another brood of worms. There are generally four or five generations of these worms during the growing season of the pecan nut; provided the nuts are not all destroyed by this worm before July 1 which is often the case.

There are two practical plans I will suggest to fight this hull worm as well as the bud worm, which is similar in habits if not the same worm. The first is to attack them while in winter quarters. Each of these insects hibernates in the miller stage, and find refuge in trash piles and drift wood; between the loose bark and the trunks of old dead trees; in hollow trees and rotten wood of decayed limbs. All these should be burned or hauled off for firewood in dead of winter. The second step would be to hang lanterns, one to every five or six trees, to attract the miller and place trap pans with oil and water to catch them. Begin this early in April, as soon as the foliage starts out. Not many of these millers emerge safely from winter quarters, hence to catch these few before they breed a second or third generation will save the pecan crop. These lights can be kept up as long as there seems to be any necessity for them. But 25 or 30 days will be plenty long to catch two or three broods of millers. There should be a concert of action among all owners of groves to get best results.

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We have a twenty-five year old bearing Pecan Grove for sale on easy payments. Immediate income from this grove, which is located within two miles of the center of Albany.

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ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GEORGIA

Coast and Texas Stocks

Living on prairie uplands with black-waxy soil, my preference have naturally been in favor of Texas-grown pecan trees for planting. This preference was emphasized by warnings from time to time that disappointment would most likely follow the planting of Coast-grown trees. On going through the catalogs of nut-nurserymen down in that region and in other parts of the humid country east of us, the pictures of lusty, young trees and gigantic nuts made an impression. One of these nurserymen stated that his trees were budded upon seedlings grown from Texas nuts. That was fetching and an order was soon sent, followed in due time by the reception of a handsome lot of trees. Another order to a different grower brought an excellent lot of trees budded upon seedlings grown from nuts native to that section. These two lots afforded an opportunity to learn something about the breeding of pecan trees. Our prairie climate, with alternating drouth and blizzard, also afforded opportunity for trying them out, and noting differences, if any. It may be well enough to state here that these trees all came from Georgia growers, and all were planted under my own supervision. Part of the lot not grown on Texas seedling was planted on the grounds of an acquaintance. Those on my place have had good attention. Following these plantings the first two summer and fall seasons were quite dry. The trees on Texas stocks came safely through both, but their growth was only moderate. Of the other lot about one-third perished the first year from drouth and from winter-killing in a November freeze, and the next year took another third. Those on my place have been irrigated as needed during the two seasons last past. Those on Texas



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Ocean Springs, Miss.

stocks since watering began, have made rapid growth, while the survivors of the other lot are not half as large; in fact, they made very little growth until water was applied. Those on the grounds of my acquaintance, though planted on second bottom land have no received good cultivation, and on visiting them in April last there were only four survivors of the original planting of 27. In my

Satsuma

ORANGE TREES.

We are headquarters for Homegrown Satsumas on Trifolista stocks, and have a fine lot of trees to offer direct to planters. Our prices are interesting. Let us figure with you.

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Buds that you can depend on. In large quantities of the varieties named below:

opinion, better attention would have given a better result notwithstanding unfavorable seasons and a greater saving might have been made in my own planting from this lot if water could have been applied sooner. In the case of those lost by winter-killing, there was of course no remedy. In this prairie region we need trees for planting that will endure both severe freezes and drouths, for not every planter has the advantage of water or of bottom land for his nut orchard. And right here it may be observed that upland trees have their advantages, for they usually suffer little or no injury when frosts in late spring kill the blooms of trees growing on bottom lands.

That lot of trees purporting to have been budded on seedlings grown from Texas nuts are genuine. The rough bark on the stocks below the smooth bark on the body of the trees bears witness. These trees are of the Frotscher Schley, Mobile, Stuart and other varieties. They were planted in 1907 and the first three are making fine showing of nuts this year. Though planted the same season none of the other lot have fruited, or even shown male blooms. Amongst these were several Stuart and San Saba trees, the latter being one of our best Texas pecans. When budded on Texas stocks, I have never known the San Saba to succumb to drouth or freeze, but the trees in this lot shared the fate of their companions. The stocks on which the survivors are growing are smooth and not rough like those from Texas nuts. The difference may be perceived at a glance.—C. L. Edwards.

A Method of Budding the Walnut

BY E. J. KRAUS

[Continued from September number.]

If the budding has been done

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**Atlanta,
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Lands adapted to the
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All the money crops of
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For literature treating of
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General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

in June or earlier and the buds are to be started into growth the same year, the trees should be headed off at the time the raffia is removed—about 15 days after the budding. Cut off the stock about one and a half to two inches above the bud, allowing the top to remain attached at one side by a small piece of wood or bark. These tops should then be broken over and laid overlapping each other in the row, thus providing shade to the buds and aiding in the carrying off of excess sap and preventing to a considerable extent an excessive sprouting from the root. In about two weeks the union bud will have started growth. The top of the stock should then be removed entirely, close to the bud. In sections subject to high winds, the young shoots should be staked. See that all buds and shoots from the stock are taken off, as they are a material drain on the reserve food supply in the stock.

If the budding has been done late in the season so that the trees can not be headed back before August 1, such heading back had best be deferred until the following spring, just about the time that growth starts. There is some danger of the buds being killed during the winter, or injured by excessive wet weather. It is therefore preferable in such cases to put the buds somewhat higher on the stock than when the trees are to be headed back in June or July. Trees coming from stock headed back about the middle of June to the first week in July will make from fourteen to twenty inches growth the same season, and usually mature thoroughly, so that there is no danger of killing back during the winter. Such young trees could be put on the market the winter following the budding. Trees from stock that has been headed back in the spring will make a straight growth of five to seven feet during the season.

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Write your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to me. I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year.

Now don't say to yourself that no man would sell for \$4.00 a week that which has demonstrated earning power of \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. That is exactly what I propose to do, and with the "Proof" will come a full explanation of the New Safe Land Plan whereby you can get immediate possession (and your fee-simple deed in eight months) of land which I must first prove can be made to net \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year, by paying \$35.00 down and a few cents over \$4.00 per week, \$17.50 per month. A responsible bank acts as the independent agent of both of us, to guarantee fair play. There are good, sound business reasons why we sell land for \$4.00 a week which we can prove to be capable of earning \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year—and you will understand then when I put my proposition fully before you—which I cannot do in the small space of an advertisement. You are dealing with a solidly founded, firmly established, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to buy is ready for immediate delivery and you can have your fee-simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$35.00 down and \$17.50 a month.

You can go and live on it, and by the application of reasonable industry and intelligence, earn a good living for yourself and family.

You won't have any "boss" to please in order to hold your job and keep your family supplied with the necessities of life. No man can deprive you of your living, for that you will own in your own little highly productive farm.

If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot bring yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farms to fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a place to go to in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southeastern Georgia All-Year Lands are within a few miles of Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia—the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and Georgia Southern and Florida Railroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income if you are willing to pay \$4.00 a week.

I want the name and address on one of these coupons, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$4.00 a week if I can prove the result will be financial independence.

There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from wage earners.

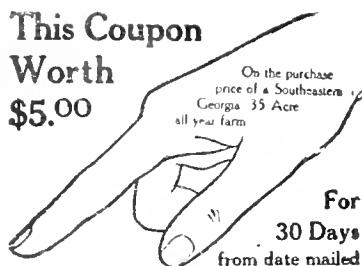
I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has been worth while, and I will consider that it has been even more worth while if those who most need it are the ones to reap the benefit of my labors.

And so I say to the wage earner who seeks independent manhood, it can be had in the ownership of one of these 35-acre farms.

This Coupon Worth \$5.00

On the purchase price of a Southeastern Georgia 35 Acre all year farm



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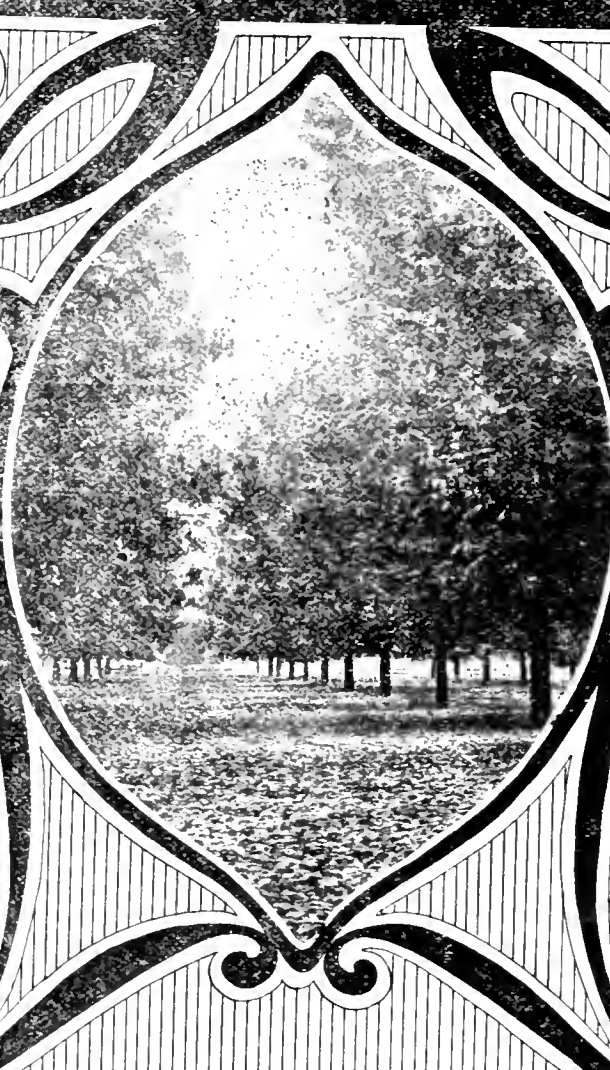
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Volume XI

NOVEMBER 1912

Number 11

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

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ROOD PECAN GROVES
ALBANY, GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., NOVEMBER, 1912

NUMBER 11

FIVE YEARS OF PECAN EXPERIENCE

By A. C. DAVENPORT

A Paper Prepared for the Gulfport Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

Pecan orcharding on a commercial scale is one of the youngest as well as one of the most promising of the industries connected with the exploitation of the soil. Commencing in a very small way it has in an incredibly short time assumed such proportions as to attract nation-wide attention. Thus it happens that there are many people anxious to take up the business of pecan growing, but information regarding the details of the business, such as beginners need most of all, is by no means plentiful. The scarcity of available pecan literature will be overcome as the industry grows older, and if I can contribute anything to the general fund of information from my experience I shall be most happy to do so.

SELECTING THE GROUND.

The first step to be taken by the prospective pecan grower is the selection of a site for the grove. The more I learn about the business the more I am convinced that this is the most important step of all, because a false move in this matter may result in a complete failure of all subsequent efforts.

Purely personal considerations may be allowed to determine which one of the pecan states is to be the scene of operations, as they all have great possibilities as well as special advantages of their own. Florida was my preference and I chose Marion county because of its good reputation as an agricultural county and because land values were more reasonable than in some other localities where land boomers had been operating. Having decided upon the state and county, I began in earnest the selection of the ground. The first move was to examine the condition of the seedling trees, of which I found many, most of them having been grown from seed obtained at an exposition held in Ocala, Fla., some twenty years before. The fact that these trees were vigorous, healthy and good average bearers for seedlings, that a few hickories grafted to pecans were bearing, that nursery stock and newly set orchards were doing well, all went to show that pecans would grow in that part of the

state, and I chose a site near Belleview in the southern part of the county. Another matter that should be looked into by the prospective pecan grower is the labor question. A pecan orchard calls for a high class of labor, and it would be difficult to develop a large orchard where such could not be obtained.

The pecan tree puts down a long tap root, hence it is of the very greatest importance to examine the subsoil very carefully and make sure that it is a clay or loam that will hold fertility, and that there is no rock, hardpan or quicksand near the surface. The underdrainage must also be good, for while the pecan can stand lots of water, it does not like a sour, wet soil. In the case of cleared land these facts can be obtained by making borings, a common well augur being a suitable tool. The beginner should remember that the character of the subsoil varies greatly and he should make his borings near enough to each other to be sure that he knows what underlies all of his land.

If woodland is selected, the character of the growth may be taken as a guide, to some extent. My selection was a tract of high sandy hammock land of first-class quality with about thirty acres of good pine land and a few acres of common Florida pine land. The clearing of hammock land is a big undertaking, and if equally good land already cleared can be bought in the desired locality I would by all means advise giving it the preference. However, good cleared land in Florida is not always for sale, and rather than take poor land I would much rather do my own clearing.

The work of clearing the land was commenced in August. The trees were cut, and as there was no sale for the timber they were burned on the ground. No effort was made to remove the stumps at that time. As fast as the timber could be removed the land was plowed, one-horse plows being found most convenient for working among the stumps. By February 80 acres designed for the initial planting were ready for the trees.

PLANTING TREES

Holes were dug three feet deep and two feet in diameter and the very greatest care was taken in setting the trees to see that small roots were straightened out in natural position and the holes filled with surface soil free from chips or rubbish that might attract wood lice. Great pains were taken to prevent the sun from shining on the roots of the young pecan trees and each one was given a pailful of water at the time of planting. As a result of the care taken with the planting, very few trees failed to grow during the first summer.

Three varieties were planted. Teehe, Stuart and Van Deman, forty feet apart and arranged in alternate blocks of four rows to the block. So much for the grove and its planting; now as to the results:

STUMPS AN EXPENSIVE NUISANCE

The first discovery when the cultivation of the trees commenced was that stumps were altogether too expensive to be allowed to remain in a pecan grove necessitating the slow and time-killing use of one-horse plows instead of two-horse disks and cultivators. The stumps on the pine land were taken out on contract at \$10.00 per acre, but the removal of hardwood stumps while still green was too great an undertaking and only those in the immediate tree rows were removed. This matter of getting rid of the stumps is the great disadvantage that comes from buying uncleared land. After my experience with stumps I would not advise planting an orchard until every stump had been removed.

FARM AND COVER CROPS

The first summer the whole grove was planted to velvet beans, barring a few acres of corn for feeding the mules. After the first season we tried general farming, growing cowpeas, pinders, cassava, watermelons and corn. We also kept a large number of hogs. Later on we decided that this system was a mistake, as it took our time from the trees when they most needed attention and we have now settled down to growing nothing in the grove but cover crops to be plowed under for the improvement of the soil. In all future plantings we will grow only cover crops, the preference being given to the velvet bean, as it is most easily grown in our section and the seed pays for the labor. As the trees come into bearing the velvet bean will have to be discarded, as it would interfere with the gathering of the crop of nuts. When that time comes we shall endeavor to have a cover crop that can be plowed under and the ground smoothed with harrows just before the nuts mature so that they can be gathered without there being any vegetation in the way. We are experimenting with soy beans, cowpeas and beggar weed for summer cover and bur clover for winter cover,

but have not determined which will be the most economical to grow and most suitable for the purpose.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

The first year we did not buy any fertilizer but we began using a little the second year, and this year—the fifth summer that the trees have been in the ground—we used six pounds per tree of 5-8-5 mixture of steamed bone, castor pomace, dried blood and sulphate of potash. Next year we will increase the amount of phosphoric acid and potash, as the trees will be larger, but will depend upon the velvet beans to furnish any additional amount of nitrogen that may be required. Under this system the trees have made vigorous growth, but it must be remembered that hammock land contains a good deal more fertility to begin with than the average flat woods soils. I might state in this connection, though, that the trees on the good pine land have done just as well as those on the hammock land. On the other hand, the trees on the common piney woods soil have not made nearly so much growth and it is very evident that they must be more heavily fertilized in the future if they are to keep up with the rest of the grove.

CULTIVATION OF TREES

It is my experience that the more the trees are cultivated the better they will do. Thus I have been putting more work on them every year, until this summer they were gone over weekly most of the season from the starting of the buds until July 1, when they were laid by.

First, we plow the grove in the spring as deeply as possible without cutting the tree roots, then run through the grove each week with a two-horse acme harrow, which keeps the soil stirred, maintaining a dust mulch on the surface to hold moisture and at the same time prevent the growth of weeds. In doing this work, we drive down the tree row, keeping to the right of the first tree, to the left of the second, to the right of the third and return back on the row, keeping on the opposite side of each tree, thus cutting figure eights around the trees. This makes it possible to drive closer to the trees without danger of injuring them. Thus a strip the width of the cultivator on each side of the trees is kept clean all summer. July 1, when the work of cultivation is laid by, this clean strip is sown to cowpeas for fertilizing purposes. All cover crops should be plowed under before becoming dry enough to burn, as I learned from a little experience that might have proven most costly had the wind been right.

INSECT PESTS AND DISEASES

The old claim that the pecan has no enemy except the negro and the mule has not been borne out by my experience. We have had pecan ro-

sette in the orchard from the beginning but it has not proven to be serious thus far. We did not detect any scab in the grove until this fall when on a careful tree to tree inspection we found fifteen Van Deman, twenty-three Stuart and one Teche showing a small amount of scab out of a total of 2,400 trees equally divided between the three varieties. While the trees showing the scab were scattered throughout the grove the most of them were on the few acres of poor pine land, very few trees on the high grade pine or hammock land showing scab. As a matter of course this may be only a happen-so and the character of the land may have nothing to do with the scab. We are wondering if scab has only just reached us and if it will spread or whether our locality is not propitious for the development of the disease. We will begin spraying in the spring and a year from now will be able to note if it is spreading.

In the way of insect pests the borers have given us the most trouble forcing us to go over the grove several times a year and dig them out. They are not hard to combat, however, when their habits have once been learned but if neglected they would kill a good many trees.

The web worm is also present but they are easily and quickly removed and they have never done any noticeable damage.

The only serious drawbacks that we have had to contend with is what we are now satisfied is

winter kill or sun scald. From this cause we have lost more trees than from all others combined and it is most always the best and most thrifty trees that die. Seldom or never are the runts affected. This trouble shows itself in the spring in the form of a small patch of brown bark on one side of the tree near the ground. When the bark is cut into the inner bark is found to be about the color of a tan shoe, while the sap is thick and sticky like syrup. The spot in badly affected trees spreads until it envelops the trunk and the tree slowly dies. On some trees a few of the leaves will stay on until late in the summer. In most all cases the roots send up vigorous sprouts even before the parent tree is dead. These sprouts make a rapid growth and by sawing off the old tree and grafting the sprouts we have been able to quickly replace the trees that have died. On the theory that this is due to the sun on the trunk of the tree we have this summer placed tree protectors around the trunk of every tree. A year from now I will be able to report if the remedy is a success. I believe it will prove effective because I have noted in Nebraska and other western states, where the winter sun is at times very hot that it is almost impossible to successfully transplant hardwood shade trees without wrapping the trunks, as the bark otherwise will be killed, eventually killing the tree.

[To be continued.]



THE GULFPORT CONVENTION

The eleventh annual convention of the National Nut-Growers' Association convened according to announcement at the Great Southern Hotel, Gulfport, Mississippi, October 30, 1912. President Miller called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock a. m. Members and visitors were present from all the Gulf states and from various northern and western states, and others continued to arrive until the morning of the third day.

After the invocation by Rev. C. M. Ledbetter of Georgia, came the welcome to Mississippi and Gulfport by Mrs. McLuth, and the fitting response by Professor Hutt of North Carolina.

The President's address followed, reviewing briefly the work of the year and outlining to some extent the prospects for the future industry. The formal program as arranged by the committee was adopted, a reading clerk elected and the business started by the forming of the usual convention committees. These were made up by members holding state caucuses for making the several appointments.

General notices by the committees of local arrangements outlined plans arranged. Matters pertaining to the exhibits and their installation were announced, and places and hours for meetings of various committees were published.

The afternoon of the first day was given up largely to concurrent meetings of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, the Mississippi Nurserymen's Association and committee work, as well as a trolley ride to the local state fair there being held.

The evening of this day the program was closely followed. The Secretary's report gave information in various particulars. Mr. A. C. Davenport's paper "My First Five Years in Pecan Growing," was read by title. The paper by Mr. H. S. Watson "What can the Government and the State do to aid the Pecan Industry?" was read and gave rise to considerable discussion. The closing number for the session was the Conference on Fertilizing conducted by Mr. B. W. Stone. "Nuts as

[Continued on page 204]

THE NUT-GROWER

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SURPRISING ORCHARD RESULTS

THE eleventh annual meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association convened at the progressive town of Gulfport, Miss., October 30 and remained in session until November 1. Following the adjournment, various excursions were made to places of interest in the vicinity, including Pascagoula and Ocean Springs, both places possessing historic as well as practical interest for all students of pecan culture.

The attendance was equal to and possibly above the average, every coast state from Virginia to Texas having able representatives, and in some cases, strong delegations, while more distant states, like New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Illinois and Missouri were also well represented.

The carefully arranged program was carried out with but slight variation. The speakers had been carefully selected, while the discussions, and especially the several conferences, were practical and highly interesting.

In this report no effort will be made to review the convention's work in detail, but our intention is rather to elaborate certain aspects of the nut growing industry that were brought out in a general way by the meeting. The formal papers and reports, with other specific matter, will, as soon as ready for the press, be given in subsequent issues of *The Nut-Grower*.

While the most progressive members have for years been advocating the planting of commercial orchards, and others have been during the same period conservative and cautious and frequently with good cause have denounced the claims of the professional promoters and the development companies—which, by the way, have been largely responsible for the phenomenal increase in orchard planting—the facts and figures which the past season has developed, and which were crystallized in the work of the convention, are, to say the least, surprising.

While in this short review of the convention's work, we can give but two concrete examples of well authenticated crop reports which came to the editor's notice, outside of the list of entries

for the prizes offered this year for the first time, the examples do not stand alone; there are many others. We must, however, impress the fact that a number of essentials must be properly grouped in order to obtain the highly encouraging results we mention.

It is conceded that among these essentials abundant and regular bearing varieties are of prime importance, while adaptation of the variety to the locality and its resistance to diseases must also be reckoned with. Then the care and cultivation when given regularly and persistently are productive of results which are impossible when these requirements are neglected.

Because Theo. Bechtel, of Ocean Springs, and I. P. Delmas, of Pascagoula, can furnish the results here given, it must not be supposed that these are average crops. On the contrary, they are the best that have thus far been satisfactorily authenticated. They show, however, what can be done even at this early stage of modern pecan growing.

While the seedling pecan has been known in the South since the days of DeSoto, it must be remembered that the successful propagation of the selected, desirable varieties and the planting of commercial orchards have been developed since the organization of the National Nut Growers' Association twelve years ago. This makes these results all the more significant.

Since the sale of the Barnwell grove at Baconton, Ga., which was reported in our July number, and the subsequent sale of the Horlbeck grove in South Carolina, both at surprisingly large figures, there has been a great demand for statistics dealing with actual orchard results. While this demand for information has been more or less persistent for the past five years, it has been almost impossible to obtain reports of profitable orchard yields, for the double reason that there were so few of them—aside from individual trees—that were old enough to bear, and no records of orchards had been kept and reported prior to the crop of 1910. All these facts emphasize the importance of reports on the crop now being gathered.

Theo. Bechtel has in his back yard at Ocean Springs, a tree of the Van Deman variety, a kind which is not regarded as a prolific bearer, although its advocates claim that additional age will show increasing crops, a theory which seems to find confirmation in this case. The tree was planted in 1900 and is now a model of graceful form and beautiful and healthy foliage. The crop of 1910 was 100 pounds. A year later it yielded 70 pounds, and on November 1, when the tree was inspected, the crop was only partially gathered but the owner's estimate was 140 pounds. We made no inquiry as to the price received, but as the nut is a

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Some of this Capital Stock can be had at a very Low Figure compared with its worth

The company has over 100,000 pecan seedlings in its nursery. The demand for pecan trees is getting greater and greater. Most pecan nurseries are sold out of salable nursery trees at this date and the demand is not supplied. This nursery will graft from 25,000 to 45,000 pecan trees this winter. The rich nursery land will make most of these grafts grow into fine salable stock for next season's trade.

The company has 60 acres of good rich land on which the nursery is located. All of this land will soon be set out in pecan orchard, which will not interfere with the nursery work. In eight years time, beside annual dividends from the nursery, you will be part owner in this magnificent 60-acre pecan orchard!

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W. M. ELLISON, Manager

LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

line one it should readily command fifty cents per pound. Seventy dollars from one tree in one year is a very creditable showing for the tree, as well as for the man who owns it. While this may be the record thus far for this variety, still it may be surpassed by other and more abundant varieties.

I. P. Delmas & Sons, of Pascagoula, have an orchard of 325 trees planted in 1903. This orchard was visited by Prof. H. H. Hume, of Florida, Sam H. Dixon, of Texas, Guy P. Stubbs, of Louisiana, and several others who vouched for the figures given below. The harvesting of the 1912 crop was in active progress at the time of this party's visit to the orchard on November 1, and it was said that the crop would amount to 75 or 80 barrels of 130 pounds each. As judged from the appearance of the trees, none of the party doubted the figures given.

There are four well known varieties planted in this orchard, Schley, Delmas, Success and Stuart, most of the trees being of the last named. The Schley sells at from 75 cents to \$1.00 per pound; the Delmas at 75 cents; the Success at 60 cents and the Stuart at from 40 to 50 cents. No specific figures were given as to the area of the orchard, but it probably amounts to about 18 acres.

It will be seen that this actual production gives color to the picture painted by the development companies of orchards of this age. A conservative estimate of this yield at the minimum price amounts to over \$200 per acre, while the promoter who figures 80 barrels at the maximum price gets \$575 per acre. When either of these results are used in figuring the property value of this orchard, the ultra conservatives are lost to sight and the figures of the optimistic promoter comes to the foreground.

However, with all the interest which attaches to this orchard and its record for the tenth year, that there is more in the man than in the land is abundantly demonstrated by its condition, which is the undoubted result of the most skillful care and treatment.

One other fact stands out plainly, and that is that there is more in the man than in the land. It is not in Mississippi alone that these encouraging results are being worked out, although she is the pioneer in exploiting many of the now standard varieties, some of which originated in the very county where the convention was held. Texas has varieties of superb qualities indigenous to her soil. The alluvial soils of Louisiana are not lacking in orchards and favored varieties. Coming eastward through Alabama, where many young orchards are already in existence, to south Georgia and west Florida, where the soil is different and the climate distinctly congenial to the pecan, as well as to vegetation of every kind, and particularly suited for all the year residence owing to the equable climate, and where the uniform rainfall, proximity to markets and exceptional transportation facilities make trucking a valuable adjunct.

While it is gratifying to The Nut Grower and the progressive members of the Association to have thus early so much of fulfillment of their anticipations, still it imposes an additional responsibility to combat the fraudulent operations of unprincipled promoters. The beginner in the business should understand that failure, disappointment and loss will follow misdirected efforts in pecan culture as well as in other lines. But the fact stands out clearer and clearer that there is a most wonderful and promising field for pecan growing in the lower South.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

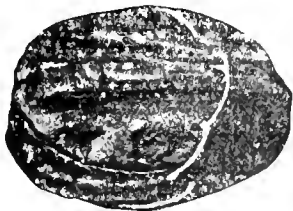
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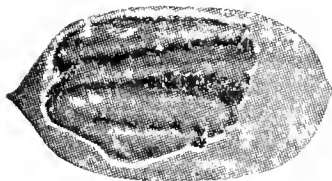
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The Gulfport Convention

[Continued from page 199.]

as Food" was down for discussion at this session, but parties who were to open the discussion were not present, and the subject failed to attract voluntary remarks.

On Thursday morning, October 31, the conference on "The Pecan Situation in Texas" proved to be most interesting. Mr. M. Falkner in conducting was ably assisted by Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Sam H. Dixon. Papers assigned for this session for Mr. T. P. Littlepage and Mr. R. O. Simpson were not ready for presentation and time thus gained was devoted to the conference on "Tree Planting," conducted by Mr. H. W. Smithwick of Georgia. This discussion was confined largely to the use of explosives in preparing holes for trees. Mr. Smithwick in his opening remark confined himself closely to his personal experiences in the use of dynamite, which he has used extensively. A representative of a powder company was accorded the floor for an address and gave much practical data in answer to numerous questions.

The afternoon of Thursday was assigned for "Woman's Work in the Industry." Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, of Chicago, was in charge of the arrangements and the session proved highly interesting and instructive, although Mrs. Banning was called away from the convention by a telegram announcing the death of a brother. Mrs. Stuart graced this session by her presence, reading a sketch of her life among pecan trees. At the conclusion of the ladies' program the regular program was taken up and the conference on "Seedling Orchard Results," conducted by Professor P. F. Williams, of Alabama, was held. Information brought out sustained the contention that even a seedling orchard is a very profitable proposition when given reasonable attention. At the

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PECAN TREES

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SATSUMA ORANGES



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Texas Gathered Seed 1912 Crop

Texas Umbrella (Umbrella China) 15c lb
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Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

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Frotscher, Teche and Stuart. We are headquarters for grafting wood cut from known trees. Pecan nuts in season, Orchard 100 acres. We estimate our surplus scions at 80,000. Let us figure with you.

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evening session of Thursday Mr. W. W. Carroll read his paper on "Top Working Pecans" and Professor Hume conducted the general conference, which embraced a list of subjects previously listed. The notable feature of his remarks was the ultra conservative opinion expressed as to the average yield per tree of a ten year old orchard.

At this session the report of the nominating committee was received and the election of officers took place as follows:

President, Chas. A. Van Duzee, St. Paul, Minn.

First Vice-president, W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

Second Vice-president, E. J. Kyle, College Station, Tex.

Secretary, J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

Treasurer, Nathanael Brewer, Newport, Fla.

The time allotted for the conference "Insect and Nut Tree Diseases", was given up to Professor J. F. Collins of the Department of Agriculture, who read a paper on the chestnut bark disease. The paper on the nut industry in California by Mr. Tribble of that state was read by title and will appear later in THE NUT-GROWER.

The committee on time and

CLASSIFIED

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Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

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FOR SALE. Jersey red, Chester white Berkshire, and Poland China pigs. Hunting, sporting, watch and pet dogs; puppies of all breeds a specialty. On receipt of 10 cents we mail highly descriptive catalogue, which gives full information of 49 breeds of dogs; several breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, rabbits, ferrets; price list of poultry and pigeons. Chas Landis, Dept 291, Reading, Pa.

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TEXAS FARMS and ranches, with rich lands for cultivation and native pecan trees suitable for top-working, offer unusual opportunities to homeseekers and investors. Top-budded orchards pay soonest at least expense. State your wants: correspondence invited. Charles L. Edwards, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

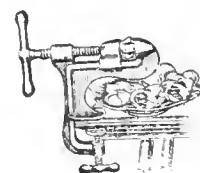
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WANTED. Twenty thousand pecan scions, standard varieties. Would take lots of 1000 and upward. Give full particulars. Address X, care Nut-Grower.

WANTED. Thoroughly experienced pecan grafter. Must have recommendation from last employer. Address with full particulars B, care Nut-Grower.

WANTED. Five hundred pecan trees, standard varieties, one foot up to three feet. Give full particulars. Address C, care Nut-Grower.

Perfection Nut Cracker.



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Price \$1.00 postpaid. Exclusive territory to good agents. Perfection Nut Cracker Co., Box 127, Waco, Texas.

35 Acre Budded Pecan Orchard for Sale

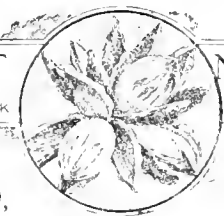
Two-year-old orchard of 500 Frisler, Stuart and Schley budded trees on a tract of nearly 500 acres fronting on best public road and running back to main line of the Seaboard Air Line and within sight of the South Georgia College at McRae. The trees have been cultivated and well fertilized for two seasons and are doing well. The land is one of the best improved farms in this section and well adapted to pecan culture. This neighborhood has many large pecan orchards owned by private individuals and large pecan companies. This is considered an extra fine location for pecans, which bear early and heavily here as is shown by the records of production of trees of improved varieties. No options and no agents considered in this matter. It is my own property and developed and planted by me and will be sold direct at a price that will surprise anybody knowing value of such property. GEO. H. HARRIS, McRae, Ga.

place for next meeting considered invitations from all parts of the country and selected Houston, Tex., as being the most advantageous point for the 1913 meeting. The report was adopted. The committee on resolutions reported commonplace matters at different times, all of which were adopted.

The report of the committee on revision of Constitution, embodied some changes or rather an interpretation of the Constitution which provoked extended discussion as the new draft barred firms and corporations from membership, and cut the provision for patron membership which was adopted at Mobile for the purpose of providing increased revenues for the Association. The report was adopted by a majority of those voting. This action affected the standing of some twenty firms and corporations which have been generously supporting the Association and cancels the Mobile provision for increased revenue.

On Friday morning the work of the day was crowded into a two hour's session, and adjournment was taken at eleven o'clock to enable those desiring to take the train for Scranton and Ocean Springs to visit orchards at those points.

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Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

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We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1912-13.

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Delmas**

Smaller quantities of

**Nelson
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Success**

**MINNESOTA
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Address D. L. WILLIAMS,
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The Brazil Nut

The fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*, a lofty tree of the myrtle (*Myrtaceae*). The tree attains a height of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, with stems three to four feet in diameter. The leaves are broad, smooth and about two feet long, rather thick and of the texture of leather.

The fruit is produced mainly on the uppermost branches and is globular, four to six inches in diameter, with a brittle husk on the outside and within this is a tough, hard, woody shell, fully one-half inch thick, containing a large number of the closely packed, three-sided, rough nuts, about one inch and a half to two inches or over in length. The kernels are very white, solid and oily.

When mature the fruit falls entire and the natives of the country collect them, splitting the shells to obtain the nuts. An occasional entire fruit is sent to other countries as a curiosity or for the cabinet of some botanist.

The Brazil nut is not only indigenous to Brazil, but also to Guiana, Venezuela (forming immense forests on the Orinoco, where they are called *Juria*) and southward on the Rio Negra and in the valley of the Amazon. In fact, the supply appears to be inexhaustible; the only difficulty is in getting the nuts from the forests to some point where they can be shipped out of the country. The principal export is from Para, but there are many smaller cities and towns where a load of these nuts may be obtained on short notice.

A very superior oil may be obtained from the nuts, by pressure, but the principal use for them is for desserts and confectionery. They are always abundant in our city markets.—*The Nut Culturist*, by Andrew S. Fuller; Orange Judd Company, New York.

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**Atlanta,
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Lands adapted to the widest range of crops.



All the money crops of the South plentifully produced.



For literature treating of this coming country, its soil, climate, church and school advantages, write

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None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

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PECANS

Pecan nuts to plant for sale.
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A New Walnut

A new walnut which has the strong endorsement of Professor Ralph E. Smith, plant pathologist of the University of California, is the Eureka, or Stone's Eureka, which according to the professor comes very close to satisfying the requirements of an ideal walnut for California. The tree is a vigorous and rapid grower and appears to be especially well suited to conditions in northern California, where it has been thoroughly tested out and has given splendid results. It does best on fairly heavy, well irrigated land.

The original tree was a seedling on the Stone ranch near Fullerton, Orange county, California. Its desirable quality was first appreciated in 1903 and from the parent tree a few Eureka trees were propagated in surrounding sections of Orange county. In 1909 Mr. J. B. Neff of Anaheim top-grafted about 200 orchard trees mostly, Placencia Perfection, to this variety, and the Experiment Station began sending out Eureka scions for trial in all parts of the State. In 1911 several nurserymen began listing the Eureka walnut.

In the southern part of the State some disappointment has been felt because of its slowness in coming into bearing. It does not bear until about two years later than Chase, Placencia Perfection and other varieties, but it does better in this respect in the northern localities and comes into bearing there as early as any variety yet tested commercially. However, even in the south it is said that walnut growers who have known the variety best and longest are very enthusiastic about the Eureka and speak strongly in its favor.

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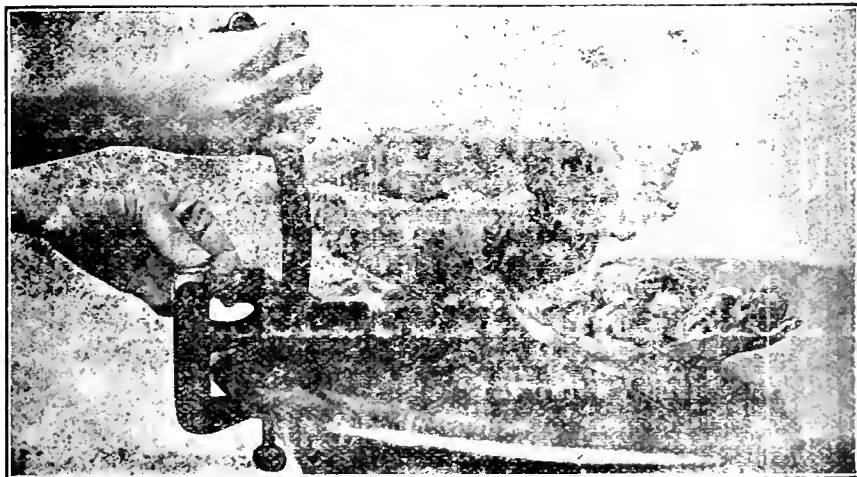
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splits open in handling and is not easily cracked with the fingers, but the meat is easily extracted after cracking. The uniformity in size and appearance is very pronounced and is one of the strong qualities of the variety. The worst defect so far discovered in the nut is a tendency to a slightly imperfect development of the meat in certain seasons, especially a shriveling at the basal end of the nut. This has been most noticeable in dry seasons, on lighter soils, and on trees which have had little or no irrigation, and the same shriveling has usually occurred at the same time in other varieties.

The growth of the tree is extremely vigorous, the foliage is thrifty and abundant, shading the nuts well, and as the foliating period is late it is protected against the ordinary spring frosts. Compared with the Franquette or any other French variety the Eureka comes into bearing earlier and is a heavier bearer and is considerably earlier in maturing its nuts in the fall. As high as twenty pounds of nuts have been taken from some of the trees during their seventh year, and the parent tree is known to have produced over 200 pounds of nuts per year when sixteen to eighteen years of age.

One of the strongest points in favor of the Eureka walnut is its resistance to blight and other walnut troubles. It has shown the greatest freedom from the disease under the most severe test of any of the well-known varieties. It has thus far proved to be entirely free from perforation and its heavy foliage and thick husk have protected it from sunburn. Altogether it is a strong and thrifty variety and resistant to disease.—*California Fruit Grower.*

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Satsuma

ORANGE TREES.

We are headquarters for Homegrown Satsumas on Trifolista stocks, and have a fine lot of trees to offer direct to planters. Our prices are interesting. Let us figure with you.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.,
LAFAYETTE, LA.

W. M. Ellison, Mgr.

Box T.

The Eureka nut is large and of strikingly handsome appearance, extra full of meat and heavy in weight. The meat is light colored and of fine flavor, and while its percentage is slightly lower than in Placencia Perfection and a few other varieties, this is not due to a lesser amount of meat, but rather to the greater amount of shell. The shell is hard, rather thick and very strongly sealed. It never

Official Proceedings of the thirty first annual session, held at Columbus, O.

Summit Nurseries, Miller & Gossard, proprietors, Monticello, Fla. Catalog and Price List. Sixteen handsomely illustrated pages, listing citrus fruits, pecans and ornamental shrubbery.

The Nation's Business, published monthly at Washington, D. C., by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and edited by G. Grosvenor Dawe, is a recent addition to our exchange list.

The Sabine Valley Pecan Nurseries, Toledo, Tex., issues a 12-page folder exploiting the pecan and giving a variety of items of interest to those interested in this nut in that section of the country.

The Farmer's Handbook of Explosives, by the DuPont Powder Co., of Wilmington, Del., is a 75-page illustrated pamphlet containing a large amount of practical instruction on the uses of explosives and methods of handling them.

The Complete Atlas of the World; the L. L. Poates Publishing Co., 22 N. Williams St., New York City; price \$1.50. A convenient and useful work for the general reader. Particularly suited for handy reference, as it includes much valuable data in addition to the maps. Population statistics of cities and lists of counties in each state are conveniently arranged.

The Proceedings of the second annual convention of the Northern Nut Growers' Association is a volume of 124 pages of interesting matter. It contains the formal addresses and discussions, the resolutions adopted, list of officers and members and an appendix which includes the report of the committee on exhibits as well as several special reports. Dr. W. C. Deming, Westchester, N. Y., is secretary of the association.

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Special attention given to planting and caring for 5 acre tracts.

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35-Acre All-Year Farm



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Net You Over \$100.00 A Month!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

This is for the man who wants a Home Farm or for the man who wants a Business Farm—a Home Farm that will yield him an independent living, or a Business Farm that he can operate as he would a department of his business, without giving it all his time and attention.

You can go and live on it, and by the application of reasonable industry and intelligence, earn a good living for yourself and family.

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If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot bring yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farms to fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a place to go to in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southeastern Georgia All-Year Lands are within a few miles of Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia—the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and Georgia Southern and Florida Railroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income if you are willing to pay \$4.00 a week.

I want the name and address on one of these coupons, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$4.00 a week if I can prove the result will be financial independence.

There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from wage earners. I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has been worth while, and I will consider that it has been even more worth while if those who most need it are the ones to reap the benefit of my labors.

And so I say to the wage earner who seeks independent manhood, it can be had in the ownership of one of these 35-acre farms.

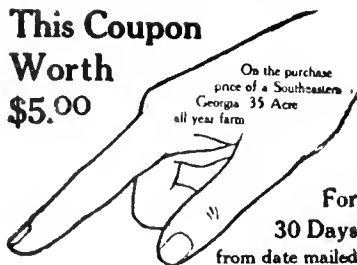
Write your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to me. I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year.

Now don't say to yourself that no man would sell for \$4.00 a week that which has demonstrated earning power of \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. That is exactly what I propose to do, and with the "Proof" will come a full explanation of the New Safe Land Plan whereby you can get immediate possession (and your fee-simple deed in eight months) of land which I must first prove can be made to net \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year, by paying \$35.00 down and a few cents over \$4.00 per week, \$17.50 per month. A responsible bank acts as the independent agent of both of us, to guarantee fair play. There are good, sound business reasons why we sell land for \$4.00 a week which we can prove to be capable of earning \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year—and you will understand then when I put my proposition fully before you—which I cannot do in the small space of an advertisement. You are dealing with a solidly founded, firmly established, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to own is ready for immediate delivery and you can have your fee-simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$35.00 down and \$17.50 a month.

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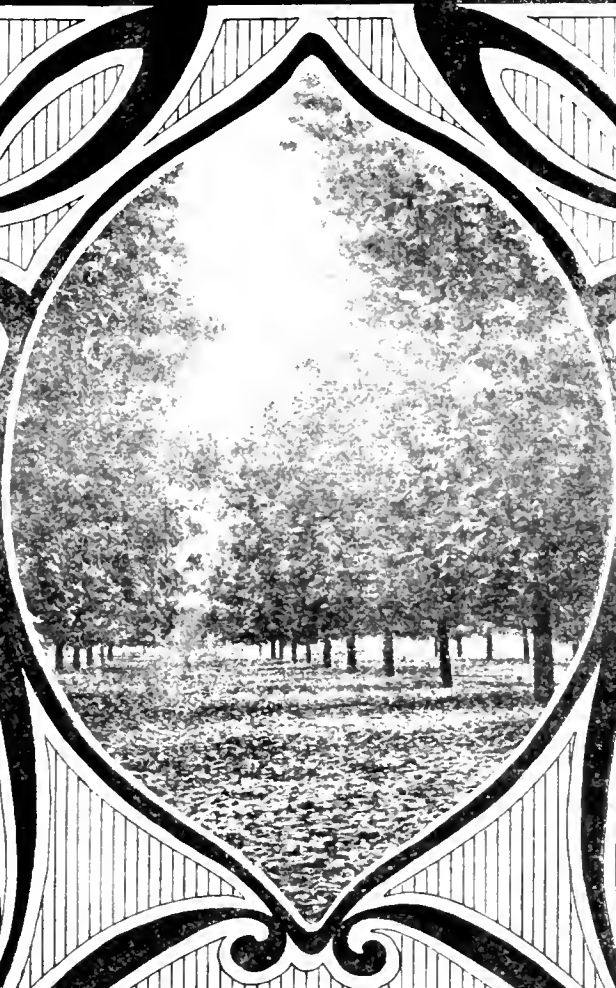
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How to Eat Nuts

For a number of years the nut as article of food has been stigmatized by its reputation for indigestibility. This idea has gained prevalence largely because the nut has never been given its proper place on the menu. Although a highly concentrated form of food, we are accustomed to eating it as a sort of postlude to a hearty meal, thus overcrowding the digestive organs and causing discomfort. Recent experiments have demonstrated that if nuts were eaten as an integral part of the meal and not as a supplementary feature or a condiment, there would be no ill effects. Much stress is now laid upon the thorough mastication of nuts, and scientists who advocate their use for food insist upon an inclusion of fruit and green vegetables to furnish the necessary bulk required by the digestive organs.

The time has come to realize that nut growing is to be one of the great industries of the future and an important source of human food. An indication of this is the increase in importations of nuts and nut products which, in the face of a large increase in domestic production, amounts to millions every year. During the first eleven months of 1909 the importations of nuts and nut products were valued at \$9,745,611; during the period of 1910, \$11,906,668; and in 1911, \$13,717,104. We ought really to be exporting nuts.—*Circular No. 2, Northern Nut Growers' Association.*

The soft shell walnut in California was originated by Joseph Sexton, who bought in San Francisco in the winter 1867 a large sack of English walnuts (supposed to have come from Central America), and planted two hundred of them the following spring, sixty of which proved to be of the soft shell variety.



We sell on an attractive basis Five and Ten Acre Tracts planted with Two-year old Budded and Grafted Standard Varieties of Paper-Shell Pecan Trees. Income from the first year guaranteed from side crops. Property near Tallahassee, Florida. S. Z. Ruff, Horticulturist in Charge.

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Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

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By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

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**The GRIFFING BROS.
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NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XI

WAYCROSS, GA., DECEMBER, 1912

NUMBER 12

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION

In several respects, the Gulfport Convention confirmed the opinions entertained by various members and probably by the public in general, that the association is a pecan growers body, rather than what its name indicates. All the formal papers heard, with probably two exceptions, were on pecans. One on the chestnut bark disease, was added by the Secretary after the program committee had made up their selection of topics. The paper on the Nut Industry in California was devoted largely to walnuts but this paper which was carefully prepared and was on the desk was passed by simply being read by title.

Every conference, except in the ladies' session was conducted entirely from the view point of the pecan. The conference on "Nuts as Food" failed to develop any discussion. The members who were present and the visitors who attended were there because of interest in the pecan. Even the exhibits, as well as offers of premiums, were almost exclusively for pecans.

Now the pecan fully merits all the interest and attention it received at the convention, and every one present, had occasion to feel amply repaid for the time and expense of the trip, for interesting and practical information was obtained and while it was unqualifiedly a nut growers convention, still it was a pecan nut growers body, and although members are enrolled from all parts of the nation, still they are connected with the organization on account of their interest in the pecan. This localizes the actual operations of the members so exclusively in the lower south, that the fitness of the name has often been challenged. The development of the pecan and future prospects, however, constitute a heritage of surpassing moment, regardless of the name, as results measure the value of services rendered.

Another and more vital feature is the contention that the association is being commercialized and that the pecan nurserymen manage and control the body. Of the nine officers and executive committees elected two are college professors, and practically all the others are actively engaged in growing pecan trees for sale.

Now there is nothing wrong about the honest pecan nurseryman being an official of the association but the fact that practically all of the executive committee, which shapes and largely controls the association work are nurserymen, furnished ground for the contention above mentioned, even granting that, selection and election of these nurserymen were made, without the slightest reference to other matters than their fitness for the office. Thus again the association is called by some persons a trade body, which is not indicated by the name adopted at the organization.

In the years gone by many changes have taken place, new methods adopted. The progressive spirit of the age has also contributed to the modification of original plans. This was recognized in the move to revise the constitution, which was authorized a year ago at Mobile, and the revised constitution was adopted, although some of the changes reported by the majority of the committee were strongly opposed on the convention floor.

Concurrent meetings are becoming a feature of the convention gatherings. One of these was a meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association, which has during the past year been buffeted by tempestuous seas. The regular 1912 meeting which had been set for Eufaula, Ala., failed to materialize, as the president thought the lack of interest did not warrant the making of the usual arrangements. The meeting at Gulfport thought there was sufficient reason for a continuance of the valuable work the association had been doing for its territory and, overruling a motion to dissolve, directed the holding of a meeting at Thomasville, Ga., in May 1913. No locality in the pecan belt has made so creditable a showing as the Georgia-Florida section and whether it is recognized or not, it is a factor in giving publicity to the industry in general and in particular to its own territory. Besides this, the purpose of the organization is to co-operate in the marketing of crops, and that mission has not yet been performed.

While the Georgia-Florida Association was holding its meeting another body was in session

in another part of the hotel transacting the business of the annual meeting of the Mississippi Nurserymen. This meeting was well attended.

An interesting and pleasant feature at Gulfport was the number of ladies who were regularly present at the all the sessions. Their interest in the convention work was evident, and the session given over to them, was particularly interesting, as the arrangements of topics and speakers showed careful preparation and a keen sense of the domestic importance of nuts as a staple food. They were evidently several laps ahead of the general program committee, which did take kindly to the proposal to feature the food importance of nuts. This view point of the industry, is not yet within the range of vision of some of the nut nurserymen. However others entertain the opinion that anything which will create a regular and increased demand for nuts all the year, rather than for the holiday season, will result in a corresponding increase in demand for nut trees.

Those members of the association reported as having died during the past year were W. S. Corwin, of Highlands, Cal., H. M. Stringfellow, Lampasas, Tex., and W. P. Tackett, Lexington, Miss. Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University, who died a few months ago, was closely identified with the industry and the association, but never was enrolled as a member.

In the conference on "The Pecan Situation in Texas," Mr. Falkner said in part that Texas yielded an average crop of 500 cars of pecans a year, sometimes reaching as high as 750 cars, but that the 1912 crop was light and estimated at 200 cars, while prices ranged from 10 to 75 cents per pound. He said that the supply of local nursery stock does not meet the demand; that good results were being obtained from the top working on hickory trees, and although the crop was variable on hickory stock, larger nuts were obtained this way.

Texas is a big state and it has, according to Sam H. Dixon, larger pecan trees growing there than any place else. He reported and gave the location of one having a diameter of twenty-two feet. This was rather big for the convention to swallow and he was obliged to call for the support of his Texas colleagues, who finally consented to endorse his statement if he would substitute "circumference" for "diameter" in his statement. Since this reduction put his big tree in a class

which other states can approximate, it was allowed to stand at the figures he claimed.

Some other things were left undone, which may affect the future interests of the Association. No provision was made for publishing the proceedings or for obtaining increased revenues, while two sources of former support were lost. One was the annual fees from patrons, which was not embraced

in the provisions of the new constitution, and the pledge of assistance from the place of meeting. Monticello promised and paid an agreed sum directly to the Association to secure the 1910 convention and it proved to be a profitable investment. Alabama and Mobile assumed and paid convention expenses to the extent of about two hundred dollars. The invitation from Gulfport in 1911 was accepted because of the cash bonus offered. Prior to that time Scranton paid liberally for the privilege of having a meeting held there. The report recommending Houston as the next place of meeting said nothing about the inducements offered.

FIVE YEARS OF PECAN EXPERIENCE

BY A. C. DAVENPORT

(Continued from last issue.)

In this connection would say that we have this season made what I call a health map. By adopting a code of letters or signs it is possible to indicate on such a map the exact condition of each tree in the grove at the time the map was made. For example let R stand for rosette, S for scab, W for winter kill. By using small letters to indicate a mild attack, capitals for a moderate case and an underscored letter for a severe case it is possible with a single letter to indicate the disease in varying degrees. Other letters can be used to designate trees in good condition or any other facts a record of which may be desired. By making out such a health map at regular intervals, say once a year, it will be possible to tell at a glance whether the health of the grove is good or not and whether certain trees affected one year are in better or worse condition the next.

VARIETIES

Almost the first question that confronts the beginner after deciding upon the site for his grove is what varieties to plant. My own experience has been limited to three varieties and we all realize that the different varieties behave differently in different sections. We have found the Teche and Van Deman to be good, rapid growers while Stuart trees, though coming from the same nursery have not made such good growth. My grove is set in alternate blocks of four rows of each variety and it is frequently possible to pick out the Stuart rows by the smaller size of the trees. My trees are four years old but they will be five years old in February 1913. This means that this is the fifth summer that the trees have stood in the grove. Many of the Teche trees are bearing nuts, the largest number noticed on any one tree being 29. The largest number of nuts on any of the Van Deman trees is eight. On the other hand none of the Stuart trees so far as we have observed are

bearing. I had especially pinned my faith on the Stuart and I am at loss to know why it has not done better but perhaps it is not suited to the soil and climate of Marion County. The Van Deman is doing well but I have heard so much complaint about its scabbing and late bearing from sections farther north that I will be afraid to plant any more until I have had it under observation a longer time. Thus far however, it has behaved very well with us.

My next planting will in all probability consist largely of Teche and Curtis. The Teche as everybody knows is a poor nut so far as the quality of the meat is concerned but it is a prolific bearer and large enough to sell readily. The Curtis is a little under size but it makes up in quality of meat what it lacks in size and it is also a prolific bearer and in my opinion will sell well.

PROMISING INDUSTRY

After my experience of five years I am still of the opinion that pecan orcharding is a most promising industry and well worth the consideration of men having time and capital to devote to it. The matter of time is fully as important as that of capital, as pecan growing is by no means a get-rich-quick enterprise. Only those who can afford to wait should engage in it. While the most precocious and thrifty pecan trees will bear a few nuts when four years old it is hardly reasonable to expect a crop of much commercial importance before they are ten years old.

MANAGEMENT MOST IMPORTANT

One thing in particular has been strongly impressed upon my mind and that is the importance of intelligent and active management. The successful handling of a large grove calls in the first place for a high order of horticultural skill. A pecan grove is no place for a man looking for a soft snap or a place to go to sleep in. The successful manager must be up and coming all the time, thoroughly alive to note every change or new condition and ready to make the most of every opportunity. Given the right manager I would not hesitate to recommend pecan orcharding to any one having sufficient capital to carry it through.

PECAN TREES IN COTTON FIELDS

By W. N. HURT.

In my experience, one of the best places for planting a pecan orchard is in a cotton field. Pecan trees are very deep-rooted, feed far below the surface, and do not encroach much on the cotton land until they are big enough to give a profit for its use. Pecan trees should not be set less than 50 feet apart; 60 feet is better. In these wide middles cotton and other crops can be successfully cultivated for years until the trees require all the

land. In this way a planter need not be out of the use of his land, but can at the same time be gradually changing the annual crop that adds no permanent increment to the value of his soil to a perennial one that makes his land more valuable every year it grows upon it. Of course, I would not advise cotton planters to put all their lands in pecan trees, but I do believe that every cotton plantation would be enhanced in value if it had on it a larger or smaller pecan orchard, if only of a few trees. A special advantage of the cotton field for pecan planting is that the trees are practically assured of cultivation. I have never seen a pecan orchard that was a success unless it was cultivated, at least while the trees were young. It is for this reason that I prefer the term "pecan orchard" to "pecan grove," for the latter term has about it more of the idea of a green unbroken turf, and, from my experience, I am very sure that this is not the condition conducive to large yields of nuts. Professor Van Deman says "Nature plants groves, but man plants orchards."

Where maintenance crops are grown in a pecan orchard, judgment should be exercised in not allowing the rows to encroach too closely on the trees, thus robbing them of plant food and moisture. If this is done, valuable time will be lost in getting the trees into bearing. Maintenance or cover crops should not be allowed to grow nearer than 6 feet to the tree row, and of course no crop of any kind should be planted in the tree row itself.

A good farmer who recently, at my solicitation, set out a pecan orchard, asked me one day to look at his trees, because they did not seem to be doing well. When I drove with him to his place I had difficulty in finding his orchard, for the place on which he had planted it was now a solid field of tall, waving corn, which looked as if it would produce 100 bushels to the acre. I could not at first see a single pecan tree, but after locating the corn in which the trees were set I was able to find a number of dead ones and some very small, living but discouraged-looking trees. They would have more chance of survival in the struggle in their native forest than in that jungle of corn. The field was planted solid with corn, there being just one hill left out where the pecan stood. The trees were cultivated, and intensely so, but what chance had they of surviving, much less of making a satisfactory growth! I believe that when Euclid, the mathematician of antiquity, said, "It is impossible to have two things in the same space at the same time," he was thinking especially of a corn crop in a pecan orchard. Corn is too tall a plant and too gross a feeder to be used successfully as a cover crop in any kind of an orchard, unless it is

(Continued on page 217.)

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

The pecan interests in the Albany Ga., district have installed a permanent exhibit of pecans in that city in connection with the local Board of Trade. A description of the exhibit will appear in an early number.

Soil surveys are being made in various southern southern counties by the United States Bureau of soils. The reports of these surveys are of much interest and of practical value if the information thus given is properly utilized.

Nine years ago George K. Holmes of the Division of Foreign Markets said, "I regard the pecan as having a greater future than any other nut grown in this country." Recent years are demonstrating the accuracy of his estimate. Others now entertain the opinion that this nut has a greater future than any other nut, no matter in what land it may be grown.

Sumter county, Georgia, is contesting the claim of Dougherty county to have the largest pecan orchards. It is something of a task to keep up with the annual plantings but from present records it would appear that Mitchell county may possibly have larger orchards than either of the others. However the largest pecan orchards are on both sides of the Dougherty and Mitchell county line and all on Georgia soil.

A new co-operative agency for selling southwestern fruit and truck has been formed with headquarters at Texarkana. The past season's unfavorable experiences doubtless prepared the way for this new organization, which will undertake to handle between three and four thousand cars during the year 1913. Nut growers should study well the operations of such bodies and profit by the expensive experiences which others have encountered.

The scale of points now used in determining the relative merit of pecans was adopted ten years ago. Since then much progress has been made in all departments of nut growing. We no longer attach so much importance to size or even quality

as formerly but desire regular and abundant crops, as being of greatest importance. This is gradually changing the list of most desirable varieties. There are plenty of nuts of good size, of thin shell and excellent quality and which crack well, but at the same time vary so much in bearing character that they are altogether unsuited for commercial planting. In fact, the abundant-bearing tree, even though of second quality, will make more money than a shy bearer of first quality nuts.

In a previous number we outlined our purpose and plan for assembling authoritative data as to orchard yields from budded and grafted trees. Recently we mailed a list of 9 special questions to a hundred orchard owners, with request that they report the results they have attained. Any of our subscribers who have data of this kind, and who did not receive a copy of the blanks, are invited to send in this information. The questions are as follows:

1. No of trees planted?
2. No of trees per acre?
3. Age of trees?
4. Varieties?
5. Number of pounds crop of 1912?
6. Number of pounds previous crops?
7. Which varieties are the most productive?
8. Do you find ready sale?
9. Price per pound?

PECAN TREES IN COTTON FIELDS

(Continued from page 216.)

kept at a reasonable distance from the trees.

Besides giving the young pecan trees reasonable protection from the encroachment of crops, they should be protected from their worst of all enemies, "the nigger and the mule." It makes no difference how vigorously a tree grows, if it is run over periodically with a plow and barked by trace-chains and singletrees, it never gets to bearing age. This enemy usually can be kept at bay by driving in three or four stout stakes and nailing them solid at the top with slats so as to securely enclose the tree.—*Bulletin 156, North Carolina Department of Agriculture.*

Marketing pecans is not a difficult problem at present but the time will soon arrive when co-operative operations will be desirable. Several years ago the editor proposed a plan for handling a single variety—the Stuart—as it will be the first on the list in point of varietal importance for a number of years. The plan was approved by several of our business associates but at that time there were not enough nuts produced to warrant the inauguration of the plan. Possibly the time has now arrived for beginning the work. If a sufficient number of growers will inquire for particulars, with a

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents. Cash with order.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

BUDDED PECANS. Ill health forces me to offer 800 extra fine, well rooted choice varieties of thin shelled nursery stock pecans, Mobile, Schley, Nelson and Stuart. These trees are three to six feet and perfectly healthy. Price, \$1.00 each in lots of ten. CAROLINA FARMS, W. W. Watson, Orangeburg, S. C. II-2

35 Acre Budded Pecan Orchard for Sale

Two-year-old orchard of 500 Frotscher, Stuart and Schley budded trees on a tract of nearly 500 acres fronting on best public road and running back to main line of the Seaboard Air Line and within sight of the South Georgia College at McRae. The trees have been cultivated and well fertilized for two seasons and are doing well. The land is one of the best improved farms in this section and well adapted to pecan culture. This neighborhood has many large pecan orchards owned by private individuals and large pecan companies. This is considered an extra fine location for pecans, which bear early and heavily here as is shown by the records of production of trees of improved varieties. No options and no agents considered in this matter. It is my own property and developed and planted by me and will be sold direct at a price that will surprise anybody knowing value of such property. GEO. H. HARRIS, McRae, Ga.

Wanted

WANTED. Twenty thousand pecan scions, standard varieties. Would take lots of 1000 and upward. Give full particulars. Address X, care Nut-Grower.

WANTED. Thoroughly experienced pecan grafter. Must have recommendation from last employer. Address with full particulars B, care Nut-Grower.

WANTED. Five hundred pecan trees, standard varieties, one foot up to three feet. Give full particulars. Address C, care Nut-Grower.

WANTED. Several practical pecan grafters. Will pay railroad fare one way and \$3.00 per day. Must be able to refer to past employers as to quality of their work. Address A. T. care of Nut-Grower.

view to using the facilities we can command, we will send full information.

It is the thoughtful and wise who recognize the great value of judicious investments in pecan culture, though profits are not promised for several years.

We enjoy ourselves only in our work—in our doing; and our best doing is our best enjoyment.—Jacobi.

Caterpillars, more frequently called web worms, appear in the persimmon, pecan, walnut, hickory and other shade and forest trees. They may be detected by webs growing in the trees, filled with small grayish worms. If these are left alone for a few seasons, they become quite destructive, often entirely defoliating the trees during the summer. The web nests should be destroyed as soon as noticed, by burning out, or twisting them out with a long forked stick or pole.

No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application.—A. T. Stewart.

P. F. Williams

It is with deep regret that The Nut-Grower notes the death of Prof. P. F. Williams, of Auburn, Ala. Prof. Williams was one of the most earnest and enthusiastic members of the National Nut Growers' Association and as a member of the faculty of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and of the staff of the Alabama Experiment Station did great work for the nut growing industry, not only in his own state, but throughout the entire pecan belt. From the pen of Dr. C. C. Thatch, president of the Polytechnic Institute, we reproduce the following tribute to his memory:

Prof. P. F. Williams was a native of Massachusetts, being born in that beautiful village of Nantick, near Boston, September 15, 1883. After a course of preparation in the public schools of his native state, he attended the Massachusetts College of Agriculture at Amherst, one of the foremost colleges of the kind in the United States. Here he specialized in forestry, landscape gardening and general horticulture, taking his degree in 1905. After graduation he was connected for several years with Mr. W. H. Manning, one of the leading landscape gardeners of the United States.

On January 1, 1908, he was elected to a position on the experiment station staff and college faculty in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. In 1909 he was

Pecan Orchard and Pecan Land

500 acres pecan land and 500 two-year-old budded Frotscher, Stuart and Schley trees. Public road and railroad frontage on main line of the S. A. L. R. R. Located white papershell pecans have made great records for early and prolific bearing. Must sell. No reasonable offer will be refused.

GEO. H. HARRIS, McRae, Ga.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood for Sale

White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular, Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Price, \$2.75

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

HERBERT C. WHITE

DE WITT, GEORGIA

Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Conventions

Through special arrangement with the Association The Nut-Grower is enabled to offer to its readers at an exceptionally low price the Proceedings of the meetings held in 1904, 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910

25 cents per Copy
The Complete Set for \$1.00

appointed acting Professor of Horticulture, and in 1910 he was elected head of the department of horticulture and forestry. In the same year he was elected secretary of the state horticultural society.

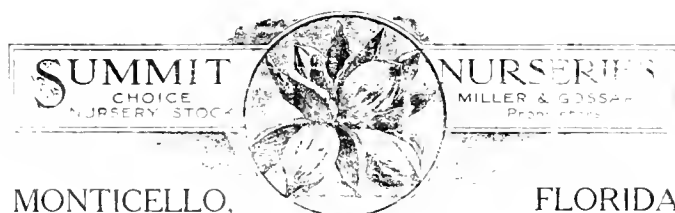
His untimely death occurred at Asheville, N. C., Wednesday morning at 5:15, December 4.

Prof. Williams was a man of many admirable qualities. In his early life he placed before himself a high ideal to which he steadily worked throughout all of his years. He had thorough preparation for his life-work, and accomplished most excellent results in Alabama for the cause of horticulture. He was an enthusiastic teacher, being deeply interested in the welfare of his graduates. He was broad in his sympathies and an all-around college man, full of the warmest interests in athletics, music,



P. F. WILLIAMS

and all forms of college life. He was a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity and rendered highly efficient service in the council and general welfare of this chapter. Many of Prof. Williams' graduates have entered into practical life in the line of their profession. He made solid contribution to the literature of horticulture in the South. He was a moving spirit in the State Horticultural Society of Alabama and in the National Nut Growers' Association. His bulletins on citrus fruits, and on the pecan attracted national attention. The Professor of Horticulture in the University of California remarked to me that his bulletin on pecans was one of the most comprehensive published, and that he found it made complete answer to all inquiries on the industry in California. Prof. Williams was a man also of aesthetic taste, being devoted to the



MONTICELLO,

FLORIDA

Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses our Specialties


The Admiral Schley Pecan---the
Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

FLORIDA NURSERIES

Offer 10,000 Satsuma Orange Trees that must be turned into cash at once. Now is your chance to buy strictly first-class trees at extremely low prices. Do not pass this opportunity by but write for prices today.

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor
Monticello, Fla.



**RHODES DOUBLE CUT
PRUNING SHEAR**

Pat'd June 2, 1909.

RHODES MFG. CO.,
522 S. DIVISION AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE only
pruner
made that cuts
from both sides of
the limb and does not
bruise the bark. Made in
all styles and sizes. We
pay Express charges
on all orders.
Write for
circular and
prices.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

PECANS

BEST VARIETIES
Write for Price List
Nursery Established in 1882
S. W. Peek, Hartwell, Ga.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1912-13.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

Judson Orchard Grown Pecan Budding Wood

Buds that you can depend on. In large quantities of the varieties named below:

**Van Deman
Frotscher
Schley
Stuart
Delmas**

Smaller quantities of

**Nelson
Pabst
Success**

**MINNESOTA
Co-Operative
Plantation Co.**

Address D. L. WILLIAMS,
CAIRO, GA.

growth of flowers and landscape gardening. His bulletin on the improvement of school grounds was used as a text in one of the leading normal schools of the State and was in demand throughout the United States. He supplied to a score or more of the leading high schools of Alabama working plans for the development and improvement of their school grounds. A collection of these sketches formed one of the most attractive exhibits of the agricultural department in the recent State Fair in Montgomery.

He was a man of genial nature and loyal disposition, was of untiring industry applying himself unremittingly to the duties of his office.

He was a loyal colleague, a public spirited citizen, and his loss will be felt not only in the college but by thousands who are engaged in horticulture throughout the state of Alabama, of whose interests and welfare he was an accurate and sympathetic student and whose occupation was gradually elevating to a higher plane of prosperity and happiness.

His day was short; but he did a man's work.

He married Miss Fannie Heard of Auburn, who with two children survives him.

Awards at Gulfport

At the Gulfport convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, prizes were awarded in the competitive pecan exhibit as follows:

CLASS A. SUB-CLASS 1. SOUTHERN GROUP

Alley, first, J B Wight, Cairo, Ga.
Curtis, first, J B Wight, Cairo, Ga.
Delmas, first, T S McManus, Waldo, Fla.; second, J B Wight, Cairo, Ga.
Frotscher, first, T S McManus, Waldo, Fla.; second, J I Parker, Thomasville, Ga.

Moneymaker, first, Sam H James, Mound, La.; second, Theo Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Pabst, first, A. B. Ackander, Ocean Springs, Miss.; second, Sam H James, Mound, La.

Russell, first, J B Wight, Cairo, Ga.; second, A B Ackander, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Schley, first, J B Wight, Cairo, Ga.; second, Sam H James, Mound, La.

Stuart, first, T. S. McManus, Waldo, Fla.; second, J B Wight, Cairo, Ga.

Teche, first, Sam H James, Mound, La.; second, N. C. Alston, Richland, Ga.
Van Deman, first, J B Wight, Cairo, Ga.; second, T S McManus, Waldo, Fla.

CLASS A. SUB-CLASS 2. TEXAS GROUP

Daisy, first, C Forkert, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Post, first, M Falkner, Waco, Tex.

Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

—PECAN— GRAFTING WOOD

Frotscher, Teche and Stuart. We are headquarters for grafting wood cut from known trees. Pecan nuts in season, Orchard 100 acres. We estimate our surplus scions at 80,000. Let us figure with you.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.,
LAFAYETTE, LA.

W. M. ELLISON, Manager.

PECAN TREES

That Are
The Best

Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.

J. B. Wight,
Cairo, Ga.

Grafted Pecan Trees
Of Select Paper Shell Varieties
NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

**Bayview Pecan
Nursery**

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalog.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**
Box 21. Macclenny, Fla.

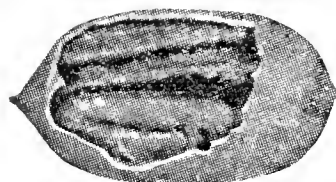
SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.



**New
Plan**

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

Pensacola Seed and Nursery Company

Specialists

In expert propagation of pure pecan stock, the finest of sturdy Satsumas and the best peach, plum, persimmon and fig stock in this neck of the woods.

**We only Solicit, a
Share of your Patronage**

Pensacola : Florida

Sovereign, first, M Falkner, Waco, Tex.

CLASS A. SUB-CLASS 3. NORTHERN GROUP
Indiana, first, M J Niblack, Vincennes, Ind.

Hale, first, M J Niblack, Vincennes, Ind.

PLATE COLLECTIONS

Best plate of most promising new varieties. Sam H James, Mound, La.

Best five plates of five varieties, J B Wight, Cairo, Ga.

ORCHARD RECORDS

Best yield of ten acres of budded or grafted pecan trees, J I Parker, Thomasville, Ga.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

Best exhibit of Success pecans, T. S. McManus, Waldo, Fla.

Items of Interest

The Northern Nut Growers' Association holds its 1912 meeting at Lancaster, Pa., December 18 and 19.

Dr. H. V. Collins of Jacksonville, Tex., has about fifty pecan buds set in June 1908 on hickory stock. This season they bore about 150 nuts.

The first annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America will be held January 21-23, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Edwards & Patterson of Milledgeville, Ga., are sending out a neat illustrated pamphlet, describing eight varieties of pecans they are propagating for the central Georgia territory.

The eighth annual convention of the Tennessee State Horticultural Society, the State Nurserymen's Association and the State Bee-keepers' Association is called to meet at Nashville, January 29, 30 and 31.

E. E. Wolcott, of Griffin, Ga., reports a yield of one and a half bushels of pecans from 98 trees he planted six years ago. Samples examined were bright in appearance, well-filled, but slightly under size.

The Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington has in preparation a four or five page folder which will be circulated for the purpose of gathering information in regard to opportunities in pecan culture. Circular letters have been mailed to a number of the Bureau's correspondents, asking for information in regard to prices of cleared and uncleared land, cost of clearing land and preparing it for planting trees, cost of fertilizing, practicability of growing crops between the trees, etc., and it is expected that much interesting data will be compiled from the answers received.

Wholesale Growers of
Budded and Grafted

PECAN TREES

...AND...

SATSUMA ORANGES

■ ■ ■

WRITE FOR PRICES

■ ■ ■

SIMPSON NURSERY COMPANY

MONTICELLO, FLA.

Louisiana Sweets

Budded on Citrus Trifoliata
The Hardest Round
Orange Known

Also

Satsumas
Kumquats
Pomelos
Fresh

Citrus Trifoliata
Seed

A few Extra Fine
Pecan Trees

Write for Prices.

The

Jennings Nursery

Jennings, La.

Perfection Nut Cracker.



The only perfect nut cracker that cracks pecans, English walnuts, Brazil and similar nuts by cracking from their ends so that meats come out in perfect halves.

Price \$1.00 postpaid. Exclusive territory to good agents. Perfection Nut Cracker Co., Box 127. Waco, Texas.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1912-13



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Florida Nursery and Trading Company

INCORPORATED

FLORALA, ALA.



**Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties**

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

Satsuma

ORANGE TREES.

We are headquarters for Homegrown Satsumas on Trifoliata stocks, and have a fine lot of trees to offer direct to planters. Our prices are interesting. Let us figure with you.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.,

LAFAYETTE, LA.

W. M. Ellison, Mgr.

Box T

NEW ORLEANS

Laux & Appel
PECANS

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representatives and correspondents.

Geo. H. Appel, 211 Poydras St.
POST OFFICE BOX 976

I Have for Fall Delivery a Few Thousand Beautiful Pecan Trees, 2 to 3 Years Old of the Following Varieties:

Admiral Schley, Curtis, Mobile, Nelson, from four feet to ten feet.

Grown without fertilization and as vigorous, healthy and fine as the most fastidious could wish and with tap roots uncut and lateral roots splendidly developed. Prices from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. :: ::

M. O. DANTZLER,
Pecanway Place,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,

FRUITLAND NURSERIES
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Our Landscape Department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

PECANS

Pecan nuts to plant for sale.
Pecan nut meats for sale.
Supply limited.

McCULLY & CO., Brownwood, Texas

D. U. McLean, near Wray, Ga., has gathered 500 lbs of nuts off of two trees. The trees are 19 years old, and were planted for ornaments. The investment is no doubt satisfactory, as the price of pecans is 40 cents per pound.

E. M. North, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the A. C. L. Railroad Company, Savannah, Ga., has kindly furnished our office with a fine wall calendar for 1913. He will send copies on request to those who enclose six cents to cover mailing charges.

Books and Catalogs

Chestnut Culture, by E. A. Riehl, Alton, Ill.; a four page trade leaflet listing four varieties of chestnuts and the Rush chinquapin, with prices for stock.

The *Ozark Produce Journal*, For Smith, Ark., is a recent addition to our exchange list. This is a valuable publication and specializes "What to grow, how to grow it, where to sell and where to buy." It is a monthly journal, and the subscription is fifty cents.

Buist's Garden Guide for 1913 lists seeds, and embraces an almanac with other timely matters. 136 pages illustrated. Robert Buist Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Farmogerm and Thomas Phosphate, a 20 page folder by The Coe Mortimer Co., of Charleston S. C., gives directions for permanently enriching the soil, in cultivation of bigger and better leguminous crops.

Turkey Creek Nurseries, McClemy, Fla., descriptive catalogue for 1912-1913; a finely illustrated pamphlet of 40 pages listing the pecan and other stock.

The Story of Twine, by the International Harvester Co., is an interesting booklet of 40 pages being distributed by the Service Bureau of that company.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Missouri State Board of Horticulture for the year 1911, by W. L. Howard, Secretary, is a volume of 400 pages illustrated, and containing much general information.

Nuts and their Uses as Food; Bulletin 338 of the Department of Agriculture; corrected to April 20 1910; an important pamphlet for those interested in nuts. It can be had on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Report of the Tennessee State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist for the past year; gives a version of state work along those lines.

The 1912 Report of Texas Welfare Commission gives much information regarding that state. It is a volume of 150 pages and is distributed by the Commercial Secretary's Association of Fort Worth.



\$4.00 A WEEK BUYS



Southeast Georgia

35-Acre All-Year Farm



GEORGE L. WILLIAMS
President

But First I Must Absolutely Prove to You That It Can Be Made to
Net You Over \$100.00 A Month!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

This is for the man who wants a Home Farm or for the man who wants a Business Farm—a Home Farm that will yield him an independent living, or a Business Farm that he can operate as he would a department of his business, without giving it all his time and attention.

Write your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to me. I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year.

Now don't say to yourself that no man would sell for \$4.00 a week that which has demonstrated earning power of \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. That is exactly what I propose to do, and with the "Proof" will come a full explanation of the New Safe Land Plan whereby you can get immediate possession (and your fee-simple deed in eight months) of land which I must first prove can be made to net \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year, by paying \$5.00 down and a few cents over \$4.00 per week, \$17.50 per month. A responsible bank acts as the independent agent of both of us, to guarantee fair play. There are good, sound business reasons why we sell land for \$4.00 a week which we can prove to be capable of earning \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year—and you will understand then when I put my proposition fully before you—which I cannot do in the small space of an advertisement. You are dealing with a solidly founded, firmly established, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to own is ready for immediate delivery and you can have your fee-simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$35.00 down and \$17.50 a month.

You can go and live on it, and by the application of reasonable industry and intelligence, earn a good living for yourself and family.

You won't have any "boss" to please in order to hold your job and keep your family supplied with the necessities of life. No man can deprive you of your living, for that you will own in your own little highly productive farm.

If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot bring yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farms to fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a place to go to in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southeastern Georgia All-Year Lands are within a few miles of Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia—the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and Georgia Southern and Florida Railroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income if you are willing to pay \$4.00 a week.

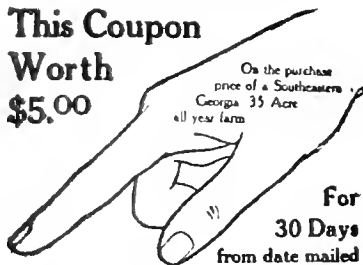
I want the name and address on one of these coupons, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$4.00 a week if I can prove the result will be financial independence.

There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from wage earners. I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has been worth while, and I will consider that it has been even more worth while if those who most need it are the ones to reap the benefit of my labors.

And so I say to the wage earner who seeks independent manhood, it can be had in the ownership of one of these 35-acre farms.

This Coupon Worth \$5.00



Others have here acquired it—why not YOU?

Don't delay, act right now, TODAY.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President
GEORGIA-FLORIDA LANE CO.,

868 Central National Bank Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

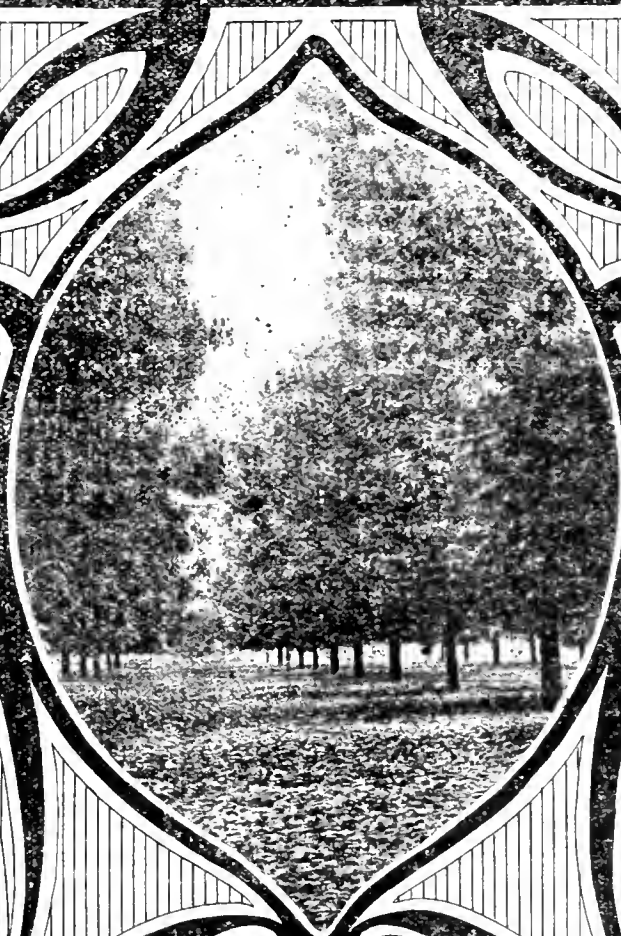
GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President, 868 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
With the understanding that this Coupon is worth \$5.00 on the purchase price of a 35-acre Southeast Georgia All-Year Farm, if I decide to buy within 30 days from Here insert date mailed.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....
STATE.....

Volume XII

January-February 1913

Number 1-2

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

10c per Copy

2.00 per Year

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Our Pecan and California English Walnut Nurseries are the largest in Georgia.

We are now booking orders for the finest Pecan Trees for next fall's delivery.

Can furnish Buds and Grafts in large quantities.

We make a specialty of contract work for budding and grafting, and have an experienced corps of workmen.

We have a twenty-five year old bearing Pecan Grove for sale on easy payments. Immediate income from this grove, which is located within two miles of the center of Albany.

Write for free catalogue just issued.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XII WAYCROSS, GA., JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1913 NUMBER 1-2

THE INDIANA PECAN

By R. L. McCoy

A Paper Prepared for the Gulfport Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

THE pecan is probably the most superior nut that grows. It belongs to the hickory family, which is indigenous only to North America. And since water is its natural distributing agent it is most generally found growing intermixed with the large hickorynut or shagbark in creek and river bottoms. While the hickory is hardy enough to thrive even into the Canadian provinces the pecan is not so hardy and is seldom found in the northern tier of states. It thrives well as far north as the northern boundary of Illinois. The writer has seen a transplanted tree in bearing in Branch County, Michigan, and native trees along the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Wisconsin.

The nuts in the extreme northern limit are not much larger than a hazel nut. But the nuts that grow in Indiana and Illinois from the Ohio river on the south to Rock Island on the north-west and Lafayette on the north-east are much larger. Here are found many superior nuts worthy of propagation.

In fact the writer has before him a great many nuts of named and unnamed varieties which he and Mr. Littlepage and Mr. Ford Wilkinson discovered in their search for worthy nuts in the native pecan woods. There are many thousand acres of these groves on the Ohio, Green, Wabash and Illinois rivers where many trees are found which bear nuts as large as some of the varieties which are being propagated in the Gulf Coast country.

The nuts of the Evansville group are especially noted for their fine flavor. The people of this section will not eat Southern pecans if they can get native nuts.

This year several car loads of these native wild nuts will be shipped to the Cleveland, Boston and New York markets while the finer nuts seldom get into the markets at all but are bought by wealthy men in the locality where they grow. Many men buy from a special tree year after year, its flavor suiting their taste.

The yield from some of these larger trees (and there are many trees four feet in diameter and

some as large as 19 feet 4 inches in circumference at shoulder high) is very good. The writer has seen a number in the last few days which were estimated to have from four to six hundred pounds, the most of the crop having not yet been gathered. He knows of one tree which bore seventeen bushels and Mr. Louis Huber of Shawneetown gathered 718 pounds from another tree. Two hundred and eighty-five pounds of nuts were gathered and weighed from the Luce tree. These nuts were gathered green for fear of their being stolen and it was estimated that fifteen pounds were left on the tree and that the hail-storm in early September destroyed fifty pounds more. Hence the Luce bore approximately eight bushels. The Kentucky tree had four and one-half bushels by measurement. The Warrick tree had, the best we can estimate, one hundred fifty pounds. The Grayville or Posey as Mr. Littlepage wishes to call it bore at least two hundred pounds by weight. One hundred sixty pounds were gathered from the Major and two hundred fifty pounds from the Green River tree. We do not think the Hinton bore to exceed two pounds of nuts. We do not know the amount of nuts gathered from the Indiana and Busseron trees. The Butterick tree had some three or four bushels of nuts this year but as a dredge ditch was recently constructed by it destroying half of its root system it did not mature its crop. This tree has been in bearing since 1817 and it has not been known to miss a crop previous to this year.

In our search for nuts worthy of being propagated we have found several nuts as yet unnamed that are in our opinion much superior to any northern nut that has been brought to public notice. But as we know little of their bearing record and do not wish to burden the nurserymen with too many varieties we will keep these trees under observation for a year or two before naming them.

We have been trying at our nursery to propagate some of the best varieties for about three years. Our first attempt was root grafting in which our success varied from 15 per cent to 75 per cent under the best conditions. We found

after some experience, however, that it was not difficult to root graft. But last winter 1911-12 was the coldest winter for some years, the thermometer registering as low as 20 degrees below. Most of our root grafts were killed back to the ground but few, if any of them, were killed outright. When spring came they started new growth and are now about four feet high. The fall 1911 was very warm and wet and they were in vigorous growth until the first week in November when we had a hard freeze which killed the wheat causing the worst failure in that crop ever known in this section. The winter then following being very cold we had two conditions against spring root grafted pecans. But we failed to see any budded ones that were injured. However, we only had pecans budded to hickory which was done by Mr. Paul White in May 1911 and so far as we know this was the first hickory top-worked to pecan in Indiana. However, Mr. White now has quite a lumber top worked last spring that have made a growth of three to four feet. We also have both budded and root grafted pecans from last spring and summer so that in the spring we will have a better opportunity to see what effect the winter will have on them.

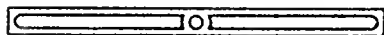
So far as we are able to determine from observation of a few orchards all pecan trees bought from

Southern nurserymen and planted in this section have either died out or made very feeble growth. Although some large Texas nuts have been planted here and grown yet they have either not fruited at all or the nuts have proved no better than our native nuts.

The northern pecan timber is not brash like the southern pecan but is very elastic and tough. An ax handle made from northern pecan sells for ten cents more than one made from hickory—and pecan timber is much sought after by ax handle makers.

The people of this section have in the last few years awakened to the fact that swamps studded with pecan trees are about the most valuable lands they possess and many are the inquiries, "Where can we get good budded or grafted pecan trees?"

The idea of propagating the northern pecan is of very recent origin and while the few attempts at propagation have not as yet met with any great success, yet we are hoping that the time will be when many acres of our lands shall be set in valuable pecan orchards and our highways lined with long rows of fine pecans, chestnuts and English walnuts which shall serve the three-fold purpose of beautifying Mother Earth, yielding delicious food and furnishing a place of rest for the weary traveler.



THE SPREAD OF THE WALNUT INDUSTRY

By CLAUDE D. TRIBBLE

A Paper Prepared for the Gulfport Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

IN the southern part of California the walnut orchards have proven to be good citrus territory, and in the southwest coast counties the lemon and Valencia orange are yearly crowding out hundreds of acres of walnuts. All through this territory the large trees are being cut down to give way to the citrus industry.

The main cause for this is the deterioration and partial failure to produce satisfactory returns of a large acreage of seedling walnuts, due partially to blight, but much more to the poor quality of these seedling trees, in which there is no fixed type.

This has caused the spread to all parts of the state where the winter is not too severe. The spread during the last few years has reached to all the coast counties, all of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and many foothill sections. This spread to these sections has been caused by poor results from orchards and vineyards and the demand for something to take the place of these to produce remunerative crops. This is especial-

ly so of the vineyard. Varieties of the walnut have been found that are particularly adapted for each particular district, so the business is no longer in its experimental state.

No other crops have held prices to a certain standard as with the walnut.

There was imported during 1910 33,641,446 pounds of walnuts from various countries, amounting to \$3,538,264, the largest amount that had been imported in any previous year by over one million pounds. The English or Persian walnut crop of the United States for this year was a little more than half this amount, California producing 19,660,000 pounds.

THE VALUE OF WALNUT ORCHARDS

As an average assessment on walnut orchards in bearing is approximately \$450 per acre, or 60 per cent of its real value, the price would average \$750 per acre, the usual price being from \$1000 per acre and upward.

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE WALNUT

The essential qualities are grouped into pro-

duction, quality and period of ripening. The ideal or perfect nut for any locality is the one which combines high grade of production and quality and matures its nuts at the proper season.

The production is influenced by the natural tendency to form fruit buds, vigor of growth, relative period of bloom and immunity to disease, blight, sunburn, frost or perforation. There must be plenty of staminate blossoms or catkins, as well as the nut or pistillate flowers, and these two forms bloom near together.

Blight immunity is required and a very important consideration, especially in the coast counties where foggy or moist weather prevails till late in the spring. Immunity to sunburn from heavy foliage is required, especially in the interior valley. Frost is another important subject to be considered, varieties late in budding out being required where late spring frosts may occur. A late tree is desirable, both from blight and frost, the blight being a bacterial disease, fed by excessive moisture conditions. A variety must not be too late in maturing its crop where it may catch the early rains and discolor the nuts.

High quality is desired in the walnut as in other fruits, the ideal being moderately, but not excessively large. Extremely large walnuts have only a limited market. There is no specified shape to the ideal walnut, but it should be symmetrical and attractive to the eye. The surface should be nearly smooth in preference to being rough. Extreme thinness in the shell is undesirable, as the nuts can not be handled in shipping. It should crack with moderate pressure and stand ordinary handling, and must be well sealed to keep the kernel from becoming rancid by exposure to the air. Many good nuts are deficient in this quality. Walnuts should be of sufficient attractive color to make bleaching unnecessary, unless stained by moisture. The meat should be full and plump filling the shell nearly or quite full, and should come out intact from the halves of the shell without difficulty. In the best walnuts the meat exceeds the shell in weight. Some good nuts fail a little of this, but no nut should be considered in which the meat weighs less than 45 per cent of the total weight.

PRODUCTION

Grafted walnuts will begin to produce nuts from the time of planting, but will make better growth and crops a few years later if the walnuts are all kept off for the first three years. Early bearing has a tendency to dwarf the tree. A walnut orchard that has been well cared for and planted to the proper varieties should produce paying crops after the fifth year, and should increase in production for many years. One of the oldest orchards in the State being one of the largest pro-

ducers per acre, shows that with proper care and fertilization we find the walnut a very long lived tree.

The average production of Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties, taking all the trees in bearing from four years old upward, gives an average of 810 pounds per acre, at \$12.55 per hundred pounds, an average for ten years would be \$101.65, and the cost of pruning, spraying, cultivating, harvesting, fertilizing and marketing at \$50 per acre, leaves a net return to the grower of \$51.65 per acre. The cost of caring for an acre is probably given too high, and the returns are based on seedling orchards. Many orchards in their prime are yielding 2000 pounds per acre, and the net returns have exceeded \$300 per acre.

A notable example of a young walnut orchard in the northern part of the State is the Vrooman Franquette orchard.

Planted in 1897: 1899 it died back to the ground.

1900 first year's growth.

1901 produced 90 pounds nuts.

1902 produced 900 pounds nuts; sold at 25 cents per pound.

1903 produced 1,800 pounds nuts; sold at 25 cents per pound.

1904 produced 5,000 pounds nuts; sold at 25 cents per pound.

1905 produced 12,000 pounds nuts; sold at 25 cents per pound.

1906 produced 20,000 pounds nuts; sold at 25 cents per pound.

1907 produced 30,000 pounds nuts; sold at 25 cents per pound.

1908 produced 40,000 pounds nuts; sold at 18 cents per pound.

1909 produced 46,000 pounds nuts; sold at 18 cents per pound.

1910 produced 36,000 pounds nuts; sold at 18 cents per pound.

1911 produced 49,000 pounds nuts; sold at 18 cents per pound.

Paid 10 per cent interest on \$1200 net per acre. Net profit, over \$100 per acre.

Cost of planting, \$3.50 per acre.

Cost to gather crop 1911, \$567 and sacks.

No bleach necessary. \$140 walnut meats sold beside the nuts.

First eight years 800 trees. Last four years 1000 trees.

COST OF PLANTING

Walnut trees are planted on an average of 50 by 50 feet, or 17 trees per acre. The standard tree 4 to 6 feet high costs about \$1 each per 100 trees. The best trees can be had at this price, with the exception of scarce and new varieties. The cost

(Continued on page 5.)

THE NUT-GROWER

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

It has been thought best to make this first issue for 1913 a double number in order to bridge over the difficulties of making up delays, which were encountered during the past several months. This is the first time in history of the publication that such a move has been made but various circumstances seem to warrant this course at this time. We make no promise for the future, further than to give our subscribers full value for what they have paid, and as good a journal as the patronage will permit, as the policy has always been to keep the expenses within the limits of available resources.

Incidentally we may remark, that at no time in our fourteen years of existence, have the new subscriptions and renewals been coming in as regularly and largely as at present. This, coupled with the general public interest in the pecan, affords grounds for an optimistic view of the future.

Southern real estate men are becoming impressed with the importance of the pecan. Many of the prospectors who make inquiries, as well as a large percentage of those now making investigations of desirable locations, are contemplating planting nut orchards.

The inroads of the boll weevil, which is forcing the diversification of farm crops, promises to direct more favorable attention to the pecan, as a reliable source of revenue from the lands in the lower South. Truly, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

In speaking about living pioneers in pecanedom Sam H. James, of Louisiana, claims to outrank all others in period of time covered, having made his first planting in 1878, thus giving him thirty-five years of experience. This was eleven years before the editor of The Nut-Grower, began his planting in Georgia. However we were not in pecan territory till the year 1888, but as the years go by we continue to plant for ourselves and others. The outlook for the business continues to improve, but

at the same time the need for careful and competent management, becomes more evident.

New methods and plans are being devised for developing and selling pecan orchards, which promise to be more substantial and desirable than some of the earlier ventures, which lacked experience as well as the capital required. The investor also is making reasonable demands, and wants actual bearing orchards, rather than an agreement to plant and care for one during a period of five years. These changed conditions make the combinations of land, capital and experience a promising line, as first class orchards at five years will sell more readily and for better prices than the contracts now being offered by development companies.

Few people recognize the great difference there is in the actual value of pecan trees. It is only in the nursery, that trees can be selected to the best advantage. We frequently see shipments, which conform to the grade and variety sold, but that does not prevent vigorous, young trees being mixed with runts, which required several years to reach the grade desired. Such trees in general will be runts in the orchard, marring the beauty and uniformity of the grove, as well as being slow and scant bearers, cutting down the average yield permanently. This means a loss annually of many times the cost of the trees. Within the next few years, there will be orchards coming into bearing which will fall short of expectations, simply on account of the inferior character of many of the trees while at the same time the results from the high grade trees will be most encouraging.

Combination orchards are becoming more popular each year in the pecan belt. All kinds of early bearing fruits can be grown to advantage among pecans; possibly to better ultimate advantage to the pecans, than by the growing of ordinary farm crops. In certain section suitable to the Satsuma orange this fruit is being planted, to some extent. Three of the pecan orchards set this season, under the direction of the editor, have used Satsuma orange on *trifolata* stock, three oranges being planted to each pecan. In one of these plantings, peaches, plums, figs and pears, were also used to a limited extent. Where climate will permit the Satsuma orange promises to be the ideal tree for intermediate planting with pecans, as its growth is low and bushy rather than tall like the pecan. Besides it begins to bear as early as the third and fourth year, thus making earlier and larger profits during the first ten years of the orchard's life. Should the Satsumas escape destruction by cold for as many as five or six years, it will materially reduce the cost of caring for the pecan trees.

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We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

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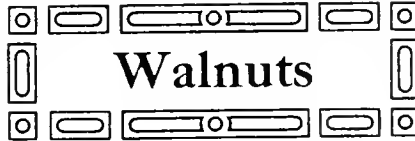
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Walnuts

Longevity of the English Walnut

In European countries the walnut does not bear until it reaches the age of fifteen or twenty years, and then not in large quantities until it reaches the age of fifty or sixty years, and it lives to a prodigious age. In California, as in Persia, it begins to bear at about the eighth year from the seed, and from that time on the crop rapidly increases, until at the age of fifteen years the trees are in their prime, in which condition they continue for the next ten or fifteen years when a more or less rapid decline ensues. The trees are comparatively short lived. Of the planting made in Napa valley in 1848, although made in the rich soil of an old Indian rancharia, and in a most favorable spot, so far as frost was concerned, not one of the trees reached the age of fifty years.

In the Goleta valley, where the soil and climatic conditions are apparently perfect, several orchards, because of sheer old age, have been dug up that were little more than thirty years old. Nevertheless, there are a few trees in the valley that have passed this age and are still profitable. However, these exceptional trees are not found in orchards where the trees are planted at the ordinary distance of forty feet apart, but are more or less isolated. This fact would seem to indicate that by planting much further apart, the longevity would be increased. In Europe where the trees reach such a great age, they are not planted in orchard form but simply around the borders of the farms, and at long distances apart. Although the tree is comparatively short lived it has been

demonstrated that on the removal of an old orchard a young orchard can immediately be successfully grown on the same ground.—Ex.

The Spread of the Walnut Industry

(Continued from page 3.)

of planting these trees would be about \$5 per acre. In many localities it can be done for half this, or even less, as this figure includes dynamiting the holes. This is less than any other fruit orchard can be planted, as the figures given here will show.

Standard pears planted 20 by 20 feet, 108 trees to the acre, 4 to 6-foot trees, at \$30 per 100, \$32.40 for trees alone.

Cherries, plums and prunes, 4 to 6-foot trees, 20 by 20 feet, 108 trees per acre, at \$25 per 100, \$27 per acre, trees alone.

Peaches, 20 by 20 feet, 108 per acre, price 4 to 6-foot trees, \$18 per 100 trees, \$19.44 per acre, trees only.

It requires six and one-third times the number of holes for 108 trees per acre than for 17 trees per acre.

The walnut orchard is the only orchard, except pecan, that can be interplanted with a profitable crop without interfering with the growth of the tree.

In planting walnuts, only the very best and most vigorous trees should be used. These should be grafted on 1 and 2 year roots. Grafts or scions must be as carefully considered as the root for the best success. "The best is none too good." In the beginning a walnut orchard must have varieties suited to the conditions where it is to be planted. This is true of all fruits.

Good soils underlaid with hardpan to the very best, deep, richest soils are adapted to the walnut. With hardpan soils dynamite should be used to break the

hardpan in each hole. This should be done when the soil is driest, as it breaks the soil into small particles, as well as breaking more space, while if the soil is blown up wet it packs and sticks together.

Plant the trees the same depth that they stood in the nursery, making allowance for settling of the earth. Don't put manure around the roots or in the hole. Lean the tree slightly to the prevailing wind, especially if the winds are strong and constant. Press the soil firmly around the roots, and plant in December or January if possible, to allow the winter rains to settle the earth around the roots. If the soil is inclined to be dry, settle it by pouring several gallons of water around the tree. Holes should be dug deeper than the length of the root, and fill in with good earth for the base of the root to rest on. Holes should be dug about 24 inches in diameter.

After trying all varieties of the walnut for root we find there is only one that can be considered. This is the California black walnut or Juglans Californica. The seed must be selected from very vigorous, rapid growing trees that are known to produce the same in its seedlings. The influence of the root must be considered carefully, as well as the top of the grafted tree. It has been said the English or Persian walnut root is adapted to some soils. Even so, if the California black walnut thrives on soils not adapted to the English walnut root, it is evident that it is better adapted to the soils where the English walnut thrives than the English itself.

Hybrid stocks have been considered and boomed by many propagators, but the freezing of many of these hybrid seedlings in the nursery rows, where the California black was untouched during the early freeze in November,

1911, is evidence that they are not to be considered. It is true that some hybrids are exceptionally rapid growers. We find in our visits to nurseries where these hybrids are grown, the average growth is not over 24 inches the first season from the seed. Some were several feet high, and many not over 6 inches high. There is no uniformity in size. California black growing in the same nurseries averaged 3 1-2 feet. The Eastern black walnut grows too slow, and continues growth so late it catches the frost on the grafts. This is not so in its native countries, where it is undoubtedly the only stock to be considered.

"Don't worry about the tap root. If the tree needs a higher system of lateral roots it will make them, and if it needs a tap root it can make it. If people would think less about form of roots and more about getting soil and moisture right the trees would do better."—Professor Wickson.

A walnut tree can be transplanted successfully at twice the age of deciduous fruit trees.

The less pruning the better. Prune only with a view to properly shape the tree and admit convenient cultivation. Tie up low hanging limbs to proper shape if practicable. Don't allow suckers to grow on the trunks of young trees. Remove with a sharp knife as soon as they appear. Train while young, as in removing large limbs from old trees the cut decays before it is healed over, even if treated with paint, etc. When the trees are about six years old, heavy foliaged varieties may need some of the inner limbs removed to admit light. Trees produce best nuts when they have plenty of light and air.

Harvesting begins in September and lasts about two months, and consists of picking the nuts up by

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

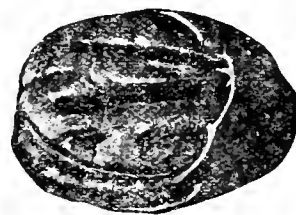
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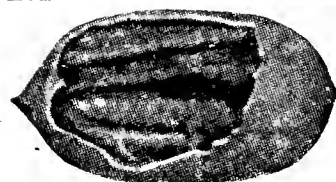
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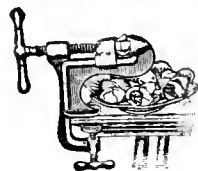
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hand—the nuts that fall naturally or are dislodged by shaking the limbs with a rubber covered hook attached to a long pole. They are dried a few days and then bleached with salt water charged with electricity, then again dried, graded and sacked in 100-pound sacks, and are ready for storage or the market. The cost of picking, drying, sacking, insurance and commission on sales averages about 2 cents per pound. The average selling price for the past eleven years has been 12 1-2 cents per pound for No. 1 and 3 cents less for No. 2 seedlings. For grafted and budded varieties about 4 cents more per pound than for No. 1 seedlings. Only 20 per cent or less grade No. 2 if given proper cultivation and attention.

Black walnut trees planted in the nursery row can be handled to force their growth, and trees can be selected for uniformity to get the best to be had, while planting the nuts in orchard form, the growth can not be forced, and the trees will not be uniform no matter how cared for or planted.

Professor Wickson says: "We count the planting of the nut in place no compensating advantage. We would buy grafted trees of the desired sorts the same as we would buy any other kind of fruit."

It has been argued that the tap root of a walnut must be planted entire or else grown from the nut where the tree is to stand. There is absolutely no merit in this whatever, as has been proved over and over. The same thing was advanced many years ago when fruit growing was in its infancy as to the prune, apricot, peach and other trees. The black walnut is as easily transplanted as any of the deciduous trees, and does as well transplanted.

In planting the black walnut in orchard form the following must be considered: These can not be

successfully grafted till they are from three to five years in the orchard, and are seldom grafted under four years of age. With the success of the ordinary expert walnut grafters a stand of 75 per cent will be had. This leaves 25 per cent to regraft the following year, making one year's difference in the age of the tops, and there is reasonable assurance that a full stand may not be had in this season, etc. Carelessness in cultivating the trees will knock out some of the rapid growing grafts, and the wind usually breaks out a certain percentage. Furthermore, trees planted and grafted by this method are usually ill-formed and are not uniform.

Grafted trees of the proper variety begin to bear a paying crop at five years of age, if cared for properly, from time of planting, while the trees grafted in the orchard will have a one or two-year head or top at the same age, and three years more must elapse before the crop will pay.

Two walnut orchards planted near Stockton are good illustrations of the difference in grafted nursery and orchard grafted trees. These were planted at the same time. The Holden Drug Co. planted grafted trees. Fitzgerald planted the black walnut, and the trees were very carefully selected. The first mentioned is a beautiful orchard of symmetrical and uniform shape, bearing nuts, while the latter, grafted at four years of age, are not uniform, large bunches on some of the trees where stock and graft unite, growth so rapid that the tops break off, many knocked out by cultivation and wind, limbs split down and some were so misshapen the owner regrafted them. This is only one of several instances.

Only the uninformed are planting seedlings walnut orchards. No two seedling walnut trees are alike, and not one in five hundred come true to name.

Mr. Luther Burbank, when addressing the Fruit Growers' convention at Santa Rosa, Cal., was asked: "Do English walnuts come true to seed?"

"Never," was his reply.

Many of the seedling walnut orchards of the southern part of the State, some thirty-five years old, have been and are being grafted over to nuts true to one type, heavy bearing and immune to blight. The cause of so low an average production to the acre in the walnut district of Southern California is due to seedling English walnuts. It is an old established fact, proven by years of practice, that all scions and buds transplanted on wild or other cultivated stock does not change the fruit in quality, shape, season of ripening, susceptibility to blight, etc.

The walnut orchard must have a plentiful supply of water in order to be productive, and must be supplied with enough to keep the soil moist and in good growing condition throughout the entire season. Cultivation must be given to retain moisture and allow air to penetrate the soil. Cultivate to the depth of five or six inches. The annual cost, including pruning, cultivation and plowing, will not exceed \$10 per acre.

Staking the Tree.

Trees should be supported by stakes for the first two years, tying up the drooping branches to proper shape.

Barnyard manure is the best fertilizer for the walnut. Cover crops for green manure, to supply humus, assist in the growth of the trees and their productiveness. Where commercial fertilizer is needed it should be rich in phosphoric acid.

For the first seven or eight years after planting the walnut orchard, crops can be successfully grown between the tree rows. Leave a space of six or eight feet on each side of the trees. Don't

allow the ground to bake. In the springtime follow every rain with thorough cultivation. Supply enough moisture at all times to insure enough for your trees and inter-planted crop. Fruit trees and small fruits adapted to the locality are probably best to plant between walnut trees. Vegetables of all kinds, peanuts, melons, etc., can be planted with a profit, and without interfering with the trees. Grain and other crops that are not subject to thorough cultivation should not be grown. It is not advisable to plant alfalfa in the walnut orchard, owing to the excessive irrigation. Trees grow very slowly planted with alfalfa, and it is nearly impossible to get all the nuts from the ground owing to their being hidden in the growth of alfalfa. Furthermore, water should not be allowed to come in contact with the tree above the ground unless cultivation is done as soon as the surface is dry enough. Planting walnut trees in alfalfa that has been planted some time is very difficult to get them to take hold. In this proposition it would be best to plow lands six or eight feet in width for the tree rows and keep them cultivated.

In regard to the limit of walnut growing, we believe proper varieties will be found which will be adapted to many of the colder states. In Susanville, Cal., there are trees which were planted from English walnuts that have been bearing for many years. The temperature of this place is often 30 degrees below zero during the winter months. We also find that there are English walnuts growing in Oregon, Washington, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, also Idaho and other places where the temperature is much lower than it is supposed the walnut can be grown. The English or Persian walnut grows at an elevation of 4,000 feet in the mountains of Russian Turkestan.



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By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

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By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Hand-some pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Pecan Orchard and Pecan Land

500 acres pecan land and 500 two-year-old budded Frotscher, Stuart and Schley trees. Public road and railroad frontage on main line of the S. A. L. R. R. Located where papershell pecans have made great records for early and prolific bearing. Must sell. No reasonable offer will be refused.

GEO. H. HARRIS, McRae, Ga.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale

White's Budding Tool

A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

Price, \$2.75

Several hundreds of this Tool in use in
United States and abroad

Budding and Grafting Wood of best varieties of Pecans

HERBERT C. WHITE

DE WITT, GEORGIA

Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Conventions

Through special arrangement with the Association The Nut-Grower is enabled to offer to its readers at an exceptionally low price the Proceedings of the meetings held in 1904, 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910

25 cents per Copy
The Complete Set for \$1.00

Persia and Manchuria. These places are its native home.

In conclusion let us beg the pardon of this Convention, in intruding the walnut upon you, as your convention deals mostly with the pecan. California is now growing the best varieties of your pecans, which are as large, as fine flavored, as well filled; and the trees bear abundantly, and before many years you will find us in friendly competition with the pecan districts of the South.

It is with regret that we have a quarantine law in this State which quarantines all the Southern States on account of the white fly. This works hardship on our people who want the best you have and you who have it to sell.

Thanking you for your kind attention I now give way to others who may have more of interest to you. We hope ere many years that you will hold one of your conventions in California. Thank you for your kind attention.

Hardy Persian Walnuts

The division of foreign plant introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry, has been searching for years with the view of discovering a variety of Persian walnut that would prove hardy in the colder climate of the northern states. The bureau believes that such a variety has been discovered in a walnut tree which grows all over the hill country of North China and Manchuria, though the greatest number of trees and orchards are found in the Chihli province. The bureau is now conducting experiments with the various types of the Manchurian walnut for the development of the most suitable hardy variety for general planting in this country. It is stated that the shells of many of these Manchurian walnuts are so thin that the kernel is plainly visible. The first material importation of these nuts into

this country was made last year, the total shipments from the port of Tientsin being valued at \$43,829.

Production of Walnuts and Almonds

The production of almonds and walnuts in California appears to be steadily increasing, although the almond crop has been rather variable at late years. Last year's walnut crop was smaller than that of 1911, although it was still about the average. The figures below show the yields for a number of years past:

| Year | Tons | |
|------------------|-----------|----------|
| | Almond's. | Waln'ts. |
| 1900 | 2,740 | 5,430 |
| 1901 | 1,500 | 6,900 |
| 1902 | 3,270 | 8,570 |
| 1903 | 3,200 | 5,500 |
| 1904 | 800 | 7,590 |
| 1905 | 2,100 | 6,400 |
| 1906 | 750 | 7,000 |
| 1907 | 750 | 7,400 |
| 1908 | 2,900 | 9,200 |
| 1909 | 1,500 | 9,350 |
| 1910 | 3,300 | 9,600 |
| 1911 | 1,450 | 12,500 |
| 1912 (Estimated) | 3,000 | 9,250 |

Nut Recipes

Nut bread is one of the most wholesome articles of diet. Sandwiches made of this bread, with a filling of lettuce, cream cheese and chopped olives are very tasty and satisfying. The recipe for the bread follows: Scald one cupful of milk, add half a cupful of boiling water, then cool to lukewarm; add one cake of yeast mixed with one teaspoonful of sugar, one level teaspoonful of salt, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, one and one-half tablespoonful of molasses, two cupfuls of chopped nut meats and four cupfuls of entire-wheat flour

Place a pound of nut meats in

a seive, hold it over the fire, shaking until the nuts become quite hot. Have ready a syrup made of three cupfuls of granulated sugar, a pinch of cream of tartar and a teacupful of water, the syrup being cooked until a drop of it may be rolled into a soft, creamy ball in cold water. Remove the syrup from the fire. While one person shakes the seive containing the hot nuts, another pours the hot syrup slowly over them. By the time the syrup is all used, the nuts will have a fine, creamy coating. A large pan should be placed under the seive to collect all the syrup that drips from it. This may be again heated and with a little glucos added, made into taffy, thus preventing a waste of material.

Pecans on Hickory

Editor Nut-Grower:

I have been reading an article in your March 1912 number in regard to hickory as stock on which to graft the pecan. I planted an orange grove here in 1887 and it was killed by frost in 1895. This grove was planted on low hammock land and there came up among the orange trees numerous hickories; those on the lowest land of the smooth bark

variety and those on higher land of the thick bark. Since 1895 I have grafted a few of these shoots to pecans each year. My first grafting was done with any kind of scions furnished by the grafter, and these were all from seedlings, I believe, as I had very little success in getting them to bear.

At a later date I succeeded in getting a couple of trees to bear, and taking my wood from these trees I am now having fair success and hope as I find varieties suitable to obtain better results.

I am now planting nuts and raising stock to graft on and will plant next month 400 of Stuart, Frotcher, Curtis and Money-maker.

I have taken up the trees in the hammock and planted on high land with a red sand sub-soil and grafted the same year of setting and obtained 60 per cent. Without much attention these trees have all done well, and about one-half are fruiting lightly.

J. R. CLEMENTS.

Ormond, Fla.

Northern Grown Pecan

Editor Nut-Grower:

Enclosed find a Frotcher's Egg Shell pecan nut, grown in St. Marys county, southern Maryland, near the mouth of the Pa-

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

**Atlanta,-
Birmingham,
& Atlantic
Railroad**

Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.

¶

All the money crops of
the South plentifully produced.

¶

For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

PLANT YOUR TREES WITH

DU PONT Red Cross DYNAMITE

Stops First Year Losses, Hastens Development, Improves the Fruit in Quantity, Quality and Color

THE illustrations are actual reproductions of photos of 2-year old Bing Cherry Trees planted same day out of same nursery shipment. Similar results have been obtained generally. The root diagrams show the reason. You cannot afford to plant trees in spaded holes. Red Cross Dynamite is safely and successfully used by prominent fruit growers for planting, cultivating and regenerating orchards.

Write today for name of nearest dealer, or expert blaster, and Farmers' Handbook No. 325

DU PONT POWDER CO., Wilmington, Delaware
Pioneer Powder Makers of America Established 1802




Planted in Dynamited hole Photographed from life
 Planted in Spade-dug hole Photographed from life
 Planted in spade-dug hole-photographed from life

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents. Cash with order.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

BUDDED PECANS. Ill health forces me to offer 800 extra fine, well rooted choice varieties of thin shelled nursery stock pecans, Mobile, Schley, Nelson and Stuart. These trees are three to six feet and perfectly healthy. Price, \$1.00 each in lots of ten. CAROLINA FARMS, W. W. Watson, Orangeburg, S. C. 11-2

35 Acre Budded Pecan Orchard for Sale

Two-year-old orchard of 500 Frottscher, Stuart and Schley budded trees on a tract of nearly 500 acres fronting on best public road and running back to main line of the Seaboard Air Line and within sight of the South Georgia College at McRae. The trees have been cultivated and well fertilized for two seasons and are doing well. The land is one of the best improved farms in this section and well adapted to pecan culture. This neighborhood has many large pecan orchards owned by private individuals and large pecan companies. This is considered an extra fine location for pecans, which bear early and heavily here as is shown by the records of production of trees of improved varieties. No options and no agents considered in this matter. It is my own property and developed and planted by me and will be sold direct at a price that will surprise anybody knowing value of such property. GEO. H. HARRIS, McRae, Ga.

Wanted

WANTED. Twenty thousand pecan scions, standard varieties. Would take lots of 1000 and upward. Give full particulars. Address X, care Nut-Grower.

WANTED. Thoroughly experienced pecan grafter. Must have recommendation from last employer. Address with full particulars B, care Nut-Grower.

WANTED. Five hundred pecan trees, standard varieties, one foot up to three feet. Give full particulars. Address C, care Nut Grower.

WANTED. Several practical pecan grafters. Will pay railroad fare one way and \$3.00 per day. Must be able to refer to past employers as to quality of their work. Address A. T. care of Nut-Grower.

tuxent river. I thought you might like to see the nut.

A. L. HODGDON.

Pearson, Md.

This sample of northern grown pecans was bright and fine looking, well filled, but like others grown that far north somewhat undersized and showing thicker shell than those of the same variety grown farther south.—Editor.

Dynamite on the Farm

For a number of years I have carried on experiments in order to help improve the farm, increase the crops, lighten labor, as far as possible, and in fact to do all I could to place the cash balance on the right side of the ledger. Every now and then I would read or hear of something new discovered by the Agricultural Department at Washington and would send for information, as for example electrocutin the soil, inoculation of the soil, etc. Upon carefully reading the pamphlets I found that most of these new discoveries were far above the average man's head and that he who would follow the instructions would be led into deep water. Among the many discoveries I noted the one of using dynamite on the farm, and after several years of investigation I have come to the conclusion that for simplicity, quick results and small cost, there has been no greater blessing discovered for the farmer's benefit than this explosive.

What is as strong as Samson of old and yet as gentle as a child when properly and carefully handled? What makes the very best farm-hand—ever ready and trustworthy at all times? What when properly used can accomplish in a few hours or a day's time what would have taken a week or more perhaps to accomplish without it, to say nothing of the necessary hands and teams? Suppose you had to drain part of

Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

—PECAN— GRAFTING WOOD

Frotscher, Teche and Stuart. We are headquarters for grafting wood cut from known trees. Pecan nuts in season, orchard 100 acres. We estimate our surplus scions at 80,000. Let us figure with you.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.,
LAFAYETTE, LA.

W. M. ELLISON, Manager.

PECAN TREES

That Are
The Best

Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight,
Cairo, Ga.

Grafted Pecan Trees
Of Select Paper Shell Varieties
NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

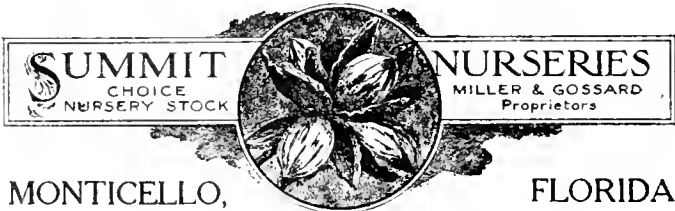
**Bayview Pecan
Nursery**

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

your farm! There is the ditch to be dug; it makes no difference whether it is a few feet long or a mile; whether it is one foot deep or six feet; dynamite will accomplish the digging in shorter time and at less cost than by hand. You have some waste acres which you have never been able to cultivate owing to the swampy condition. Dynamite will dry up your swamp in from forty-eight hours to a week's time. By making holes with an earth auger five feet deep or more, as is necessary, and placing the proper load in them the explosion will cause the water to sink out of sight so that you can cultivate the land.

On the other hand when sub-soiling with dynamite you change the plan, for this time you conserve your moisture and make your land drouth proof if rainfall is fairly normal for a long time. It is a fact that this sub-soiling with dynamite breaks up the ground from 3 to 4 feet deep and turns loose a reservoir of plant food which heretofore has never been touched, owing to the fact that in plowing year after year there has been formed what is known as "plow sole" which has prevented the tender roots from growing deeper. You cannot but see this is a great advantage, for your land has been made almost as good as when you first turned the soil to plant your crop.

The same holds good in planting trees, for one man can blast the holes and plant more trees in one day than four men can do in the old way of spade-dug holes. Then it has been shown that the percentage of loss has been so small as to hardly be taken into account; as low as two per cent. has been reported. On the other hand many an old orchard has been condemned for fire wood, when if the farmer had known it, it could have been saved and made to bear for several years



SUMMIT NURSERIES
CHOICE NURSERY STOCK
MILLER & GOSSARD
Proprietors

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

**Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges
and Roses our Specialties**

¶

**The Admiral Schley Pecan---the
Pecan of the Future**


¶

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

FLORIDA NURSERIES

Offer 10,000 Satsuma Orange Trees that must be turned into cash at once. Now is your chance to buy strictly first-class trees at extremely low prices. Do not pass this opportunity by but write for prices today.

**W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor
Monticello, Fla.**



**RHODES DOUBLE CUT
PRUNING SHEAR**

Pat'd June 2, 1903.

RHODES MFG. CO.,
522 S. DIVISION AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE only
pruner
made that cuts
from both sides of
the limb and does not
bruise the bark. Made in
all styles and sizes. We
pay Express charges
on all orders.
Write for
circular and
prices.

longer by using dynamite to break up the ground and free the earth-bound roots, as well as to destroy thousands of parasites, grubs, and the ever destructive mole, and gives fresh root ex-

pansion. In other words it frees the tree from being earth-bound, as a plant is pot-bound.

I have seen results that are hardly believable. Think of an orchard over fifty years old and

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1912-13



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r
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Florida Nursery and Trading Company

INCORPORATED

FLORALA, ALA.



Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

Satsuma

ORANGE TREES.

We are headquarters for Home-grown Satsumas on Trifoliata stocks, and have a fine lot of trees to offer direct to planters. Our prices are interesting. Let us figure with you.

THE PAPER SHELL PECAN NURSERY, Ltd.,

LAFAYETTE, LA.

W. M. Ellison, Mgr.

Box T.

NEW ORLEANS

Laux & Appel PECANS

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representatives and correspondents.

Geo. H. Appel, 211 Poydras St.
POST OFFICE BOX 976

I Have for Fall Delivery a Few Thousand Beautiful Pecan Trees, 2 to 3 Years Old of the Following Varieties:

Admiral Schley, Curtis, Mobile, Nelson, from four feet to ten feet.

Grown without fertilization and as vigorous, healthy and fine as the most fastidious could wish and with tap roots uncut and lateral roots splendidly developed. Prices from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. :: ::

M. O. DANTZLER,
Pecanway Place,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET

of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc. of nuts, but collected to the various sections. Interspersed and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

being made to bear such a heavy crop as to break down the limbs. Yet this has been done and is being done all over the country. As for stumps, I take off my hat to the regular stump-pulling machines, but when you mention dynamite, the stump puller might as well take a back seat, except in the case where the farmer is afraid to use dynamite. In that case he ought to get some one to shoot them for him. Here is another point, and one of value aside from ridding your land of stumps: The explosion nets you a three-fold gain, viz: getting rid of your stump, loosening the ground which conserves your moisture, and makes deep root growth and infusing nitrous gases which though it be a very small per cent, brings forth good results in your crops. Again, your farm has large boulders all over it, as is often the case in many states and which causes great loss of valuable land to the farmer owning this kind of a farm. Dynamite will shatter the boulders and enable you to cultivate where once they stood, and besides, breaking up of the boulders will furnish good building stones and rock for foundation, fencing and road building, to say nothing of being burnt for lime, if of lime-stone formation, which can then be put back on the land where once it was not only an "eye sore" but a loss to the farmer.

It begins to look, you say, as if there was nothing to be done on the farm but what dynamite is the strong right arm, the friend to be depended upon to help you solve your troubles? You are right, and I know nothing that is of greater help toward lightening your daily labor, helping lift the mortgage, or placing the cash on the right side of the ledger than dynamite, the farmer's friend.

E. M. DUNCAN,

Waynesville, N. C.



\$4.00 A WEEK BUYS



Southeast Georgia

35-Acre All-Year Farm

But First I Must Absolutely Prove to You That It Can Be Made to

Net You Over \$100.00 A Month!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION



GEORGE L. WILLIAMS
President

Write your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to me. I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year.

Now don't say to yourself that no man would sell for \$4.00 a week that which has demonstrated earning power of \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. That is exactly what I propose to do, and with the "Proof" will come a full explanation of the New Safe Land Plan whereby you can get immediate possession (and your fee-simple deed in eight months) of land which I must first prove can be made to net \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year, by paying \$35.00 down and a few cents over \$4.00 per week, \$17.50 per month. A responsible bank acts as the independent agent of both of us, to guarantee fair play. There are good, sound business reasons why we sell land for \$4.00 a week which we can prove to be capable of earning \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year—and you will understand then when I put my proposition fully before you—which I cannot do in the small space of an advertisement. You are dealing with a solidly founded, firmly established, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to buy is ready for immediate delivery and you can have your fee-simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$35.00 down and \$17.50 a month.

You can go and live on it, and by the application of reasonable industry and intelligence, earn a good living for yourself and family.

You won't have any "boss" to please in order to hold your job and keep your family supplied with the necessities of life. No man can deprive you of your living, for that you will own in your own little highly productive farm.

If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot bring yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farms to fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a place to go to in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southeastern Georgia All-Year Lands are within a few miles of Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia—the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and Georgia Southern and Florida Railroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income if you are willing to pay \$4.00 a week.

I want the name and address on one of these coupons, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$4.00 a week if I can prove the result will be financial independence.

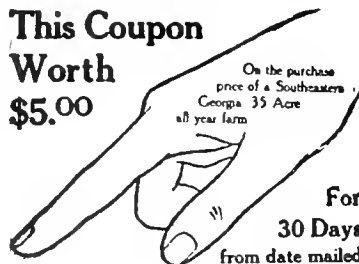
There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from wage earners.

I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has been worth while, and I will consider that it has been even more worth while if those who most need it are the ones to reap the benefit of my labors.

And so I say to the wage earner who seeks independent manhood, it can be had in the ownership of one of these 35-acre farms.

**This Coupon
Worth
\$5.00**



On the purchase price of a Southeastern Georgia 35 Acre all year farm

For
30 Days
from date mailed

**Others have
here acquired
it—why not
YOU?**

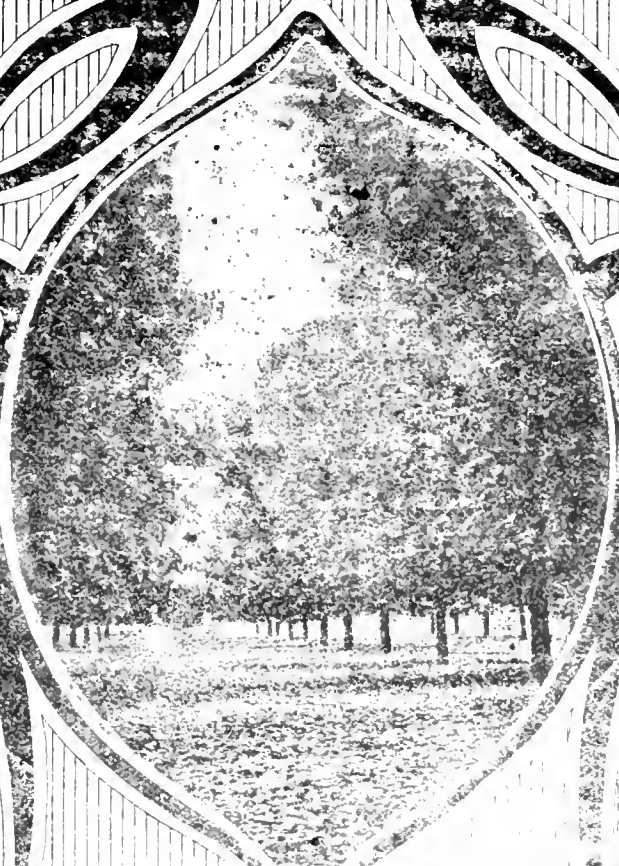
**Don't delay,
act right now,
TODAY.**

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President
GEORGIA-FLORIDA LAND CO.,

888 Central National Bank Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President, 888 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
With the understanding that this Coupon is worth \$5.00 on the purchase price of a 35-acre Southeast Georgia All-Year Farm, if I decide to buy within 30 days of Here insert date mailed.
NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Our Pecan and California English Walnut Nurseries are the largest in Georgia.

We are now booking orders for the finest Pecan Trees for next fall's delivery.

Can furnish Buds and Grafts in large quantities.

We make a specialty of contract work for budding and grafting, and have an experienced corps of workmen.

We have a twenty-five year old bearing Pecan Grove for sale on easy payments. Immediate income from this grove, which is located within two miles of the center of Albany.

Write for free catalogue just issued.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XII

WAYCROSS, GA., MARCH, 1913

NUMBER 3

THE NORTHERN NUT GROWERS' MEETING

BY DR. W. C. DELMING, Secretary

WHEN the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, starts in to do a thing she does it, so her welcome to the third annual meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, moved thereto by the efforts of the local committee, Messrs. J. G. Rush, of West Willow, and J. F. Jones, of Willow Street, may be imagined. The goodly presence of the Mayor happily tendered us the freedom of the city, including the wine cellar, full of nutty vintages, and the response of our Vice-President, Mr. Littlepage, easy and breezy as always, was no less happy.

The President, Dr. Morris, who never lets his scientific accuracy benumb his sense of humor, gave an address on "Practical Aspects of Hybridizing Nut Trees," telling us about methods of preserving pollen, crossing plants whose times of blooming are different, showing that pollen may be carried fully half a mile by winds, how to protect growing hybrids against their friends the squirrels, and gave us a fascinating glimpse into the vast field of hybridizing nuts.

Mr. Littlepage's paper on "Fraudulent and Uninformed Promotions" will not be pleasant reading for promoters of these classes, which it seems are the only ones, nor to investors who have committed themselves, while it will bring sighs of relief to the still hesitating ones. "It is doubtful if there is today in the United States one large development scheme, either in pecans or in apple orchards, that will prove of ultimate financial profit to the purchaser." But there is no other levelheaded man in the country more enthusiastic about the future of nut growing, "under the eye of the master" and not by proxy, than is Mr. Littlepage.

Papers on the Chestnut Blight, read by Mr. Roy G. Pierce and Mr. Kelley E. Rucker, representing the Pennsylvania Chestnut Blight Commission, showed us, without unduly enthusing us, that there is hope of putting a limit to the spread of the blight, that valuable large or small trees should not be abandoned as hopelessly lost at the first sign infection, but should be vigorously treated as one would treat the blight of pear trees, and that chestnut planting, in a limited and watchful

way, should not be given up. Col. C. K. Sober, who has some hundreds of thousands of chestnuts in his nursery, heartily seconded all the belittling things that could be said about blight and showed lantern views of his nurseries and methods of grafting, all of which tended to be convincing that Col. Sober, in his own orchards, has little trouble in keeping the blight under control. So mote it be! For the chestnut was the first of northern cultivated nuts to reach a stage of established commercial value and its check by the blight has been a severe loss to nut growers and to the country.

Professor J. Russell Smith makes beautiful word pictures of the future of nut bearing trees, and in his paper "Nut Growing and Tree Breeding in their Relation to Conservation," he told us why they are justified. Some of us believe he is dead right, and perhaps some do not, but the use of trees in foreign countries as food bearers for man and animals, the possibilities from cultivation and crossing of nuts and other fruits, makes his prophecy, of the subordination of the annual to the perennial food bearer, glow with a fascination that should make a healthy-minded man want to lay his hand to the work.

The secretary, in a paper entitled "Beginning with Nuts," attempted the difficult task of putting into few words advice that would enable the beginner to profit by the experience of his predecessors. That all possible mistakes had not previously been made was shown by the ample, if kindly criticism aroused by the paper, but the reader is not to be held strictly responsible for the discussion of the ancient subject of "taproots" that followed. The paper, after revision, will be printed as a bulletin.

Mr. C. A. Reed, who knows more nuts and growers than anybody else in the country, ably reviewed the "Nut Situation in the North in 1912," with lantern illustrations.

Mr. Rush told us how last winter the severe cold of arctic Pennsylvania, 23 to 33 degrees below zero, (other Pennsylvanians have confessed to 40 degrees), killed some of his Persian walnuts and injured grafting. Mighty strange if it had not. Curiously, and fortunately enough, dormant buds

put in the previous summer were uninjured. When those of us who live on the tropical New England hills, where the temperature did not fall below 10 degrees and even peach buds were uninjured, had been dragged out of comfortable quarters, by love of nut trees and good work for them, through snow squalls that made us fear that 33 degrees was again descending on West Willow, to see those same cold-resistant buds of Mr. Rush's, and found that they had grown in one summer to branching trees seven or eight feet in height, we were convinced that Mr. Rush's success in budding must be due to the low winter temperatures. But seriously, the growth of these buds shows what is possible in the way of nut propagation in the North, for Mr. Rush would be the last to claim that others cannot attain like results.

It is one of the unavoidable misfortunes attending the movement of large masses, that something is likely to be crushed. When that happens to be an address by Professor E. R. Lake it almost makes one wish that the mass had not moved. Our consolation is that this address on "Some Persian Walnut Observations, Experiments and Results for 1912," together with his report as chairman of the Committee on Score Card for Nuts,

will be published in full in the annual report.

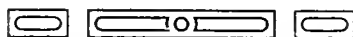
Mr. R. L. McCoy's paper on "The Indiana Pecan" was read by title as it arrived too late for a place on the programme. Interesting letters from Canada, Texas, Colorado and other parts of the country, from our State Vice-Presidents and correspondents, were received and will be published, together with a list of the correspondents in the various states.

Resolutions on the death of Professor John Craig, one of our founders, and beloved by all, were read and adopted.

Mr. T. P. Littlepage of Boonville, Indiana and Washington, D. C. was elected President and Mr. C. A. Reed, of Washington, Vice-President. Dr. W. C. Deming, of Westchester, New York City, was re-elected Secretary.

The place for the next meeting was left undetermined, with the sentiment mixed but rather in favor of Washington.

All papers, and a full stenographic report of the addresses and discussions, will be published in the annual report. New members this year will be entitled to copies of this and of the preceding report.



SOME INTERESTING ORCHARD STATISTICS

THE call for authentic information as to actual yield of nuts from commercial pecan orchards continues to demand facts and figures rather than estimates based upon crops of individual trees. Something more than the reports of particular orchards is wanted—in fact the average from orchards in general with all the modifying effects of locality, cultivation, intercropping and fertilizing. With a view to assembling information along these lines, THE NUT-GROWER sent out blanks to one hundred reputable growers in all sections of the pecan belt, asking for specific data. Replies were received from about one-third of the list and their reports were supplemented by other information gleaned from other sources and by conference, personal letters, telegraph and telephone wires. This information was tabulated, analyzed, criticised and finally classified, so that the figures which follow are as near correct as could be deduced from the mass of information furnished.

Thirty-one orchards are represented in the classification and they vary in size from ten acres up to hundreds, and the aggregate number of trees reached 125,000. But few reports were received from the prominent nursery centers as the trees had been used for propagating purposes to the detriment of nut yields, and this fact eliminated al-

most entirely the Monticello, Fla., and Albany, Ga., districts.

The reports came from practically all the Gulf Coast territory, east of Texas, with the exceptions mentioned, and represent many local conditions. In fact, every section of the pecan belt needs a tabulation which applies distinctively to the local environments. We make no claim as to this summary being complete, and while its accuracy is every thing that the data at command warrants, more extended observation and actual recorded data needs to be gathered year by year in order to fully prove the commercial importance of the business.

Several divisions were needed to bring reports together so that proper comparisons could be made. Nearly all the orchards had trees of different ages. Some had been top worked at different times. Others embraced older seedling trees, and various features eliminated others from classifications.

In brief the summary for the ages mentioned is as follows:

Occasional mention is made of nuts the third and fourth years. With the fifth year nine orchards gave an average of .51 pounds per tree, ranging from none to as high as two and a half

pounds average per tree.

The sixth year's record embraces reports from eleven orchards averaging .61 pounds per tree ranging from none to 2.40 pounds per tree. 13,317 trees were included in this summary.

The seventh year, ten orchards with 11,237 trees show an average of 1.96 pounds per tree, ranging from a few nuts to 5.08 pounds per tree.

The eighth year shows five orchards, with 1351 trees an average of 5.83 pounds per tree, ranging from 3.19 pounds to 14.30 pounds per tree.

The ninth year includes two orchards with 613 trees, an average of 9.99 pounds per tree.

The tenth year with two orchards and 421 trees, an average per tree of twenty six pounds is shown.

Orchards with trees older than ten years are very few in number and small in area, and were planted largely in varieties now discarded, but they furnish ample evidence that a rapid increase in production follows after the tenth year. It should be mentioned that in the above averages the alluvial soil orchards are not included as they evidently do not come into as early bearing as those on sandy soil.

There is conclusive evidence in these reports and other sources of information that the largest averages were made by orchards which received careful and regular cultivation. Another significant demonstration is the importance of varieties, both in early and abundant yield.

The prices obtained for crops were reported by 14 growers. The lowest figures given were from 15 to 22 1-2 cents per pound. This evidently was for a seedling orchard and came in the form of a letter rather than being made out on the blanks sent out. The highest prices obtained by any one reporting was from 50c to \$1.25 per pound, but there was nothing to show what proportion of the crop brought the maximum figure. All these reports when assembled showed the average price to be 47 cents per pound for the 1912 crop. With two exceptions, all reported ready sale at the price given. A Louisiana grower emphasizes the importance of advertising in selling pecans, as well as for selling other products. One among the number showed pessimistic symptoms, and said prices were failing each year, and that he could get only from 25 to 50 cents per pound.

The number of trees planted per acre varied from 10 to 48, while the large majority of the orchards was uniformly at 20 to the acre. The earlier planted orchards, as a rule, have the greater number of trees per acre, while the alluvial soil plantings are all below twenty.

The matter of varieties proved of interest. Twenty three reports listed twenty four varieties; Stuart appeared in twenty-three reports; Schley was next, appearing in thirteen orchards; Russell

and Van Deman in twelve; Frotzcher in ten; Delmas in nine; Moneymaker in six; Success and Pabst in five each; Columbian appeared four times; Curtis in three; Alley, James, Hall, Jewitt, Moore and Nelson in two; and four other varieties in one each.

The necessity for actual and uniform records is clearly indicated by the difficulties encountered assembling the data which was used in this compilation and what ever value may attach to the figures, should be regarded simply as the initial step in a concerted and persistent campaign, in which many growers should co-operate, in making and presenting actual records, not only of crop yield, but of other things as well, all of which when brought together, analyzed and classified, will give the conclusive evidence desired.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association will meet in Thomasville, Ga., on May 28 and 29.

Every member and everyone intending to join is urged to attend and help put this organization to the front.

Every one is urged to be prepared to help make a lively Question Box. Be sure to have one or more important questions to ask, and be prepared to take part in the informal discussions. It is proposed to make this meeting a business meeting. There will be very few formal papers, and very little time taken up by anything except the business of the association-

W. W. CARROLL, President.
R. C. SIMPSON, Secretary.

CREAM NUT

This is a common nut in our markets, brought from Brazil; hence it is often called Brazil nut. The nut is triangular and has a dark brown rough exterior. The kernel is richly flavored and oily. It seems proper to mention this nut in order to emphasize the fact that the tree is too tender for growth anywhere in the United States. Careful search has failed to discover a thrifty specimen of this tree in this country. Repeated failures to grow it in southern Florida seem sufficient evidence that it will not prosper there. The following is a sample: J. P. Murdock, Oxford, Florida, says, "I have one Brazil nut tree four years old. It is tender and does not prosper."—*Nut Culture in the United States* U. S. Department of Agriculture 1896.

In some foreign countries there is an increase in the demand for cocoanuts for the manufacturing of soap.

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

Dr. W. C. Deming, Secretary of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, Westchester, New York, is in the market for a copy of the Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' convention held at New Orleans, La., in 1903.

The program for the Texas Horticultural Society, which met at Houston, January 16-17, presented an interesting list of subjects and speakers. Several nursery companies offered special prizes and premiums for parties securing the greatest number of new members.

One of the most complete and favorable records of pecan orchards is that of J. I. Parker's 10 acres of 200 Frotscher trees planted in 1904, at Thomasville, Georgia. In 1909—the fifth year—172 of the trees bore 185 pounds. In 1910—the sixth year—168 trees produced 210 pounds. In 1911—the seventh year—179 trees yielded 1137 pounds, but for some unexplained reason the 1912 crop dropped to 667 pounds. This orchard has been well cultivated and intermediate crops and trees highly fertilized.

THE NUT-GROWER should be liberally used by its subscribers in reporting matters of general interest, as well as in calling for particular information desired. A day seldom passes without our supplying some needed link, as our facilities as well as our familiarity with the industry in all its details, enables us to put our patrons on the right road in most particulars. In the mail the day this was written, a new subscriber in New York wanted to know how to find out the extent and source of the pecans now sold in the general markets. We gave him the figures reported at the recent convention, which showed that the average Texas crop, which constitutes the bulk of shipments, averages 500 cars per year. Another question in the same mail was, "How many trees of the improved varieties have been planted?" In answer to this we referred to data assembled a year ago which indicated that about two million trees had been planted up to the beginning of the present season.

Boys Corn Clubs have been encouraged in a substantial way by state and national agricultural departments, and much interest has developed in various southern states. Progressive railroads like the A. B. & A. in Georgia, are offering substantial prizes in counties traversed by their lines. The road mentioned is answering many inquiries regarding the pecan, and finds it is an attractive feature of their publicity work.

The discussion of the chestnut blight at the Gulfport convention led to the adoption of the following resolution: "We regard the continued southward spread of the chestnut tree blight as a source of great danger to chestnut orchards and to large chestnut areas of the southern Appalachians; we approve the co-operative control work of the federal government and the various state authorities and urge that an ample appropriation be made for continuing and extending this work."

The pecan report which appears in this number is the most extended investigation of the subject yet published. It shows that the period of profitable bearing is different from the beginning to bear age of trees, a distinction which the general public, as well as the inexperienced planter have failed to properly recognize. It also shows that the measure of crops is in proportion to the intelligent care and cultivation of the orchard. It also shows that the crops increase rapidly after eighth year, and that trees ten or more years old will continue to be profitable, at a much less price per pound than the present average price. The data from which the deductions were carefully made is on file at THE NUT-GROWER office, and can be seen by our subscribers who care to verify the figures.

In order to enable THE NUT-GROWER to push the industry to higher and more widely extended influence, we are beginning an active campaign for increasing the circulation. Thus far the merits of the journal and practical value to its subscribers has been the basis for its steady but substantial growth. Making the publication self-supporting on such a policy, while building an industry for the public, and this without any financial support other than subscriptions and advertising patronage, was in itself an achievement, when it is remembered that there was no acknowledged nut growing industry when the publication was launched. It is something of a stride from a few hundred budded and grafted trees, regarding which nothing was known by the public, to two and three quarter million of such trees, now set in commercial orchards besides the unknown thousands planted on farms and home orchards.



We sell on an attractive basis Five and Ten Acre Tracts planted with Two-year old Budded and Grafted Standard Varieties of Paper-Shell Pecan Trees. Income from the first year guaranteed from side crops. Property near Tallahassee, Florida. S. Z. Ruff, Horticulturist in Charge.

FLORIDA PECAN ENDOWMENT COMPANY

SINGER BUILDING
NEW YORK

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Hand-some pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Owing to the absence of reliable data regarding the total yield of the 1912 pecan crop, the Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association took a census of last season's crop and estimate the yield to have been approximately 3,100,000 bushels. The figures are based on estimates of both dealers and growers in all sections of the state and no pains were spared in securing as complete data as was available. The average price per pound was 13 cents f. o. b. shipping point and breaks all previous records for high prices. On this basis the total value was approximately \$403,000. This yield was 30 per cent of a normal crop but is considerably larger than the 1911 production. In a few places in the state the pecan crop was reported to have been the best in years, but generally speaking the yield was short. The quality of the nut was up to its usual standard.

Until recently commercial walnut growing in California has been confined to certain of the southern coast counties, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles and Orange, and to some districts of Contra Costa and Santa Clara counties which are located not far back from the coast. In the first four counties, the producing area occupies a strip of about 150 miles of land along the coast, with Santa Barbara county in the north and Orange county in the south, with the best producing section lying not more than fifteen miles back from the coast. In this section there are approximately 25,000 acres of bearing walnut trees, ten years of age or more. But now walnuts are being planted in commercial quantities in many other sections in all parts of the state, wherever it seems likely that conditions may be favorable to them.

Grafted Pecan Trees Of Select Paper Shell Varieties NOT THE MOST— ONLY THE BEST

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A scientific instrument for the propagation of Pecans Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees, by the Annular Semi-annular, Patch and Veneer methods.

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PECAN TREES

That Are
The Best

Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight,
Cairo, Ga.

Dr. L. O. Howard

Dr. Leland Ossian Howard is the champion bug hunter, bug fighter and bug gazer of the world. Moreover, he makes Ponce de Leon, who died searching for the Fountain of Youth, look like a peripatetic and paralyzed prune, and convinces you that Alexander Pope, who achieved fame by writing a somewhat stilted couplet warning people away from the Pierian spring, had an unnatural fear of fresh and refreshing water. Leland Ossian, when he is not at work, amuses himself with the greatest two-handed juggling performance known to the modern stage, lifting big dippers from the fountain with one hand and elevating large goblets of the Pierian with the other.

Briefly speaking, Dr. Howard is chief of the Bureau of Entomology in the Department of Agriculture (entomology being the highbrow word that means bugs and bugology) and he is the big bass horn in that band of Americans who, when they put on all the foreign decorations and orders of knighthood that have been given to them, weigh two hundred pounds above normal. And don't forget this: His pronouncement on Hymenoptera, which includes anything from an ant to an ichneumon, is a standard piece of work. Anyone who can kill off the housefly, tell a funny story, look human, and write about Hymenoptera, deserves richly, not to say prodigally, all the orders, decorations, degrees, sashes, inscriptions, tin horns and medals that the world has hung across Leland Ossian's well-developed and pumplike chest.

Everybody owes something to this investigator of insects. He is the patron saint of all those who wear thin stockings; for he is an engine of death when he gets on the track of a mosquito. He is the big brother of the farmer, because, in pursuing every insect that can hurt a crop, he is as swift as a Rumpelstiltskin, relentless as an Indian, and patient as a Spartan. And, when he finds a parasite or bug that will eat up and kill off the destructive bugs, he lets out a yell of joy, dresses himself up gorgeously as a Christmas tree, rushes to his club, and beats the whey out of anyone who dares to play him a game of billiards. Every year the United States government, famous nowadays for its energetic economies, loosens up more than six hundred thousand dollars to pay him and his assistants to look through microscopes and fathom the innermost secrets of bug family life, or to travel through field and forest to find out what harm is done by insects, visible or invisible.

It is his duty and delight to protect

everything from a nut to an orchid, from an orchid to an orchard, from a cotton field to a forest. Mention to him the pear thrips or the Argentine ant, and he can tell you what time it goes to bed and how many minutes it lives. Ask him about the white fly or the cranberry insect, and, taking one long, lingering slant through his microscope, he will impart to you more about these small tribes than all the archeologists have ever learned about Egypt by deciphering the animals, annals and annotations on the walls of the pyramids. If a farmer in Michigan telegraphs him that a bug with sixteen legs is biting a sugar beet on the root, he sends one of his men to beat the bug that eats the beet. If he learns that some strange and Lilliputian invader is using a blade of wheat as a grapevine swing, he sends another agent to sit up nights with the wheat. He is the human bug-alarm system.

In the eighteen years that he has held his present position he has conquered the codling moth and added ten million dollars to the value of the apple crop of this country. Whenever a gypsy moth hears him coming, the bug works up a panic that would make the flight of the Turks before the Bulgarians look like a leisurely stroll down a summer lane when the shadows begin to fall and the cool of evening comes. He has fought the white scale that made merry with the orange and lemon orchards of California, and every week or two he declares war against a new kind of parasite that is injuring the forest - it being estimated that the bugs who go where the woodbine twineth do more damage to American timber than all the big forest fires throughout the country. On the other hand, if he hears of a beneficial parasite that lived in the hanging gardens of Babylon, or another that disports itself on the edge of the Zuyder Zee, he gags himself to keep from chattering his voluble enthusiasm, seizes a blank piece of paper and orders a man across the ocean to bring back the parasitical and precious plunder.

To indicate the doctor's standing abroad, it may be well to remark that his book called *The House Fly - Disease Carrier* has been reprinted in London and translated into Hungarian and Swedish, and that practically the only country that has not elected him a member of its leading agricultural or scientific society is Sarawak, whose inhabitants have heads as hard as the coconuts they export.

Leland Ossian, in addition to being a crack shot at billiards, is a shark at bridge whist, a mighty man on the golf links, and a dreamer of the third degree when he hears good music. Furthermore, departing from the habits and

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

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Pensacola Seed and Nursery Company Specialists

In expert propagation of pure pecan stock, the finest of sturdy Satsumas and the best peach, plum, persimmon and fig stock in this neck of the woods

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Pensacola : Florida

Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Conventions

Through special arrangement with the Association The Nut-Grower is enabled to offer to its readers at an exceptionally low price the Proceedings of the meetings held in 1904, 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910

**25 cents per Copy
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H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents. Cash with order.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE. My equity in five acre pecan orchard situated near Albany. Trees planted three years ago by Patterson & Taylor; are in fine condition. Address F. Lancaster, Maywood, Ill. 3-4

35 Acre Budded Pecan Orchard for Sale

Two-year-old orchard of 500 Frotscher, Stuart and Schley budded trees on a tract of nearly 500 acres fronting on best public road and running back to main line of the Seaboard Air Line and within sight of the South Georgia College at McRae. The trees have been cultivated and well fertilized for two seasons and are doing well. The land is one of the best improved farms in this section and well adapted to pecan culture. This neighborhood has many large pecan orchards owned by private individuals and large pecan companies. This is considered an extra fine location for pecans, which bear early and heavily here as is shown by the records of production of trees of improved varieties. No options and no agents considered in this matter. It is my own property and developed and planted by me and will be sold direct at a price that will surprise anybody knowing value of such property. GEO. H. HARRIS, McRae, Ga.

Wanted

WANTED—HIGH GRADE PECAN INVESTMENT SALESMEN for a preferred stock which is convertible into a Southern farm home at option of holder; absolutely new financial plan—very attractive; largest agricultural project in the world; liberal commission offer. Write fully, E. H. CLARK, Box 295, Waycross, Ga.

WANTED. Several practical pecan grafters. Will pay railroad fare one way and \$3.00 per day. Must be able to refer to past employers as to quality of their work. Address A. T. care of Nut-Grower.

LEON A. WILSON. JNO. W. BENNETT.
W. W. LAMBDIN

Wilson, Bennett & Lambdin
ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELORS AT LAW

Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

habiliments of science, he wears neither baggy trousers nor long hair.—James Hay, Jr., in *Sunday Magazine*.

Items of Interest

Mr. C. Houldsworth, of Thomasville, Ga., has a promising pecan orchard. From 13 acres, set with 213 trees, he gathered 525 pounds the sixth year.

A seedling pecan tree at Cairo, Ga., at 21 years old gave a crop of 525 pounds, after having made an average of 100 pounds per year for the four previous years.

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture is testing 27 varieties of pecans, with a view to determining those best suited to the soil and climate of the Old North State.

A Van Deman pecan tree at Brandon, Miss., supposed to be 17 years old, produced an even 100 pounds of nuts in 1912. This variety seems to be making good in different sections.

The Department of Agriculture reports that in the state of Louisiana there are planted 156,000 pecan trees, 4,600 Persian walnuts, 4,300 grape fruit, 420,000 oranges and 1,250 black walnuts.

Weeks & Weeks, of New Iberia, La., give their 60-acres of pecan trees plenty of room to spread out, as only 10 trees are planted to the acre. Part of the orchard is 18 years old and the trees which were top work a few years ago are just coming into bearing. Forty acres of standard trees are eight years old.

A Fitzgerald, Ga., pecan grower is making, with the aid of a local florist, some promising experiments along the line of improved methods for propagating stock. If they succeed in their efforts it will revolutionize present methods.

The Albany Pecan Company is the name of a new concern making application for charter at Albany, Ga. The capital stock is fixed at \$15,000, with privilege of increasing to \$30,000. S. W. Smith, S. J. Jones and J. H. Girardeau, Jr., all of Albany, and Frank C. Rex, of Reading, Pa., are the incorporators.

Parties at Albany, Ga., have made application for charter for the Albany District Pecan Nut Exchange. The corporation will conduct a pecan nut exchange and grade, classify and deal in the nuts. The capital stock is \$2,000, with privilege of increasing to \$25,000. The incorporators are W. P. Bullard, J. W. Gillespie, B. C. Adams, A. D. Gault, J. P. Gill, C. M. Rood, H. C. White, Harry W. Jackson and Robert Jackson.

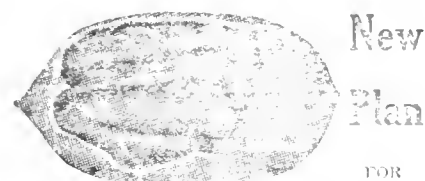
T. V. Munson, one of Texas' most distinguished horticulturists, died at his home in Dennison, January 25.

Mrs. Thomas A. Banning of Robertsdale, Ala., was on the program of the Alabama Horticultural Society, for a paper on pecans.

Mr. Buckley, the veteran horticulturist who for years past has had charge of the pecan orchards of Judge Wise at Fitzgerald, Ga., is reported as being seriously ill.

Sam H. James of Mound, La., is out with his annual pecan announcement for 1913. As usual, his announcement is not like the other fellow's trade catalogues, but is always interesting and pointed.

Mr. H. B. Ayres, of Columbia, S. C., spent several days at The Nut-Grower office in the study of the pecan prospects. He made up an elaborate report for a large company which he represents. His investigations were carefully made, and the work entailed much study, travel and expense. His conclusions were based upon the most reliable available data, and while not showing figures such as the general promoters publish, indicate that the business, when properly handled and given time for trees to reach profitable bearing, is attractive and remunerative.



GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

Louisiana Sweet

Budded on Citrus Unions.
The Hardest Round
Orange Known

Also
Satsumas
Kumquats
Pomelos

Fresh
Citrus Tripartita
Seed

A few Extra Fine
Pecan Trees

Write for Prices.

The
Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

The Pecan on Hickory

The experiment of working the pecan on hickory has a number of advantages. Very few so far have been able to observe these, but the advantages stated may be enumerated as follows:

Adaptability of the pecan to localities where the pecan roots are not adapted but where the hickory is native, the quick establishment of the bearing trees in

localities where there are no seedling pecans to top work, and the possibility of finding a stock that would have other advantages, as to hardiness, resistance to disease, or such other advantages as might possibly develop.

The experiment has been tried on hickories in various places, and under a wide range of advantages and the results thus far reported have been very satisfactory. There is usually no difficulty in effecting a satisfactory union between hickory stock and pecan scion. The pecan makes a very rapid growth ordinarily, until the size of the scion becomes equal to that of the stock; following that period the growth of the pecan is much slower, although even then it grows more rapidly than the hickory.

The reports thus far obtained by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the pecan on any species is not satisfactorily productive. A number of instances have been reported of large crops produced the first season, and possibly the second after the growth has reached the fruitful age.—C. A. REED at the Mobile Convention.



**It Pays
to Clear
Land**

WITH



**Red Cross
Dynamite**

The upper view shows how groups of big stumps are blasted out clean at one time, with all dirt off the roots and stumps shattered into kindling wood. At the same time the soil is thoroughly broken up, creating a fine home for the new crop. Lower view shows a celery crop worth \$800 per acre ten months after stumps were blasted out.

Booklet Free

To learn how progressive farmers are using dynamite for removing stumps and boulders, planting and cultivating fruit trees, regenerating barren soil, ditching, draining, excavating, and road-making, write now for Free Booklet—"Farming with Dynamite, No. 325"

DU PONT POWDER CO.

PIONEER POWDER MAKERS OF AMERICA
WILMINGTON, DEL.



A Cure for Gloomy Days

When days are dark and gloomy,
And things seem all askew,
Just manufacture sunshine,
Just think of skies all blue;

Just think of things all cheerful,
And sing a happy song,
And hunt up things to laugh about,
To help the day along.

Make those about you cheerful
With merry words and smile;
The clouds *can't* last forever;
Forget them for a while.

So manufacture sunshine,
And defy the gloomy day;
And almost before you know it
Clouds will have passed away.
—Exchange

Black walnut grows two to two and one-half feet in diameter, or even more, and gets as high as forty feet. The feed roots reach out for twenty feet, and when the black walnut grove is about twenty years old it should be thinned out again to have them stand thirty to forty feet apart. A grove twenty years old will have a beautiful park-like appearance. While rough land seems adapted on account of good drainage, these trees will succeed anywhere except on very poor sand or heavy swamp soil, provided no water stands on the roots.

Mrs. W. N. Hutt of North Carolina, is a regular contributor to the *Progressive Farmer*.

Letters to the Editor

The following letters were received in answer to requests sent out some time ago for information as to pecan orchard yields, which aspect of the business is featured in this number of the Nut-Grower.

Editor Nut-Grower:

In reply to yours of Jan. 30, will have to state that my experiments have not advanced far enough to give an intelligent answer to some of the questions. I have spent my time mainly in testing varieties to see if any would be suited to this climate. While it has been slow work I think it has been time well spent, as I believe I have discovered the right way to proceed. My plan is to use native stock and with early to medium ripen-



Southern Sociological Congress

Atlanta, Ga.

April 25-29, 1913

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad

Will sell excursion tickets
to Atlanta and return at
very low rates.

Tickets will be on sale
April 23rd and 24th,
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Any Ticket Agent will
be glad to furnish full in-
formation regarding
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W. H. LEAHY
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ATLANTA, GA.



GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

**Atlanta,
Birmingham,
& Atlantic
Railroad**

Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.

All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.

For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ing varieties. If I had followed the
advice of the nurserymen and set out
an orchard of budded trees, I would
have been down and out long ago.

G. M. BROWN.

Van Buren, Arkansas.

Editor Nut-Grower:

Your recent favor in regard to the
securing of certain information on
commercial pecan orchards has been
referred to me.

It is very difficult to answer your
inquiries in regard to this important
crop but I am making an effort to
compile data of orchards in this state
and just as soon as I gather in all the
information that I possibly can, I
hope to be able to give you more defi-
nite information. There has not
been many very large pecan orchards
planted out in this state, although we
find scattered about, a number of
small ones. At present I believe
there has been more work done along
the line of top working our native pe-
cans to the improved varieties. How-
ever, there are some pecan orchards
in the state that are several years of
age.

In regard to the number of trees
per acre, will say, that this ranges
from about 18 to 45, depending on the
soil in which they are planted. On
rich alluvial soil, the trees are very
often planted 60 to 70 feet apart but
on some of the upland soils from 30
to 40 feet apart.

The varieties that seem to be best
adapted to Texas vary considerably.
In the eastern part of the state and
in the coast section the eastern varie-
ties such as the Stuart, Schley, Van
Deman and Success seem to do the

best, while in the central and central-
western part of the state our own va-
rieties that have been introduced
from those sections such as Halbert,
San Saba, Texas Prolific, Kincaid and
Hollis seem to give the best results.

The growers of improved varieties of
pecans have a ready sale; prices rang-
ing from 25 to 50 cents.

Trusting that this information will
be of some assistance to you and hop-
ing to be able to give you more defi-
nite information in a short time, I am,

G. H. BLACKMAN.

College Station, Texas.

Committees for 1913

In accordance with the authority
conferred by the constitution the fol-
lowing committees have been appoint-
ed by President Charles A. Van Du-
see to serve during the present year:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. (elected)

H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.
H. S. Watson, Bloomington, Ill.
Sam H. Dixon, Houston, Tex.
Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.
B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

FINANCE

Cliff A. Locke, Eufaula, Ala.
A. A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.
A. C. Snedeker, Waycross, Ga.
C. M. Ledbetter, Mount Vernon, Ga.
N. C. Alston, Richland, Ga.

VARIETIES.

C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.
H. Harold Hume, Glen Saint Mary, Fla.
Robert T. Morris, New York.
E. J. Kyle, College Station, Tex.
R. C. Berckman, Augusta, Ga.

PLANT YOUR TREES WITH

DU PONT Red Cross DYNAMITE

Stops First Year Losses, Hastens Development, Improves the Fruit in Quantity, Quality and Color

**THE illustrations are actual repro-
ductions of photos of 2-year old
Bing Cherry Trees planted same day out
of same nursery shipment. Similar results
have been obtained generally. The root
diagrams show the reason. You cannot afford
to plant trees in spaded holes.
Red Cross Dynamite is safely and successfully used by prominent
fruit growers for planting, cultivating and regenerating orchards.**

Write today for name of nearest dealer, or expert blaster,
and Farmers' Handbook No. 325

DU PONT POWDER CO., Wilmington, Delaware
Pioneer Powder Makers of America Established 1802



Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1912-13.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

**Judson
Orchard
Grown
Pecan
Budding
Wood**

Buds that you can depend on. In large quantities of the varieties named below:

Van Deman
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Schley
Stuart
Delmas

Smaller quantities of

Nelson
Pabst
Success

**MINNESOTA
Co-Operative
Plantation Co.**

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CAIRO, GA.

ETHICS

W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Fla.
L. A. Berchmans, Augusta, Ga.
E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.
R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.
J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

PUBLICITY

J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.
M. Falkner Waco, Tex.
W. C. Jones, Cairo, Ga.
E. M. Young, Morgan City, La.

CO-OPERATION WITH STATE AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

C. P. Close, College Park, Md.
W. N. Roper, Petersburg, Va.
A. C. Davenport, South Omaha, Neb.

MARKETS AND MARKETING

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Charles Crossland, Bennettsville, S.C.
A. C. Snedker, Waycross, Ga.
F. S. Crocker, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Kidder, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes, Ind.

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C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.
W. N. Roper, Petersburg, Va.
R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.
W. H. Nutt, Raleigh, N. C.
F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Tex.
John B. Wiggins, Holly Hill, S. C.

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T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.
J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla.
I. P. Delmas, Pascagoula, Miss.
C. S. Parker, Thomasville, Ga.
Chas. M. Barnwell, Charleston, S. C.

WOMAN'S WORK

Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.
Mrs. W. H. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

A Review of the Pecan Situation for 1912

Large increase in the orchard area, a growing demand for the best trees for planting, a lively interest in the pecan as an investment and a great increase in the number of inquiries for information about nut culture in general and particularly the pecan in the South were prominent features of the industry for the year 1912. All of these features of the situation are receiving increased attention, especially the inquiries for information, not only general information but particulars, showing an earnest desire for

How About Nuts?

R U O N?

If not, maybe we can help you, for you know we are *headquarters* for choice nuts

100,000 Choice Pecans 1 and 2 Years

Oaks and Pines European Planes

and lots of other nice things for transplanting, lining out or forestry planting. We are after the *encore* orders and we are getting them. *You* are next. Let us price your want list.

Atlantic Nursery Co. Berlin, Md.

P.S.—Also a few thousand nice Peach Trees—leading kinds.

Nuts Nuts Nuts Wanted

Samples of American nuts of all kinds. Wild Nuts, Black Walnuts, Butternuts, Hickories, Chestnuts, Pine Nuts, etc., with statement of lowest price of each kind on large orders, saying how many pounds could be supplied annually of each variety.

Shearns

The World's Largest Nut
Dealers and Fruitarian
Caterers

231-234 Tottenham Court Road
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And Branches.

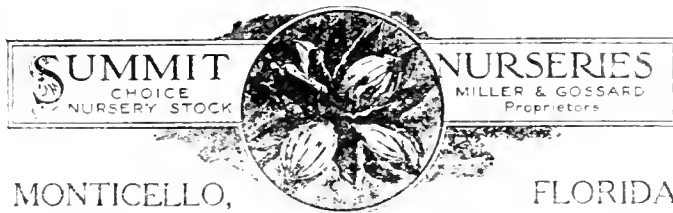
SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.



Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses our Specialties


The Admiral Schley Pecan---the
Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

FLORIDA NURSERIES

Offer 10,000 Satsuma Orange Trees that must be turned into cash at once. Now is your chance to buy strictly first-class trees at extremely low prices. Do not pass this opportunity by but write for prices today.

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor
Monticello, Fla.



**RHODES DOUBLE CUT
PRUNING SHEAR**

Pat'd June 2, 1903.

RHODES MFG. CO.,
522 S. DIVISION AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE only
pruner
made that cuts
from both sides of
the limb and does not
bruise the bark. Made in
all styles and sizes. We
pay Express charges
on all orders.
Write for
circular and
prices

passed. This planting was active in all the lower coast states but the great bulk of the planting was in south Georgia, lower Alabama, and west Florida. Some statistics gathered from the leading nut nurserymen showed sales of over half a million trees, and as the present custom allows but twenty trees to the acre it is readily seen that fully 25,000 acres of new orchards were set during the season, as the trees sold by similar nurseries, and not included in the statistics gathered, would doubtless provide for replants and the general domestic planting not classed with the commercial orchards. Since it is considered that each acre when set to pecans is worth \$100.00, it is evident that two and a half millions were added to the permanent property value of this territory. This however, is only the start, as each succeeding year with these orchards adds another \$100.00 to their commercial value.

There is reason to believe that the past season's addition to the orchard area will bring the present total up to approximately 100,000 acres. This does not include the older seedling groves, nor the small plantings of farmers, but simply the commercial orchards, practically all of which have been planted during the past eight years.

A new era in the industry seems likely to date from the present experience. A number of the earliest orchards planted, from eight to twelve years ago, are fulfilling the expectations of the bold planters who recognized the opportunity the budded and grafted trees afforded. Actual yields of nuts, which sell promptly at present fancy prices, ranging from three to five times as much as the common seedlings command, is making such a showing that the present activities in orchard planting is likely to soon be regarded as but the beginning of the planting area.

An interesting development in the general situation is the heavy advance in the price of the common seedling pecans which has taken place since the improved varities came into public notice. The Texas crop which was bought up by local merchants at prices ranging from five to eight cents a pound ten years ago are now in demand at fully double those figures. During this same period the importations of nuts has regularly and rapidly increased. Although the California production of walnuts has doubled during the past ten years, the impor-

investments. The inquiries come from widely separated sections, both north and west, while the central and new England states furnish a full quota.

The actual activities however, are

most significant. Following the National Nut Growers' Convention at Mobile, Ala., late in 1911, the planting season opened early, and the supply of available trees, was exhausted long before the planting period was

tations for the same period has tripled. All this shows such an increasing demand for nuts, that it seems impossible that any overproduction can possibly occur within the next twenty five years, if ever, because the actual food value of nuts is now being generally recognized and the present high prices alone prevent their extensive use.

This situation gives increased public confidence in the pecan production, which must necessarily lead to increased investments.

While the nut nurserymen have been doubling their production of trees and many new nurseries have been established, still the present situation at the beginning of another planting season finds the supply of choice trees practically exhausted. Thus the planting for season of 1912-1913 will be limited to the supply of available trees rather than by the demand.

Another interesting feature of the situation is the evidence of a huge awakening in Texas, to the importance of the pecan in that state. Thus far they have simply tolerated the native trees in a measure, when they did not need the land for other uses, and they have in general been indifferent to the planting of budded and grafted trees, but a change is coming soon, which will surprise the Texas people themselves to a greater extent than the general public.

As an industrial proposition for the South, the pecan has wonderful potentiality. The agencies now at work are producing results of wide interest and permanent character. These benefits are for the public in general, and the opportunities for direct profit are open alike to the industrious agricultural classes, as well as the small or large investor.

The important thing is to engage in the business intelligently, with a full knowledge of what is required, and how to work it out. One of the difficulties which time will overcome is the scarcity of available and competent men needed to handle the actual orchard development.

During the past year, substantial progress has been made in various ways in providing for the safety and convenience of investors, and the public can now be safely guided if application is made to the several Associations or more particularly made to the interesting trade publications which are available.—The National Business.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1912-13



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Florida Nursery and Trading Company

INCORPORATED

FLORALA, ALA.



Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale

NEW ORLEANS Laux & Appel PECANS

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representatives and correspondents.

Geo. H. Appel, 211 Poydras St.
POST OFFICE BOX 976

I Have for Fall Delivery a Few Thousand Beautiful Pecan Trees, 2 to 3 Years Old of the Following Varieties:

Admiral Schley, Curtis, Mobile, Nelson, from four feet to ten feet.

Grown without fertilization and as vigorous, healthy and fine as the most fastidious could wish and with tap roots uncut and lateral roots splendidly developed. Prices from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. :: ::

M. O. DANTZLER,
Pecanway Place,
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
— AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

\$750 an Acre from Pecans

This is a fair average profit from a Pecan grove fifteen years old, and by our plan you can secure a farm in the heart of the paper shell pecan belt and SHARE IN THE PROFITS OF OUR COMPANY UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF YOUR OWN LAND.

A Farm for the Future With Fine Profits in the Meantime

If you should NEVER want to take possession of your farm, you will have the land as security for your investment anyway, and receive big returns on your money right from the start. Only \$240.00 will secure one of these farms, where you can live out doors every day and mature three crops a year on the same land. Larger investments also accepted.

You place yourself under no obligations by writing for full particulars, and if you care to tell us how much you want to invest we will make you a DEFINITE offer by return mail.

Georgia Farm, Fruit and Pecan Co.,
Box 295
Waycross, Georgia



\$4.00 A WEEK BUYS



Southeast Georgia

35-Acre All-Year Farm



GEORGE L. WILLIAMS
President

But First I Must Absolutely Prove to You That It Can Be Made to

Net You Over \$100.00 A Month!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

This is for the man who wants a Home Farm or for the man who wants a Business Farm—a Home Farm that will yield him an independent living, or a Business Farm that he can operate as he would a department of his business, without giving it all his time and attention.

You can go and live on it, and by the application of reasonable industry and intelligence, earn a good living for yourself and family.

You won't have any "boss" to please in order to hold your job and keep your family supplied with the necessities of life. No man can deprive you of your living, for that you will own in your own little highly productive farm.

If you think you have to know a lot about farming or cannot bring yourself to make so great a change all at once, get one of these farms to fall back on if things should go wrong. Have it for a place to go to in case of need, or for rest and recreation.

The Southeastern Georgia All-Year Lands are within a few miles of Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia—the land lies between the towns and a little to the south, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and Georgia Southern and Florida Railroads.

But all this is the merest outline of what I desire to show you in detail. I am only attempting to make it clear to you that you can have an assured independent living income if you are willing to pay \$4.00 a week.

I want the name and address on one of these coupons, of every man or woman who is willing to save \$4.00 a week if I can prove the result will be financial independence.

There is nothing philanthropic about this proposition, but I especially want to hear from wage earners. I have worked for years to develop this opportunity.

The task has been a big one—it has taken a long time to test out each phase of the proposition, but it has been worth while, and I will consider that it has been even more worth while if those who most need it are the ones to reap the benefit of my labors.

And so I say to the wage earner who seeks independent manhood, it can be had in the ownership of one of these 35-acre farms.

Write your name and address on the Coupon below and mail it to me. I will mail you plain and conclusive proof that 35 acres of Southeast Georgia All-Year Land can be made to yield crops that will net between \$1,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year.

Now don't say to yourself that no man would sell for \$4.00 a week that which has demonstrated earning power of \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year. That is exactly what I propose to do, and with the "Proof" will come a full explanation of the New Safe Land Plan whereby you can get immediate possession (and your simple deed in eight months) of land which I must first prove can be made to net \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 per year, by paying \$35.00 down and a few cents over \$4.00 per week, \$17.50 per month. A responsible bank acts as the independent agent of both of us, to guarantee fair play. There are good, sound business reasons why we sell land for \$4.00 a week which we can prove to be capable of earning \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00 a year—and you will understand then when I put my proposition fully before you—which I cannot do in the small space of an advertisement. You are dealing with a solidly founded, firmly established, responsible enterprise, and the land I want you to buy is ready for immediate delivery, and you can have your simple deed at once by paying \$175.00, or, in eight months for \$35.00 down and \$17.50 a month.

This Coupon Worth \$5.00



On the purchase price of 1 Southeastern Georgia 35 Acre All-Year Farm

For 30 Days from date mailed

Others have here acquired it—why not YOU?

Don't delay, act right now. TODAY.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, President
GEORGIA-FLORIDA LAND CO.

633 Central National Bank Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____

Write the name and address of the person to whom you wish to send the coupon to _____

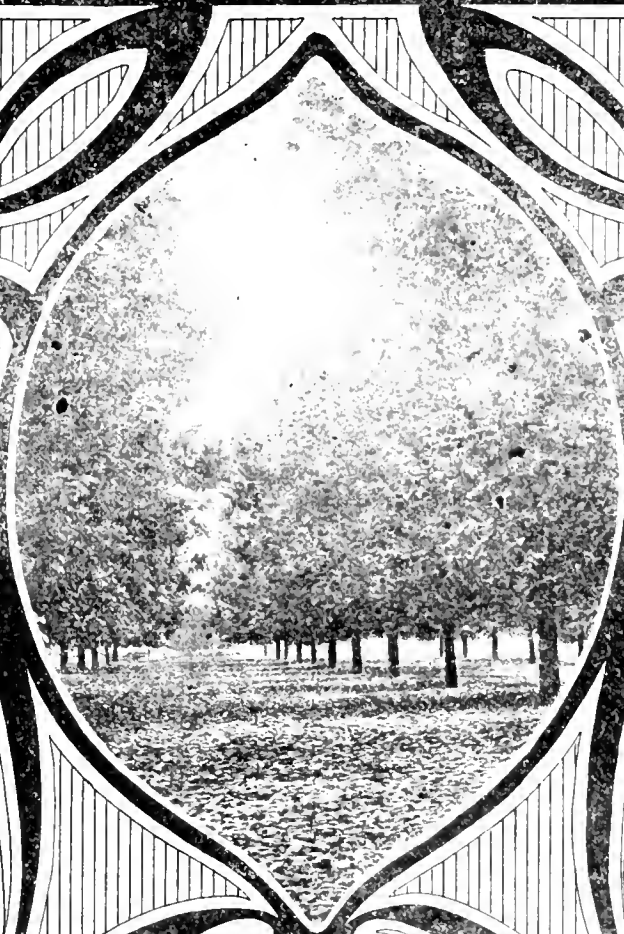
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Volume XII

April 1913

Number 4

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

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Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

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ALBANY, GEORGIA



Our Pecan and California English Walnut Nurseries are the largest in Georgia.

We are now booking orders for the finest Pecan Trees for next fall's delivery.

Can furnish Buds and Grafts in large quantities.

We make a specialty of contract work for budding and grafting, and have an experienced corps of workmen.

We have a twenty-five year old bearing Pecan Grove for sale on easy payments. Immediate income from this grove, which is located within two miles of the center of Albany.

Write for free catalogue just issued.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XII


WAYCROSS, GA., APRIL, 1913

NUMBER 4

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE INDUSTRY

BY MRS. THOMAS A. BANNING

A Paper Prepared for the Gulfport Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

 BELIEVE that this association, composed of men and women engaged in the development of an industry which will eventually become one of our recognized staple food producers, is conserving humanity in the strongest sense of the word. As a member and co-worker of this association, and also representing Woman's Work in other organizations, I wish to diverge a little and say something along the line of conservation, as concerning the rural homes and schools of the South.

Every mother and sister who lends her influence toward the improving of the conditions in the home and schools of our rural districts is assisting in not only making better farmers and fruit growers and stock breeders, but is sending to our great cities and to our legislative halls to become leaders among men and women, patriots better prepared to cope with the temptations and allurements that meet them on every side. As one of our prominent educators has well said, "The boy on the farm has natural advantages over the city lad which mean much to him in the way of character building. He handles animals, which develops his sympathy and character; he has regular daily duties which develop responsibility and executive power; he has companionship with his father at work, and finally the home circle is not broken in the evenings as in the city, and we may say the same things of the young women. Every failure of the city boy may be traced back to the lack of one of these four particulars. If the most is to be made of these opportunities, the country home should be preserved in every detail and the common meeting place not be broken up by frequent trips to the village in the evenings. Develop the home society because it is the making of successful men and women. We hear and read much about getting back to nature: has it never occurred to you that the need of getting nature back to the people is just as important?"

In this beautiful Southland, nature, green and beautiful is almost perpetual and I believe that the children of the South need nature brought to

them. They are so surrounded at all times by her bounties that the necessity has come for calling upon them to stop and see and think of their opportunities. They do not have to store up visions of the time when the birds will be calling them out into the sunshine to welcome the coming of spring, for they have these nature-luring creatures about them all the time. How much greater, therefore, their responsibility and how much more the need of a guiding hand to direct along these lines of nature study.

I once read that the Southland is nature's opportunity, and since living here I have come to believe that this is true and also that here we must look for our nature replenishers. Here we need not the school-house school, but the all-year nature school and the school-house and its surroundings made so attractive by its beautiful interior and its inviting atmosphere that its books, with their dry mathematical figures and rules of grammar, will become the recreation ground—for you know that change of occupation is sometimes the best recreation.

Now comes to my vision some of the homes—homes did I say?—some of the houses where live in one or two uninviting rooms so many of our citizens. In one state alone, the one with the largest representation in this association, are to be found in one room cabins 1,500,000 of her population—our mothers and sisters and little children! Is it possible to secure best results until those in the homes are surrounded by comforts and beauties, as they should be, in order that the daily routine of domestic service may be a joy to them instead of a burden? Let us by education and environment instill into the minds of our boys and girls such a desire for the beautiful in nature, that no home containing a mother and wife and little ones would be a satisfactory one without these things. We need the mother behind the home—mind you, I say behind the home—we need the mother behind the school and we need the mother and sister and wife behind the father, the brother and the husband, and when this is the

ruly instead of the exception, there will be no need of the mother and wife and sister behind the ballot box. Gentlemen and ladies, I am not here to make a speech on this most vital question; but I am here to place before you nature men and women the need of education in the every day environment—in the homes and schools of this part of the country. Let us work for one hour a day in every public school in the rural district—I care not how small, or poor it may be. One hour for the study of God's little creatures in order that they may know the ones that are useful as well as beautiful, know their habits and when and where to look for them, know what plants are useful to mankind in the struggle for life, and what not, what trees are not only beautiful but also useful and above all to look through nature up to nature's God. George H. Maxwell has well said, "God has intended that every man, woman and child should live next to nature and on the land and every man who marries a woman should put her in the home in the midst of a garden." I agree with Mr. Maxwell in part but I believe in the woman assisting the man in every way possible in making this garden and home.

If you will pardon a little personal reminiscence, I know and have known since earliest childhood something of the struggles of the pioneer. But I also know that my father and mother surrounded the little prairie home with beauties and comforts, making excursions to the nearest neighbor ten miles away for a few willow branches and fruit trees, and when a plum, that had fallen under a step and rooted, was carefully transplanted and nurtured until it gave of its bounty to all who cared to gather the luscious fruit. How we watched for the coming of the mocking bird to the hedge row, and of the mother wren to her corner of the rose bush which today after fifty years still sends out a call for a quiet hour. Now after half a century when the home gathering comes, we see not the broad expanse of prairie grass like one great green sea stretching onward for miles beyond the Missouri River but a home country teeming with life; not the life of the prairie dog or the coyote or the prairie wolf; not the savage life of the Iowa and Sioux and Osage and Kickapoo Indians; but of happy families surrounded by every comfort that the bountiful hand of nature always extends to those who make use of her gifts. Conservation has been the watchword all over that great state and the fruit trees, the great fields of all kinds of grain, as well as the beautiful homes surrounded by trees, stand as monuments to our fathers and grand-fathers who, out of their necessity, had the courage to attempt things. The great apple orchards of the west making glad the desert, and the wonderful wheat fields of the North pouring

grain into the coffers of the nations are examples of opportunity not ignored.

The motto of our National D. A. R. Conservation Committee borrowed from the ancient Athenians, "That we transmit our Fatherland (not only, not less) but greater than we found it" is one that I wish to ask this association to join us in bringing about.

Where could we find an association representing better the things that delight the hearts of boys and girls. Nuts! Where can you find a more attractive tree? The apple you say? Yes, the apple gets in his work earlier; but the nut works later and stays longer. As representing the state of Alabama on conservation, I hope to do some pioneer work for the little desolate uninviting school. Call on the men to give us a day now and then, get the ground ready, get the teacher interested, have the children bring, each one, some little offering for beautifying and improving the grounds and see that they personally attend to the one little tree or plant or bush. Get one or more of the community to plant and care for a few nut trees, the revenue from which will be used in improving the house and grounds; also urge upon the farmers the need of nut and fruit trees around the house and along the highways, and in various ways unite the little township community in an effort to better their surroundings until every school becomes a suitable place in which our boys and girls can spend eight hours a day for from five to eight months of from ten to twelve years of their lives, and when these years have passed the habits of nature study and environment will have only become well rooted, ready for the broader culture in the homes which will then take the place of the cheerless one and two room domiciles we now see standing out dark and lowering, a blot on the face of nature.

We are frequently reminded of the fact—and fact it sometimes is—that corporations have no souls; but here and there among the men composing a corporation we find a man or group of men strong enough to make use of their opportunity for good until all within and without the corporation are benefitted. Down in the Bon Ami country of Louisiana the Long-Bell Lumber Company is showing the people (as all good lumber companies who wish to sell land should do) by actual experiment what trees and other products to plant for the best results to the purchaser on at least a part of these acres that are today being denuded of their pine forests at the rate of 100 acres per day. To quote from the Vice-President of the company, 80 per cent of this was wooded; and it is only 50 years since the first steam saw mill began eating its way up Lake Charles, and very little impression was made until thirty years ago. Rough-

ly speaking nearly half of the standing timber has been cut since the first saw mill was started and now 700,000 acres of its area are classed as denuded pine land. An experiment on 460 acres of this land by the company in order to know what fruits and other products will succeed best, is not only creating a much desired feeling of confidence in what this land will produce, but is also acting as an educational factor in the community, and in fact to the whole state of Louisiana even into Texas. No fancy farming is allowed. Everything is done in the open and is in every way an outdoor experiment, subject to the same changes in weather and other natural conditions which confront the general farmer. They even have a cattle ranch and pig sty. They have found that the Magnolia fig—the Gonzales plum and Elberta peach, should be planted for best results, but the pecan—now I presume they are wise in this matter for they say this: With the peach trees are planted pecans, and when the peach trees have lived beyond the age of usefulness, the pecan will be bearing and the peach orchard will become a beautiful pecan grove. And so the peach, too, along with the apple must pass on and leave the pecan just coming into its prime.

And so these men and women and children are all being unconsciously educated along the lines of both human and material forces. Given: the corporation with even half a heart and their power for good is unbounded! The time is yet coming when a little leaven will leaven the whole lump.

In closing this hurriedly written paper I can but quote from a speech from that great nature tree man Enos A. Mills, delivered before the Milwaukee Biennial of Womens Clubs: "Remember if you can in the future that whenever you hear of a damaging flood, it must have started on treeless soil. For fifty years the Government has been spending increasing sums of money trying to control the Mississippi River; the channel has been dredged deeper and the levees built higher but in vain. The flood damage is worse than before. The trouble is that forests have been cut away


and when these forests have been restored and not till then will the Father of Waters flow unvexed to the sea. Women of this convention you are thinkers from every part of the country. You have already done more for forestry than all the other organizations in the United States. But there is still more work to do. The land that we live in is now endangered with a forest famine and I want you to be a friend of the forest and I want you to be one now. Won't you go back home and when the children come to the gate to meet you won't you pause beneath the tree and tell them that trees and birds have always been the friends of the human race? Be a forest friend now and compel the historian of the future to write that you commanded the greatest triumph of the centuries, the triumph of the trees. Every old tree like each old person has the most interesting biography. Trees keep a diary of all their experiences, hopes and disappointments. Two years ago one of the largest trees near the Cliff Dwellers lands was cut down. I spent several days there examining it. There were 940 rings of growth. It had watched through 940 changes of years. When it was twenty years old either through weight of snow or some other cause it suffered curvature of the spine. It straightened up with youth and grew vigorously through more than 100 years. Then some borers came and did such work that the life was despaired of. The wood-pecker came and performed a successful operation. Then it lived on until it was struck by lightning. In 1542 some Spanish adventurers hacked it with axes and built a camp fire against it. In 1738 some one, possibly some gold hunters, again burned the tree and hacked it with an ax. These are some of the interesting things that it imparted to me.

Through the ages the tree have been our friends, and I have often felt that in the future golden days we should and must be theirs.

Up through the sun-filled forest we have come from the low vaulted cave to the cottage, and the high ideals: and the pathway to the heroic age still through the forest lies."



SOME MORE DATA ON ORCHARD YIELDS

 THE data published in the March number of THE NUT-GROWER have attracted much attention and varied comments have been made thereon. As indicated by a communication appearing in this number, as well as by letters on file in our office, the importance of the tabulation is definitely established. A careful study of the deductions

will satisfy the earnest investigator that the report gives conclusive and encouraging proof of the profitableness of pecan investments when the essential particulars of skillful attention are coupled with a willingness to wait a sufficient period for the trees to come to profitable bearing age.

(Continued on page 31.)

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

The city of Milledgeville, Georgia, believes in planting trees that are useful as well as well as ornamental. During the past season the city has planted a hundred budded pecan trees on the streets and the probabilities are that a much larger number will be set out next season.

One of the notable pecan trees of the Albany district is one on the grounds of the South Georgia Pecan Company, near Hardaway, and is known locally as the Calloway tree. The tree was grown from Texas seed by the late R. J. Bacon. This tree is reported as being 25 years old, and produced a crop of 400 pounds in 1911. It stands near the old Calloway homestead, on high land and a fine red clay sub-soil. The nut is small but fills well and is of fine flavor.

Publicity movements are becoming recognized as the most up-to-date agencies for advancing business enterprises as well as civic and scientific organizations. The work of the Nut Growers' committee in this line has been of marked benefit in various ways, and should be given a more generous support than has thus far been accorded it financially. The argument that there was too much publicity, because the nurserymen could not grow pecan trees fast enough to supply the demand, will not continue to hold good even if it was correct when advocated before the Executive Committee of the Association.

Appreciation lubricates the motive springs of human endeavor, as well as the machinery of industrial plants. However, the oil is consumed in performing its function, but the appreciation grows just as rapidly as it is properly used. If you appreciate the editor's work, it may lead to better service by letting him know about it. He understands that renewal of subscription is a mark of appreciation, that costs but a dollar a year. Telling others about the merits of THE NUT-GROWER is a fine way to help the publication in doing better and more work for the industry. Besides it does not cost money to say a kind word where it will benefit others.

Mrs. Banning and her helpers have assembled the matter for the anticipated nut recipe

book, which they will have published as soon as the advertising patronage reaches an amount sufficient to cover the cost of the publication. This is a worthy effort, and the ladies should be given a liberal support. Do not wait for them to call on you but send in orders for space and copies direct to Mrs. T. H. Banning, Robertsedale, Ala. Parties having nuts to sell should arrange for space, as it will be not only a good advertising medium, but a permanent one. The first edition will be 500 copies, and rates are the same as for space in the association's Badge Book.

Mr. A. C. Davenport, of South Omaha, Neb., in the able paper he sent to the Gulfport convention said: "One thing in particular has been strongly impressed upon my mind, and that is the importance of intelligent and active management. The successful handling of a large grove calls in the first place for a high order of horticultural skill. A pecan grove is no place for a man looking for a soft snap or a place in which to go to sleep. The successful manager must be up and coming all the time, thoroughly alive to note every change or new condition and ready to make the most of every opportunity. Given the right manager, I would not hesitate to recommend pecan orcharding to any one having sufficient capital to carry it through."

The Texas delegation to the Gulfport Convention came with instructions to secure the 1913 meeting. The Texans were a genial and aggressive bunch of boosters, as well as ranking high as pecan growers. They felt good when the committee agreed to recommend Houston, and this doubtless led Mr. Sam H. Dixon to enlarge his ideas as to the big things to be seen in his big state. However, his more conservative confreres admitted that his statement of pecan trees in Texas having a diameter of 20 feet, might be modified to the extent of substituting the word circumference for diameter. It may be well to have some of these big trees definitely located by next fall, as a member from Indiana will doubtless have a tape line in his pocket, because he has the impression that the largest pecan trees in the world, grow in the Wabash valley. Louisiana growers have some big trees spotted which are likely to be given a careful measurement shortly before the convention date. Then Georgia will come in with some statements as to age of trees and dimensions and challenge, not only Texas but all other pecan growing states as well. Possibly some one will offer a prize or premium for the winner in such a contest.

At the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society at Athens early in the year, some

50 varieties of pecans were shown. Interest centered in specimens of the same varieties grown in different sections of the state. An exhibit of 66 seedling pecans, all grown from the same parent tree, was of interest as only two of the lot seemed to be as good as the parent nut.

An announcement in our March number called attention to the annual meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association at Thomasville, Ga., May 28-30. This body has been of great benefit to that territory in attracting attention to that section, as is evidenced by the large plantings of commercial orchards there. However, the main purposes of the organization are along lines of cultural and marketing problems such as the practical grower encounters.

THE ROOD ORCHARD

Probably the largest pecan orchard planted before the advent of the bud led and grafted trees is in Dougherty county Georgia, near Albany, now owned by the Rood Pecan Groves, of which Mr. C. M. Rood is president and controlling spirit. It covers an area of 80 acres on slightly rolling land and is nearly square. It contains 13000 trees and was planted in 1886 making the orchard 27 years old. Of course this orchard was started as a seedling grove as the date of planting was before modern methods were begun in a commercial way. Only a part of these proved to be good bearers, and there was much variation in the size and quality of the nuts.

The season of 1912, the seedlings which were reserved when the orchard was top-worked produced upwards of 3000 pounds of nuts which sold at prices ranging from 25c to 40c per pound. All trees that did not bear large crops of nuts have been cut back and top-budded to Stuart, Frotscher, Schley and Van Deman. The top-worked trees are already producing fine nuts of these popular varieties. In the orchard as originally planted there were, as was common in those days, more or less of the trees that for various causes did not grow. All such vacant places have been filled by selected trees of the varieties mentioned.

MORE DATA ON ORCHARD YIELDS

(Continued from page 29.)

On the other hand, the figures given are not satisfactory to certain trade interests involved, or to the inexperienced grower or the ill-advised investor who have been led to count the crops at three or four years as the beginning of profitable bearing. The common fault of estimating orchard yields from the crops of selected precocious and heavy-bearing trees is shown in its true light.

While these figures were being gathered, and shortly before the March NUT-GROWER was issued, there appeared a circular, *Opportunities in Pecan Culture*, by O. A. Reed, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. This circular embraced similar reports from about half the number of orchards and a third the number of trees covered by THE NUT-GROWER's statistics. Details as to varieties and location of orchards enables one familiar with the industry in the various sections to locate the orchards furnishing the figures given. Mr. Reed's data are very specific as to varieties and the aggregates are in general approximately the same—except in several orchards which fell lower—as THE NUT-GROWER's averages.

Reducing Mr. Reed's figures to a basis for comparison with our report, we find the sixth year gives an average of .47 pound per tree for eight orchards containing 4,000 trees. Our own figures from eleven orchards of the same age with 13,000 trees showed a tree average of .61 pound.

For the seventh year Mr. Reed obtained an average of 1.91 pounds per tree from nearly 1700 trees in five orchards, this being very close to our figure of 1.96 pounds from ten orchards of over 11,000 trees.

The greatest difference in the two sets of figures appears in the eighth year. Mr. Reed's figures, taken from four orchards of 1,100 trees show a tree average of 3.71 pounds as against 5.83 pounds, the average given last month from five orchards and 1350 trees.

Both reports show the same results for the ninth year and both are evidently based on the same two orchards of 613 trees, with an average of 9.99 pounds per tree. This is as high as the government report goes in the age of trees.

Some may regard these results as disappointing, but in fact they support the conservative claims which actual growers have regularly made. At the same time they point out so clearly the avenues for obtaining larger yields by means of careful selection and proper adaptation of varieties that the future seems certain to increase the average even while trees are young, and the increasing age of the earlier adopted varieties shows a rapid increase in yield with added years.

Gradually we are reaching a stage in the development of the industry where we can plant and cultivate the orchards with more assurance of highly profitable results, but at the same time it emphasizes the importance of widely extended and varied experimentation.

In neither of these reports is the known large yields of particular trees in any way disparaged, but it is the actual orchard results that are desired, as that is the true basis for gauging the pecan as a commercial proposition.

\$1.00 a Pound in Minneapolis

Mr. E. K. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., is renewing his subscription to The Nut-Grower, makes the following reference to the pecan: "My son at Savannah, Ga., has just sent to me by parcels post a small box of pecans. He knew that I loved them and remembered his old father. How often have I thought that I could enjoy the paper shell, but this is my first taste of them. They are in our local market at \$1.00 per pound, but I have confined my eating to the Texas wild ones we get at 85 cents to 90 cents shell-ed."

Eleven Cars of Pecans

San Angelo, Tex., contributed 11 cars of pecans to the total of the Texas crop of 1912. According to estimates made by shippers each car had an average of 25,000 pounds, making a total of several tons of nuts shipped out between October 1 and February 1.

During the year before there was not a single car load shipped ment made from the city, although there were several less than car load shipments. If the less than car load shipments made during the season just closed could be approximated, it would probably swell the total number of cars to more than 11.

The average price paid to the shippers during the season just past was from 8 to 10 cents a pound.

Nut Recipes

NUT SALAD.

One pint of shelled English walnuts or pecans, one teaspoonful of salt, one bay leaf, one slice of onion, one blade of mace, two sour oranges, one tablespoonful of finely chopped orange peel. Pare

off very thinly enough orange rind to make one tablespoonful when chopped. Strip off the remainder of the peel, cut the oranges into slices, then into eighths. Put the nuts in a saucepan, add the salt, bay leaf, onion and mace, cover with boiling water and simmer for 10 minutes. Drain, throw into cold water for half an hour, then dry on a towel and mix with the oranges. Add the chopped peel, marinate with French dressing, arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise and dots of paprika.

NUT RAISIN DROP CAKES.

One and a half cups sugar, 1-2 cup butter, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1-2 teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 3 tablespoons milk, 1 cup seeded and chopped raisins, 1 cup chopped nuts, 3 cups flour.

Cream the butter; add sugar gradually and eggs well beaten. Dissolve soda in milk. Mix salt and cinnamon with flour. Add the soda and half flour to first mixture, then add the remainder of the flour, with which has been mixed the nuts and dates. Drop by teaspoonfuls, one inch apart, on buttered baking sheets and bake until brown in a moderate oven.

NUT AND DATE BREAD.

Two and a half cups flour, 5 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-2 cup chopped nutmeats, 1-2 cup chopped dates, 1 cup milk, 1 egg. Measure flour after sifting, then sift again with baking powder, salt and sugar. Add the nuts and dates (which have been scalded, stoned and chopped). Beat eggs light, add to it the milk and stir the dry mixture. Turn into a buttered pan and stand in a warm place for one-half hour. Bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderately hot oven.

How About Nuts?

R U ON?

If not, maybe we can help you, for you know we are *head quarters* for choice nuts

100,000 Choice Pecans

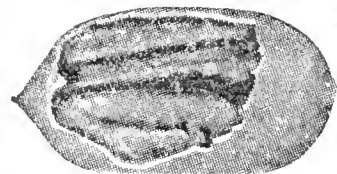
1 and 2 Years

Oaks and Pines
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and lots of other nice things for transplanting, lining out or forestry planting. We are after the *encore* orders and we are getting them. *You* are next. Let us price your want list.

Atlantic Nursery Co.
Berlin, Md.

P.S.—Also a few thousand nice Peach Trees—leading kinds.



New Plan

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GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

Louisiana Sweets

Budded on Citrus Trifoliata

**The Hardest Round
Orange Known**

Also

Satsumas
Kumquats
Pomelos

Fresh

Citrus Trifoliata
Seed

**A few Extra Fine
Pecan Trees**

Write for Prices.

The

Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

Pecan Trees

Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

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Pensacola Seed and Nursery Company

Specialists

In expert propagation of pure pecan stock, the finest of sturdy Satsumas and the best peach, plum, persimmon and fig stock in this neck of the woods

We only Solicit a Share of your Patronage

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Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Conventions

Through special arrangement with the Association The Nut-Grower is enabled to offer to its readers at an exceptionally low price the Proceedings of the meetings held in 1904, 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910

25 cents per Copy
 The Complete Set for \$1.00

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Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

NUT TIMBALES.

One cup chopped nuts, 1-2 cup soft breadcrumbs, few drops onion juice, 1 teaspoonful salt, few grains cayenne, 1 cup milk and 3 eggs. Soak the breadcrumbs in the milk; add the seasonings and nuts. Beat eggs light and mix lightly with the other mixture. Turn into buttered timbale molds or in all custard cups. Steam one half hour.

Arkansas Pecans

That pecans thrive and bear well in latitudes that are comparatively far north is becoming more evident every year. Some time ago samples of pecans were received from Mr. C. A. Brown, of Van Buren, Ark., and were referred to Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, Mr. Theo. Bechtel, of Ocean Springs, Miss., and Mr. Herbert C. White, of Putney, Ga., for inspection and comparison with nuts grown further south. We are in receipt of the following communications concerning them:

Editor Nut-Grower:

We have received specimens of Alley, Iome, Schley, Stuart and Van Deman pecans which you stated had been grown by G. M. Brown, of Van Buren, Crawford county, Arkansas. With the exception of nuts grown in the Atlantic Coast states and nuts of these same varieties grown by F. M. Owens, of Gerald, Miss., these are the most noteworthy grown of any we have received of those varieties. The specimens examined appear to compare favorably with those of the same varieties grown further south. I have written to Mr. Brown for fuller information regarding the age and source of these trees and their bearing habits.

It may interest you to know that specimens of Schley and Delmas grown by Mr. Owens which we have had the opportunity to examine are fully equal in every

respect to those grown farther south.

C. A. Reed.

Editor Nut-Grower:

Yours with samples of Success nuts from G. M. Brown of Arkansas, is at hand. Considering the location, I should say that the nuts were very good for being produced so far away from their original home. Except in size, I should say they compare very favorably with nuts grown in this section. They are equally rich in

Grafted Pecan Trees

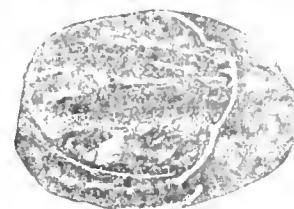
Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
 OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
 OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

flavor and are possibly a little more oily than the same varieties grown on the coast. It is very interesting to get the samples from this section, and I wish to thank you for your courtesy in sending them to me.

Theo. Bechtel,

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Editor Nut-Grower:

The Georgia Giant nuts from Mr. G. M. Brown, Van Buren, Ark., received. I opened one. It is very full of meat. The shell is a trifle thicker and harder than those raised here. The apex is a little more accentuated. A little undersized. A very valuable variety for his section, or anywhere

else, if it does not scab.

Herbert C. White.

Putney, Ga.

Shelling Pecans in Texas

The San Antonio (Tex.) Express publishes an interesting sketch of Mr. G. A. Duerler, a pioneer candy manufacturer of that city, from which we glean the following interesting facts in reference to the pecan shelling industry:

As the pioneer candy manufacturer in Texas, Mr. Duerler, who, by the way, has just given up the active management of the firm of the G. A. Duerler Manufacturing Company and has been succeeded as president of the company by Charles Graebner, has seen the beginning of many things that are now commonplace in this section of the country. He has seen candy-making grow from the old Mexican peddler, who made his candy by primitive methods at home and sold it on the street corners, to the modern machine methods which are in vogue in his own factory in this city. He has seen the pecan shelling industry develop from the old Indians who used to shell their pecans laboriously and bring them to the frontier towns to trade them for whatever they could get, and later from the primitive method of cracking them with a railroad spike, to the modern Gebhart pecan shelling machines which enable six men to turn out in the Duerler factory 11,000 pounds of pecans a day. He has also witnessed a vast development of marketing these products. In Texas he has contributed more than any other one man to all of this development, and now that he is ready to turn over the active future development of this business to his associates, he can truthfully say that he has more than any other man, taught Texas to eat candy and popularized the shell pecan throughout the

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents. Cash with order.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE. My equity in five acre pecan orchard situated near Albany. Trees planted three years ago by Patterson & Taylor; are in fine condition. Address F. Lancaster, Maywood, Ill. 3-4

FOR SALE. Bud wood from bearing trees. Samuel Kidder, Monticello, Fla.

Desirable Locations

We have selected from among many prospects examined a special list of places well suited for large pecan developments where diversified farming, truck growing and live-stock operations can be carried on to advantage. All of these are desirable for home and community interests. Ask for particulars by number. Prices are all attractive.

5. 192 acres. Suitable for nursery or orchard.

7. 2400 acres. Just the place for a colony of truck and pecan growers. On tidewater, with fine fishing and miles of oyster beds.

8. 10,000 acres, well suited to various purposes. One of the largest pecan trees in the Southeast is on this place.

10. 2620 acres on navigable stream and railroad. One-fourth of this tract is rich river bottom land in a high state of cultivation. An old colonial settlement with great opportunities. Has rare advantages of beauty and elements for an all the year resort.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY,
Waycross, Ga.

Wanted

WANTED. A purchaser for a well-located and valuable pecan orchard of 25 acres. \$500 a year for four years will secure this bargain. Particulars on request. Address G, care of The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

BUDDING WOOD WANTED. If you have any for sale an advertisement in this column will put you in touch with those who want to buy. One cent a word, cash with order. Minimum rate 25c. Try it; it will bring results.

Miscellaneous

INFORMATION. This department of The Nut-Grower aims to supply data and particulars needed by parties contemplating orchard or development work. Money can be saved and dividends increased by getting started right.



Red Cross Dynamite

UPPER view shows how big stumps are completely blasted out and shattered into kindling wood. At the same time, subsoil is thoroughly broken up, creating the best conditions for maturing crops. Lower view is the \$800-per-acre celery crop growing on former stump land, in less than a year after clearing.

FREE BOOKLET

Explains how to safely and profitably use Red Cross Dynamite for blasting stumps and boulders, tree planting, ditching, subsoiling, excavating, road-building, etc. Write for name of nearest dealer, or expert blaster, and Farmers' Handbook No. 325

DU PONT POWDER CO.,

Wilmington, Del.

Pioneer Powder Makers of America
Established 1802



Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding
Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts,
Chestnuts, Persimmons and
all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley,
Delmas, Van Deman,
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■ Wholesale and Retail ■

For particulars and prices write
HERBERT C. WHITE
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*SHIPPING POINTS: Baconton, Ga.,
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Albany, Ga.*

PECAN TREES

That Are
The Best

Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight,
Cairo, Ga.

entire country.

When Mr. Duerler first placed shelled pecans on the market he was laughed at. There was absolutely no market for them, for, it was said, "Any one can shell his own pecans." Today shelled pecans are sold all over the United States and in England, and the Duerler company is the largest factory of this kind in the world. The idea of shelling pecans for the market came from the Indians. They used to gather the pecans along the river banks, shell them and take them to the frontier towns to trade for whatever they could get for them. Mr. Duerler believed that a market could be created, and so set a number of boys to work cracking pecans with ordinary railroad spikes with girls to do the picking. The first year there was practically no sale for them, but little by little a market began to be created. The second year they received an order from a New York house for fifty barrels, and Mr. Duerler was anxious that this new dainty should be given a chance in the metropolis, so great care was taken in shelling them. They were carefully packed and when they left San Antonio looked fine. With the news of their arrival in New York, however, came the disheartening intelligence that the entire fifty barrels were spoiled. Mr. Duerler had them shipped back, thinking that some of them might be saved, but it was found that none of them were fit to be eaten. From this experience Mr. Duerler learned a valuable lesson which he declares to have been worth the price. Shelled pecans, he now realized, must be dried out, and for that purpose he installed a drying room. This is an essential feature of all pecan shelling factories today. "You must sometimes pay dearly," said Mr. Duerler, "but you learn."

The demand for shelled pecans

grew at such a rate that Mr. Duerler set about to find some better method of shelling them. The spikes were abandoned for the ordinary nut cracker, and this was later replaced by a cracker that would crack two pecans at a time. It was a young man employed in the factory, William Gebhard, now vice president of the chili powder company, that bears, his name, who solved the problem. The machine which he invented, and which is owned exclusively by the Duerler company, is the most practical and has the greatest capacity of any machine of the kind in existence. At the time it was invented 125 persons were necessary with the hand crackers to come near supplying the demand. Today six men shell on an average of 11,000 pounds a day with the Gebhart machines.

Fertilizers for Pecan Trees

Fertilizers for pecan trees is not a serious problem. Barnyard manure is always in place. Commercial fertilizers having a high per cent of potash is available for young and growing trees. For those of bearing age, bone meal and muriate of potash to the extent of one pound per tree for each year of its age will show beneficial results. Any or all of these fertilizers should be well distributed around the tree, as far as the branches reach or even farther, but care should be taken to avoid banking them around the trunk. In addition to fertilizers, the growing of leguminous crops in the orchard is one of the best methods for building up a good tree growth.

The cocoanut trees on the island of Gaudeloupe have been attacked by a disease which is believed to be the "bnd rot," prevalent in the West Indies, and fears are expressed, reports Consul Frank Anderson Henry, as to

the possible ultimate destruction of all the trees. The consul adds that while cocoanuts are not exported from Gaudeloupe to any extent, they enter largely into local consumption.

Pecans in Ben Hill County

The production of pecans will soon become an important special agricultural industry in Ben Hill county, Georgia, according to the report on the soil survey of the county recently made by the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Ben Hill is one of the newly formed Georgia counties, with the Colony City, Fitzgerald, as its capital, and is located in the heart of the high pine section of the state, below the 32nd parallel and about midway between the eastern and western boundaries of the state. The population of the county is made up of well-to-do people who came from all sections of the country. The late Governor Northern aided the Old Soldiers movement in securing this site for their colonization plan upwards of twenty years ago, and since then no part of the state has had a more rapid or prosperous development.

Pertinent Personalities

A. Nesion, of Mammoth Springs, Ark., realized \$2,000 for a shipment of 1,000 bushels of hickory nuts to the Chicago market last season.

Mr. W. A. Taylor, well known in nut growing circles, has been promoted to be Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Herbert C. White, of the Albany territory, has changed his post office address to Putney, Ga. This point is nearer to the center of his operations than DeWitt, where he formerly resided.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1912-13



Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Mr. I. P. Delmas, of Scranton, Miss., sells his Schley nuts at from 75 cents to \$1.00 per pound; the Delmas for 75 cents; the Success for 60 cents and the Stuart for from 40 cents to 55 cents.

Mr. R. L. McCoy, of Lake, Ind., urges the planting of nut trees along public highways, claiming a three-fold usefulness in beautifying Mother Earth, yielding delicious food and furnishing a place of rest for the weary traveler.

Mr. J. C. Buckley, a prominent figure in pecan circles at Fitzgerald, Ga., died recently. He was 71 years of age. His interest in horticulture, and particularly in the pecan, was a distinguishing trait of his character, while his general personality left pleasing impressions on those with whom he came in contact.

Mr. W. H. Leahy, General Passenger Agent of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, says: "To my mind there is nothing more important to our territory than the cultivation of pecans. If we can convince the prospective investor that he is buying something as good if not better than life insurance, he would not hesitate to put out his money."

Mr. C. Forkert, of Ocean Springs, Miss., says in a recent letter:

Apropos of your orchard ac-

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Oranges Specialties

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

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Smaller quantities of

**Nelson
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Success**

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CAIRO, GA.

count of nut crops and pertaining to the nurseymen's orchard trees, one will not get two crops of the same trees if one cuts a crop of graftwood scions. Of my grafts of this season's setting the Van Deman is about the most advanced, 8 to 10 inches long, and about four-fifths of them bearing fertile flowers. In view of this fact, who will deny that cutting the trees severely will not interfere with the bearing?"

Mr. J. B. Seanor, the pioneer pecan man of Fitzgerald, Georgia's Colony City gets all the varied experiences that belong to the industry. His plantings began early in the era of improved varieties and Van Deman was set largely. Later on, as this variety was found to be a shy bearer, he cut a number of the trees for top-working and as he does things in an aggressive way he cut them back so severely that they gave up the fight and failed to put out new wood. Then it was discovered that in that section the Van Deman merely wanted more time in which to get ready for producing profitable crops. Such is life in pecanedom, even as in all other avenues of human endeavor.

Gathered Here and There

The 1913 pecan crop at Fitzgerald, Ga., aggregated some ten thousand pounds. Ready sale was found for the crop at remunerative figure. Stuart and Van Deman are the leading varieties in the orchards at that place.

Photographs of trees and orchards and of individuals who do creditable things for the industry are always of local interest and when given to the public often prove of general interest and real usefulness. Now is the time for getting snap shots showing what you are doing. Send prints to The Nut-Grower and when they can be used to advantage we will have cuts

made for use in our columns.

Many of the visitors to Ocean Springs during the National Nut Growers' Convention last November saw the large Van Deman tree in Mr. Theo. Bechtel's yard. The 1912 crop was then only partly gathered and various estimates were made as to whether the tree's previous record of 100 pounds would be broken. Later information reports that the actual crop gathered was 65 pounds. For some unexplained reason a of onion, one blade of mace, two

An important development work is being carried on in Telfair county, Georgia, at Lumber City, where a cotton and pecan company is clearing up cut-over pine lands at the rate of 500 acres a year and putting it into cultivation and pecans. 500 acres were set to trees season before last and another tract of 500 acres was set in the season just closed, while the announced program of the company is to continue this rate until 5000 acres have been planted.

Letters to the Editor

Editor Nut-Grower:

I have read with considerable interest the article in the March number of The Nut-Grower entitled "Some Interesting Orchard Statistics." I want to congratulate you on this article, as it is one of the best I have seen along this line and gives the facts without undue speculation or misrepresentation.

I have the greatest confidence in the pecan industry, but I think it is injured rather than benefited by so many of the misleading statistics published in promotion literature by various concerns that are either fraudulent or uninformed. The truth, when given about the pecan industry, places it upon a most substantial footing as a business investment, and it is because of my great faith in

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duced.



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this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

the industry that I hate to see
"crooks" and "wild-catters" in-
dulging in it. That is the reason
I am so well pleased with the ar-
ticle above mentioned, in The
Nut-Grower.

L. P. Littlepage.
Washington, D. C.

Editor Nut-Grower:

You will find enclosed herewith
check for \$1.00 for renewal of
subscription to The Nut-Grower.
Although your paper treats very
little on chestnuts, yet I find
much general information which
is well worth the subscription
price.

I have been experimenting with
European chestnuts, and find
them quite hardy here on the
highlands of Pennsylvania. They
are also heavy bearers and pro-
duce a good crop when the native
fails as was the case last year.
The Japan chestnut is unreliable
and of poor quality. My little
seedling pecans endure the win-
ters, but I believe the soil is too
poor. No doubt the Persian wal-
nut and pecan will be both accli-
mated and grown in heretofore
unexpected localities. I expect a
great future for nut growing.
"Blight" has not yet shown up.

H. Heffner.
Leeper, Pa.

Books and Catalogs

Committees National Nut Grow-
er's Association for 1913. A sin-
gle sheet list by J. B. Wight, Sec-
retary, Cairo, Ga.

The Rose Journal; eight pages;
a trade publication issued quar-
terly by the American Rose So-
ciety, Fishkill-on Hudson, N. Y.

Composite Culture of Nitrogen-
Fixing Bacteria, is the title of a
16 page booklet by the Home-
wood Nitrogen Co., Richmond,
Va.

Saul's Select Seeds; Catalogue
for 1913; Chas. F. Saul, Syracuse,
N. Y. 60 pages, listing seeds, fer-
tilizers, poultry supplies and im-



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tractive basis Five
and Ten Acre
Tracts planted with
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ded and Grafted
Standard Varieties
of Paper-Shell Pe-
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from the first year
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erty near Tallahas-
see, Florida. S. Z.
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have such trees.

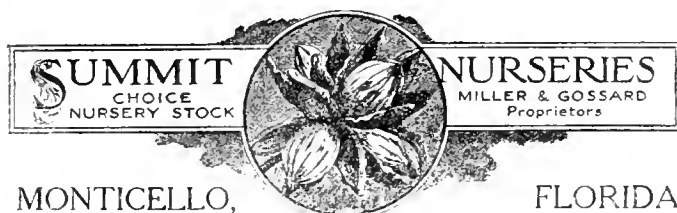
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By planting only genuine bud-
ded or grafted trees, of best
quality and best producing var-
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—beware of them

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Our varieties are best. Gold
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some pecan catalog free.

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W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor
Monticello, Fla.

plements.

Official Proceedings of the Thirty-Second Annual Session of the Farmers' National Congress held at New Orleans, November, 1912. 200 pages

Circular No. 112. Miscellaneous Papers: Bureau of Plant Industry: Washington, D. C., contains C. A. Reed's paper on Opportunities in Pecan Culture.


Fraudulent and Uninformed Promoters, is the title of an eight page pamphlet read at the annual meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association held at Lancaster, Pa., by T. P. Littlepage, of Washington, D. C.

The Persian Walnut Industry in the United States; by E. R. Lake; Bulletin No. 254, Bureau of Plant Industry; 112 pages with eleven plates. This bulletin has been carefully prepared and contains a large amount of authoritative data.

The Farmer's Hand Book: How to Use Red Cross Dynamite; the Dupont Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. This illustrated booklet of 160 pages is of interest to those having an inclination to study this agency and apply it to agricultural operations.

Alfalfa, the Wonder Crop. How to grow it. A 64 page trade pamphlet by Gallaway Bros. Bowman Company, Waterloo, Ia. This company also issues a hundred page catalogue of pure seed specialties which is well illustrated and contains much practical information.

Among School Gardens, by M. Louise Greene; 380 pages, numerous illustrations and plans; price \$1.25 postpaid; the Charities Publishing Committee, 105 E. 22nd St., New York. This work is designed to answer questions and to share with others a knowledge of the work being done in different places. It should be read by all having rural or civic uplift aspirations.



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Volume XII

May 1913

Number 5

Agm

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

10c per Copy

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Books and Catalogs

Pedigreed Horticulture, published by the Winfield Nurseries, Winfield, Kans., points the way to more certain rewards from fruit growing. It explains the secret of many orchard failures; shows how to avoid the fatality of growing drone trees, and describes the latest and most scientific methods of fruit improvement. A horticultural guide that will prove extremely valuable to every man who expects to plant trees.

The Story of the Pecan, by H. S. Watson of the Standard Pecan Company, Bloomington, Ill., is a 20-page brochure exploiting the plans and operations of this company.

Practical Potato Culture; by E. A. Rogers, Brunswick, Me.; 130 pages; covers all details of growing this staple crop; price 50c.

Bulletins of the Tennessee State Board of Entomology are of interest and may be obtained by application to Gordon M. Bentley, State Entomologist, Knoxville.

A Partnership with Nature, a 30-page pecan prospectus, handsomely printed and illustrated; the National Pecan and Orange Groves Company, Washington, New York and Flintside, Ga.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1912. Part II, is in keeping with former publications of this body. It contains a number of half-tone engravings, various reports, lists of exhibits, awards, officers and committees and membership rolls.

The Tenth annual report of the Vermont State Horticultural Society is a volume of 130 pages containing the proceedings of the 1912 meeting. The matter embraced in the volume covers many practical subjects, treated in a manner which makes the publication of permanent value. M. B. Cummings, of Burlington, is secretary of the society.

Items of Interest

Mr. F. V. Rand, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, was a recent caller at THE NUT-GROWER office. His specialty is the study of bacterial diseases and he is giving considerable attention to those affecting the pecan.

Titus County, Tex., pecan growers met at Mount Pleasant on May 1 to contract with buyers for the 1913 crops.

It is now claimed that chestnut blight can be kept in check in nurseries and orchards by cutting out and burning all infected parts.

Monticello, Florida, claims to have ten thousand acres of pecan orchards in that section of the state.

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THE NUT-GROWER


VOLUME XII

WAYCROSS, GA., MAY, 1913

NUMBER 5

THE CATHEDRAL GROVES AT HORLBECK'S

By HARRAL AYRES

IX hundred acres of towering pecans, 50 to 60 feet high! Have you ever stood and looked through endless arches of sturdy trees, erect in the vigor of health, living and working to bless man with their God-given fruitage? The majesty of old cathedrals is a poor simile. There is power in these great groves no cathedral ever possessed; birds sing sweeter anthems and God seems nearer.

The plantation itself is centuries old and rich in history and legend, relics of days long gone by.

Old Charleston is really the first stage in the visit to Horlbeck's. The quaint scenes of that old town carry us far back into crude times and recall at every turn memories of the many stirring parts Charleston has played in the history of America.

We cross the river, and after a six mile drive through an ordinary country, turn suddenly into a canopied avenue of grizzly, moss-covered, old live oaks.

"This is Horlbeck's," the driver said.

I tried to look through that cavern of gnarled and hoary trees but they stretched farther than my eye could reach.

"How far?" I asked.

"More than a half mile."

The shade of the old lane was welcome and I thought if Horlbeck's had an antiquity equal to those trees, it could tell stories to charm any fire-side. But it was older, I found. Boone Hall has been in the Horlbeck family a hundred years and for a long period previous to that in the old Boone family—mayhap Daniel Boone himself has roamed its forests for the antlered ancestors of the deer that still are numerous there.

We soon caught a glimpse of the Hall at the end of the avenue. On our left was Wando Creek, and to our right stretched 275 acres of stately pecans, the Boone Hall Grove. We passed a row of old negro slave quarters way up, built of brick from England, roofed with tile from Holland, and still teeming with black-faced "chalk-eyed" pickaninies, as they have for hundreds of years.

The Hall was reached about noon, and I wondered if I were back in the old slave days, altho I have only a fanciful idea of what they were.

The hands were just coming in, onfoot and mule-back, men, women, and children, from the fields and groves, clothed in the reds and yellows and the rags and the dirt the negroes love so well. Hundreds of them I thought. The plantation used to carry 200 slaves; and the negro families with more or less faithfulness have stayed on at the "old family home." It's an old negro aristocracy at Horlbeck's, if you please.

Boone Hall is an ancient cypress homestead that has witnessed many a home-bringing of game and many a barbecue, oyster roast and convivial scene around the big fireplaces or among the oaks and magnolias. Several thousand acres of forests are still kept as a hunting preserve; the waters abound with fish and ducks, and wild fowl are numerous. The present owners are restoring to the plantation much of its ancient attractiveness, and while they are drawing their dividends from tons of pecan nut crops, they are also looking with kindly thought to those other dividends of pleasure and relaxation at Horlbeck's, shooting and fishing and playing about the waters in the plantation boats, or cross-country riding through primitive trails and primeval forests.

The old commissary still stands and the old church for the slaves, the overseer's lodge and many other buildings, the products of prosperous ante bellum days. Many stories are told of those days and it needs now but a chronicler among the old negroes to dig out more tales for the telling.

During the war, salt was made from salt water, brick and tile were made in earlier days. The names of Washington, Lee and Harriet Beecher Stowe are associated with the history of the plantation.

Making lining hoops for cooping barrels is the first touch of history respecting the present groves. Oak was getting scarce and pecan wood was thought a good substitute. Pecans were planted close and strips cut from the sprouts. The experiment did not succeed. The trees grew and still stand about the Hall, now very old. The fine flavor and other merits of the nuts induced the owner to plant the present 600 acres of groves, 21 years ago.

The mother tree stands by herself over on the

Laurel Hill Plantation (a part of Horlbeck's), a sturdy example of Nature's handiwork, and if nature has given her power to see and think she must be proud of glory as she gazes on her progeny.

Judged by the size and character of the trees, Horlbeck's groves are among the best in the country—in height, spread, and symmetry they have few equals among orchard pecans.

The Horlbeck's section is a phosphate country. Phosphate rock has been mined out of the bed of the creek at Boone Hall for the fertilizer factories. This has undoubtedly been a valuable aid to the Horlbeck groves.

The soil and climatic conditions of that section are very favorable for pecan growing—Norfolk loam type of soil, with phosphates and lime as natural components. At Albany, one of the cradles of the pecan industry, a limey soil is claimed as one of the reasons for Albany's pecan success.

Climatic conditions at Charleston are very similar to those of the south Georgia pecan districts—as Government records show. The tempering qualities of the sea-coastal area are responsible for this.

75 per cent of the nuts are good. This high percentage of good nuts and the high prices always obtained are condition that have always distinguished the Horlbeck groves. The increase in nut yield has been steady, by years as follows: 5000 lbs., 8000 lbs., 14000 lbs., 22000 lbs., 30000 lbs., 40000 lbs., and in 1911 probably 80000 lbs. August, 1911, a hurricane blew off a large proportion of the crop, so the amount the trees really bore that year is estimated. No crop set in 1912—an aftermath of the storm. There are records in Mississippi of crops failing the year following a bad storm just as Horlbeck's did.

Horlbeck's, of course, are seedling trees. They began to bear commercially about the fourteenth or fifteenth year. It wasn't the custom to cultivate and fertilize pecan orchards in those days and this has had a great deal to do with the slower bearing records of seedling groves. At Milledgeville, Ga., Mr. F. W. Hendrickson, several years ago, took charge of three trees, 75 to 100 years old. By cultivation and "some fertilizer" he doubled their nut yield. He also has an orchard, now 14 years old, of 803 seedling trees which

have shown a steady, rapid, increase; 7 nuts, 194 nuts, 839 nuts, 5337 nuts. This grove has received the cultivation and care now-a-days regarded as proper.

Horlbeck's was not cultivated or fertilized until the present owners took possession a little over a year ago. The results of the present care will not begin to show until this and next year.

There are other seedling orchards that are showing good results. Dr. S. J. Summers, at Cameron, S. C., has 43 trees planted 20 years ago from nuts furnished by Col. Stuart. The trees are bearing a good quality nut; 7 trees average 100 pounds annually, 36 trees average 40 pounds annually. Four hundred other seedling trees at Cameron, 10 and 13 years old, show a large per cent of bearing trees, 15 pounds average per tree at 13 years, and a steady increase annually. These trees have good care. All well cared for seedling groves show a steady increase and a regularity in bearing that is in striking contrast to the claim of many that seedling are irregular and unreliable. It is true the percentage of seedling trees that will bear good nuts is very uncertain, but where as in Horlbeck's and some others that percentage has proved to be good, the owners may well be satisfied in the possession of a stand of sturdy trees that are each year providing increasing quantities of well filled, well flavored nuts. Some of these seedling grove owners contend they are more favored than owners of many modern groves whose large nice appearing nuts are not filling well.


There are seedling groves in Alabama and Georgia that are showing good results with no care or fertilizing except such as renters give who farm between the trees—if this sort of thing can be called care. These are groves that were planted from well selected seed, seed usually supplied by Col. Stuart.

It is this evidence of steady increase and regularity in bearing, complied with the nut record already attained at Horlbeck's that gives Horlbeck's its promise. And one only needs to visit the plantation and revel in its old scenes, and to wander among those splendid trees, to feel something of the pride the present owners consciously manifest in their property.



BEGINNING WITH NUTS

BY DR. W. C. DEMING

 IN his official capacity as secretary of the Northern Nut Growers Association the writer is frequently asked, by persons wishing to grow nuts, about climate, soils, varieties and methods.

The following observations are intended to apply only to the northeastern United States, the country lying east of the Rockies and north of the range of the southern pecan. They are intended

more for the person who already has his land, or is restricted in his range, than for one who can range wide for larger operations and will study deeper before deciding.

It is probable that most nuts will grow wherever the peach will. Outside the peach area there is probably not much use in trying to grow the pecan or Persian walnut. Yet it must always be remembered that nut growing in the North is, at present, almost entirely experimental and that anybody may be able to disapprove the authorities. We are all experimenting now. By and by it will be different.

In severer climates the chestnut, shagbark, black walnut, butternut, hazel, pine, Japanese cordiformis and hardy Chinese walnuts can be grown or, at least, offer possibilities. In such climates the development of the native nuts by selection and crossing, and the adaptation of alien nuts, deserves, and will repay, experiment.

It is supposed, as before said, that the hopeful beginner already has his land. Let him choose the best part of it that he can spare. By the "best part" is meant the most fertile, not too wet nor too dry nor if possible, too hilly to cultivate. Hard pan near the surface, and too thick to be easily broken up by dynamite, is not desirable.

A nut orchard ought to have much the same preparation as an apple orchard. A practical way would be to plow deeply and harrow well in summer and sow a cover crop like rye and vetch or clover. The more stable manure, or other fertilizer, applied the better.

Let the field now be staked off thirty feet apart in squares, or in triangles if preferred. Late in the fall dig the holes and plant nuts, three or four in each hole, two to four inches deep, according to size, and six inches apart. Put a good handful of ground bone in each hill. Unless the soil and subsoil are mellow, so that the long tap roots may penetrate deeply, it would be best to dynamite the holes, using a half pound of 20 per cent or 25 per cent dynamite at a depth of two and a half feet. This is a simple matter and the dynamite companies will furnish materials and instructions. It is also some fun.

There is some danger that nuts planted in fall may be destroyed by rodents, that some will "lie over" and not sprout the first year, or that all the nuts in a hill may make inferior plants, so that some authorities advise putting them in a galvanized wire cage, the nuts only half buried, then covered with a few leaves during the winter and otherwise left exposed to the elements. In the spring they must be taken from the cage and planted in the hills before the sprouts are long enough to be easily broken.

The different kinds of nuts should be planted

in "blocks" rather than mingled, to facilitate handling.

These nuts are to furnish trees that are later to be grafted or budded. After they have grown a while the weaker ones are to be removed, as necessary, until only the strongest remains in each hill. When grafted and grown to great size the brave man will thin them out to sixty feet apart. Interplanting with fruits and vegetables may be practiced.

As to the kinds of nuts to be planted that depends on what you want to grow. If chestnuts it must be remembered that the bark disease is very likely to attack them, in the East at any rate. Experiments with chestnuts outside the range of the blight are very desirable. The American (*Castanea dentata*) and European (*C. sativa*) chestnuts are specially susceptible. The Asiatic chestnuts (*C. Japonica* etc.) seem to have a partial immunity, especially the Korean, and it is possible that the native chestnut grafted on these may be rendered more or less immune. It is being tried and is an interesting experiment.

The Asiatic chestnut trees are dwarfish in habit, come into bearing early, the nuts are generally large and some of them of pretty good quality. They may be planted as fillers between the trees of larger growth. The nuts may be bought of importers. The small Korean chestnut has been especially recommended.

If you wish to grow the shagbark hickory (*Hicoria ovata*) plant the best specimens of this nut you can get, or the bitter nut (*H. minima*) which is said to be superior stock for grafting.

High hopes are held that that other favorite hickory, the pecan (*H. pecan*) may be grown far outside its native range, and the Indiana pecan is the nut on which these hopes are founded. Seed nuts may be obtained from reliable Indiana dealers, but it is said that some of them are not reliable.

The hickories may be budded and grafted on one another so that one kind of stock may serve for shagbark and pecan.

If you want to grow the Persian walnut (*Juglans regia*) often called the "English" walnut, the black walnut (*J. nigra*) seems to afford the most promising stock, though *J. rupestris*, native in Texas and Arizona, has been recommended and *J. cordiformis*, the Japanese heart nut, is also promising. This nut can be recommended for planting for its own sake as the tree is hardy, a rapid grower comes into bearing early and bears a fairly good nut. There are no grafted trees, however, so the variable seedlings will have to be depended upon.

On any of these walnut stocks the black walnut and the butternut (*J. cinerea*) may also be propagated if worthy varieties can be found. There

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

are none now on the market.

The nuts mentioned are enough for the beginner and the three stocks, chestnut, hickory and walnut, will give him all he wants to work on and furnish plenty of fascinating occupation.

The hazel, the almond and others, though offering possibilities, had better be left to those further advanced in the art of nut growing.

Now the nut orchard is started and the owner must push the growth of the trees by the ordinary methods, cultivation, cover crops and fertilizers.

In from two to five years trees will be ready for budding and grafting, they will have made a growth above ground, and a bigger one below, they are permanently placed and haven't got to be set back a year or two, or perhaps killed, by transplanting, with loss to the tap root and laterals. In the writer's opinion that natural tap root of the nut tree growing down, down to water is not to be treated as of no importance.

So let your seedlings grow up and down happily while you get ready the stuff with which to build their future character, for seedling trees are very slow in coming into bearing, and uncertain in type and quality of nut. Grafted trees bear early and true to type.

Take your choicest bit of ground and put it in the best shape you know how. Then order the finest grafted trees you can find on the market. Your choice will be limited for there are as yet only a few grafted varieties of the Persian walnut and the Indiana pecan, and but one of the shag-bark hickory to be had. Of chestnuts there are more and, in the South of course, plenty of pecans. But pecan growing in the South is another story. If you order chestnuts be sure that they do not come from a nursery infected with blight. Get young trees because they are more easily established.

Order from two to four of each variety. Fewer than two gives too small an allowance for mortality and more than four, besides the not inconsiderable strain on the pocket, will divide your attention too much; for you have got to give these trees the care of a bottle baby.

Set them sixty feet apart if you have the room. If not set them closer. Better closer if that means better care. They may be set in the

fall but probably spring is better, as early as you can get them in. Follow the instructions of the nurserymen closely. Digging the holes with dynamite is probably good practice. Put some bone meal in the soil around the roots but no strong fertilizer. Some soils need lime. Tamp the soil about the roots with all your might. It cannot be made too firm.

Then water them all summer, or until August if they have made a good growth. Give them all they can drink once a week. Sink a large bar about a foot from the tree and pour the water into the hole, as much as the soil will take.

Keep up cultivation and a dust mulch or, if you cannot do this. Mulch with something else. Mulching doesn't mean a whisp of hay but something thick or impervious. Six inches of strawy manure, grass, vines or weeds; an old carpet, burlap, feed or fertilizer bags or even newspapers, held with stones or weeds or earth, all make good mulches.

These trees ought to grow and, whether you ever succeed in grafting your seedlings or not, you should have at least a small orchard of fine nut trees.

The second summer with the trees will be something like the baby's. Worms may bother them. Look out for bud worms and leaf-eating caterpillars. Give them all the water they can drink in the dry dog days. Nurse them, feed them and watch them and they will grow up to bless you. Some of them may bear as early as apple trees.

These trees, and such scions as, from time to time, you may obtain elsewhere, are to furnish your propagating material.

The plan just described may be modified in various ways, but the general principles are the same. Instead of planting the nuts in their permanent positions they may be put in nursery rows where they have the advantage of intensive cultivation. The best of the resulting trees may be grafted or budded in the rows, or after they have been transplanted and have become well established. This method is an excellent one and has distinct advantages and many advocates.

Yearling seedlings may be bought and set either in permanent positions or in nursery rows.

Of course the man who is in a hurry, who can disregard expense and who does not care for the experience of grafting his own trees, may set his whole plantation with expensive grafted trees and replant where they fail.

The technique of budding and grafting you must work out yourself with the help of the instructions obtainable from several authorities, or, by far the surer way, study the art with a

(Continued on page 46.)

Jones' Budding Tool

[Patented Feb. 1912]

Especially designed and manufactured for patch budding nut trees and all other fruit and ornamental trees which are not readily propagated by ordinary methods.

You Can't Afford to Lose the Use of this Tool in Your Budding this Season

Write for descriptive circular or order direct from this advertisement. Your money back if not perfectly satisfactory.

PRICE

\$2.00 Each or **\$5.00** Three for

By Mail, Postpaid

Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist

Willow Street Pennsylvania

Florida Nurseries

Selected Pecan Trees and
:: Satsuma Orange Trees ::

Order Now

Before it is too late to obtain the quantity, the variety and grade of trees you want to plant.

W. W. BASSETT

PROPRIETOR
Monticello, Fla.

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty

is growing well-rooted, budded and grafted pecan trees of best varieties. Careful attention given all orders. Write for prices.

**SOUTHERN NUT
TREE NURSERIES**

Thomasville, :: Georgia

Cost of Pecan Orchards

A letter of inquiry regarding the most important items in the cost of establishing and maintaining pecan orchards was recently sent out from the Bureau of Plant Industry to a number of persons in the growing districts who have had experience in orchard culture. Replies were received from 17 growers in the States of Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The questions asked and the replies made were both limited in number and brief, but as they brought out the opinions of some of the most prominent and successful pecan growers, the questions and a summary of the replies are here presented:

(1) At about what price per acre can cleared land in your section suitable for pecan planting be purchased?

The estimates were made mostly from \$20 to \$40 per acre; one was \$40 to \$100, one \$75, and one \$200.

(2) At what price can uncleared land be obtained?

One estimate was \$5 to \$15 per acre. Most were from \$10 to \$30. One was from \$20 to \$50, and one \$125.

(3) About what ought it to cost to put uncleared land into shape for planting?

In some instances the estimates made included the cost of removing stumps, stating that frequently the value of the standing timber was sufficient to pay for clearing. The estimates for clearing, removal of the stumps included, ranged from \$18.21 to \$28.21 per acre.

(4) About how much per acre has it annually cost you thus far for fertilizer in your pecan orchard?

The kind and quality of fertilizer pecan trees should receive vary greatly, depending upon local conditions. Some orchardists use no commercial fertilizer, relying entirely upon leguminous

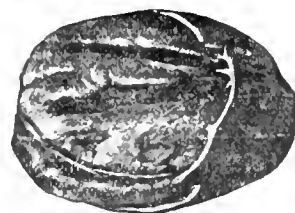
crops and stable manure. Others feed the trees by fertilizing the crops grown between the rows, while some rent the land between the rows, reserving a strip along the row which they (the owners) cultivate and fertilize independent of the rest of the land. Estimates as to the actual cost of fertilizing the trees alone are very difficult to obtain. Some replies indicated that from \$10 to \$25 per acre was paid annually for fertilizer for the land, including both that given the trees and the intercrops. Others showed that to apply 2 pounds of fertilizer to each tree during the season of its planting and to increase this by 1 pound per tree each year thereafter had cost thus far from \$1.50 to \$2 per acre.

(5) Have you found the growing of other crops between the trees to be practicable; and, if so, about how much per acre have been the annual gross returns from such crops?

(6) What crops have you found to be most practicable for growing between trees?

The invariable reply to these inquiries was in favor of growing intercrops. Cotton, corn, and leguminous crops were most commonly recommended, although a few from truck-growing districts reported much better returns from vegetable production. One or two reported favorably on growing nursery stock. Some

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.



We sell on an attractive basis Five and Ten Acre Tracts planted with Two-year old Budded and Grafted Standard Varieties of Paper-Shell Pecan Trees. Income from the first year guaranteed from side crops. Property near Tallahassee, Florida. S. Z. Ruff, Horticulturist in Charge.

FLORIDA PECAN ENDOWMENT COMPANY

SINGER BUILDING
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President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Hand-some pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSEYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

said that during the first five to seven years the land would be quite as valuable for cultivated crops as open land. It is obvious, however, that after the trees reach bearing age the value of the land between the rows for intercropping must depreciate rapidly.

(7) Have you kept any record of the cost of cultivation? If so, how much has it been per acre each year, including both the cultivation of the trees and the crops between the rows?

With but one or two exceptions the replies to this inquiry were to the effect that no record had been kept. Such records as have been kept include the cost of cultivating the intercrops, and it was therefore impossible to determine the separate cost of cultivating the trees. One letter stated that the annual cost of cultivating the trees would not be more than \$1 per acre; another, that this cost would not exceed \$5 per acre.

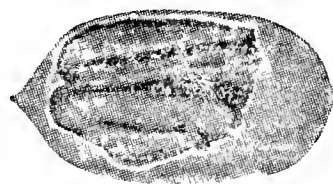
The questions asked omitted a discussion of the price of the price of the trees, the cost of planting, the salary of a supervisor, the cost of replanting dead trees, pruning, spraying, and harvesting the crop, and many other items which must be taken into account when a complete record of establishing and maintaining pecan orchards is undertaken. As it is customary to plant from 17 to 20 trees per acre, the cost of the trees can be quickly computed by consulting the nurseryman's price lists. The other factors are all either very variable or else few data are available.—C. A. Reed, in Circular 112 Bureau of Plant Industry.

Beginning With Nuts

(Continued from page 44.)

master. The essentials are good stocks and good scions, the right moment—and practice.

Excellent publications giving instructions in methods of propagation are: "The Persian Wal-



**New
Plan**

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

Louisiana Sweets

Budded on Citrus Trifoliata
**The Hardest Round
Orange Known**

Also
**Satsumas
Kumquats
Pomelos
Fresh
Citrus Trifoliata
Seed**

**A few Extra Fine
Pecan Trees**

Write for Prices.

The
Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

**Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale**

NEW ORLEANS Laux & Appel PECANS

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representatives and correspondents.

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Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

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PECAN TREES

That Are
The Best

Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight,
Cairo, Ga.

nut Industry in the United States." by E. R. Lake: Bulletin 254, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1913; "The Pecan," by C. A. Reed: Bulletin 251 of the same department, 1912; "Walnut Growing in Oregon," published by the Passenger Department Southern Pacific Company Lines in Oregon, Portland, Oregon, revised edition, 1912; and "Nut Growing in Maryland," by C. P. Close: Bulletin 125 of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Maryland. Any of these may be had free on application.

The files and current issues of the nut journals, are full of information. Join the nut growers associations, subscribe to the nut journals, get all the literature and you will be happily out of the fledging stage of nut growing and begin to do as you please.

Growing Walnuts

Growing walnuts in California is an industry which is in no danger of being overdone. Good walnut land is comparatively scarce. The importation of walnuts into the state is fully twice as large as the amount grown here. Even with all the first-class walnut land planted and in bearing, the walnut market will still be good and the grower's profit even greater than it is at present.

The outlook for the walnut grower is a particularly bright one. The man who plants walnuts to-day on land adapted to their successful growth is laying the most solid foundation for enduring prosperity.

The area in which walnuts can be successfully grown is even more limited than the area in which oranges and lemons can be grown, because walnuts exact more than Nature in the way of depth and fertility of soil. But in these localities adapted to walnut culture the nut orchard is even a better possession than the fruit orchard.

The average returns from walnuts are from \$150 to \$200 per acre. The cost of caring for the orchard is small, once it is in bearing. Established in soil suited to their requirements, the trees grow stronger year by year, enlarging their marvelous root systems and increasing their spread of branches from forty to sixty feet. Such trees as these bear from 400 to 800 pounds of nuts yearly.

Harvesting and marketing walnuts is

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

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Pensacola Seed and Nursery Company

Specialists

In expert propagation of pure pecan stock, the finest of sturdy Satsumas and the best peach, plum, persimmon and fig stock in this neck of the woods

We only Solicit a
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Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Conventions

Through special arrangement with the Association The Nut-Grower is enabled to offer to its readers at an exceptionally low price the Proceedings of the meetings held in 1904, 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910

25 cents per Copy
The Complete Set for \$1.00

Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents. Cash with order.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE. Farm on Illinois Central railroad. 100 acres, 25 cleared, 135 ludded pecan trees, best varieties, over 100 attained the bearing age. 8 acres in strawberries; large residence. For particulars address DeMontsabert, 1036 Dauphine, New Orleans, La. 5-1

FOR SALE. 840 acres of rich, alluvial, well-drained land for sugar-cane, cotton, corn and truck; about 500 acres open; 20 good heart cypress houses; tenants cultivating land. 3-4 of mile to railroad; school, stores nearby. For general farming and stock raising proposition unexcelled. Land specially adapted to pecan industry. \$12,500 price. Terms. F. J. Whitehead, Port Allen, La. 5-1

Desirable Locations

We have selected from among many prospects examined a special list of places well suited for large pecan developments where diversified farming, truck growing and live-stock operations can be carried on to advantage. All of these are desirable for home and community interests. Ask for particulars by number. Prices are all attractive.

5. 192 acres. Suitable for nursery or orchard.

7. 2400 acres. Just the place for a colony of truck and pecan growers. On tide-water, with fine fishing and miles of oyster beds.

8. 10,000 acres, well suited to various purposes. One of the largest pecan trees in the Southeast is on this place.

10. 2620 acres on navigable stream and railroad. One-fourth of this tract is rich river bottom land in a high state of cultivation. An old colonial settlement with great opportunities. Has rare advantages of beauty and elements for an all the year resort.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY,
Waycross, Ga.

Wanted

WANTED. A purchaser for a well-located and valuable pecan orchard of 25 acres. \$500 a year for four years will secure this bargain. Particulars on request. Address G. care of The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

BUDDING WOOD WANTED. If you have any for sale an advertisement in this column will put you in touch with those who want to buy. One cent a word, cash with order. Minimum rate 25c. Try it; it will bring results.

a simple process, completed at small cost to the grower.—Ex.

Marketing Pecans

The pecan nut as a commercial crop is at present limited almost exclusively to the handling of the native product in the Southwest. The nuts are gathered without the cost of orchard care, and marketed locally, merchants and jobbers buying them from the wagon. They then go partly to cracking establishments, but more largely into the jobbing trade, reaching later the wholesale and finally the retail dealer, the consumer paying several times the initial price.

The improved, or paper shell varieties as they are commonly called, which have in recent years been planted in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, as well as in Louisiana, where they were first exploited, have been absorbed entirely by local and special markets at highly remunerative prices. Within a few years the production of these superior nuts will be vastly increased as the thousands of acres of young trees come into bearing.

The National Nut Growers' Association, anticipating the changing conditions, has formed a committee on Markets and Marketing, and for the past two years this committee has been considering future needs and studying the problems which will arise when the superior cultivated crop comes into the general markets in competition with the present native supply. One of the preliminary steps this committee recommends is the adoption of a standard for grading the nuts by variety, so that the producer can offer a specific grade and quality, with a view to obtaining the full market value for all portions of his crop.

Some uncertainty exists as to the eventual methods of placing the crop on the general market. The bulk shipping of graded nuts may be superseded, at least in part, by the establishment of local cracking plants, where the nuts will be cracked and the kernels properly put up for trade supplies. Doubtless both methods will be utilized.

There is a disposition on the part of the Association to favor methods which will bring the nuts or prepared products as directly to the consumer as practicable. Various plans and measures will be tried out as the crop reaches dimensions which will more than supply the present local and special demands now obtaining.—J. F. WILSON in *Markets and Marketing*, Bulletin Department of Agriculture.

The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C., prints a fine picture of Chas. E.

Dig Ditches With



RED CROSS DYNAMITE

QUICKER and cheaper than the shovel method. Ditches from 50 feet upwards in length instantly excavated. One man does the work of many. No re-shovelling of dirt necessary.

FREE BOOKLET

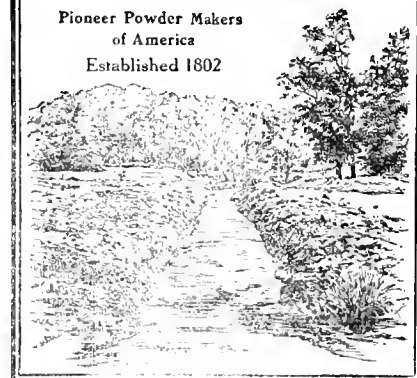
Explains how to safely and efficiently use Red Cross Dynamite to ditch and drain land, blast stumps and boulders, plant trees, regenerate old orchards, subsoil, excavate, etc. Write today for name of nearest dealer, or expert blaster, and Farmer's Handbook No. 325

Du Pont Powder Co.

Wilmington, Delaware

Pioneer Powder Makers
of America

Established 1802



Florida Nursery and Trading Company

INCORPORATED
FLORALA, ALA.



Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

LEON A. WILSON, JNO. W. BENNETT,
W. W. LAMBDIN

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Do a General Law Practice in all the
Courts, State and Federal.

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FLORIDA

Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses our Specialties



The Admiral Schley Pecan---the
Pecan of the Future



OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1912-13



Will be pleased to book or-
ders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings

Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst, Prop'r
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Berckmans' Grafted Pecan Trees

Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

Of Select Paper Shell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

**Bayview Pecan
Nursery**

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET
of 158 pages;
60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

Pabst's pecan orchard at Ocean Springs, Miss., and says that one acre with 17 eight-year-old grafted trees produced 900 pounds of nuts in 1912, which sold for 55c a pound.

Maj. John S. Horlbeck, of Charleston, S. C., denies the report that he has retired from active participation in pecan growing. Notwithstanding he has sold his large grove at a satisfactory price, he says he is still "very much in the business," having fifty acres of bearing grafted trees and 150 acres more of younger trees, beside a pecan nursery of no small dimensions.

R. H. Young, of Marshall, Tex., claims to have broken the record on budding pecans, three trees budded on March 13 having set fruit within sixty days. Mr. Young is also inclined to think he has discovered something new in budding from bearing trees and obtaining nuts the same season. Records, however, show that this precocious bearing of buds from fruiting trees is by no means unusual, and, further, that while the influence of the bud may produce nuts the first year, the trees fails, as a rule, to produce another crop until the usual bearing age is reached.

The almond crop in the Chico, Cal., district, which comprises the largest acreage in the state, was severely damaged by frost during blooming time. Some growers estimate the crop at 50 per cent of normal.

The officers of the Northern Nut Growers' Association for the current year are T. P. Littlepage, president, Booneville, Ind., and Dr. W. C. Deming, secretary, Georgetown, Conn.

Sicilian Almond Crop Damaged

According to the principal almond shipper in Palermo and other reliable sources the frost in February and March and the cold spell in April have almost completely destroyed the almond crop for 1913. The damage is estimated at 80 per cent.

This outlook is all the more disappointing as the 1912 almond crop was far from normal. The actual yield varied considerably according to the district and grade. Fine soft-shell gave, in general, satisfactory results as regards quality and quantity, while the crop of shelled almonds, with the exception of one grade, i. e., "Avola" was only about one-half of a real full crop.

The total exports during 1912 of shelled and unshelled almonds from Palermo are given at 2,497 tons, against 1,458 tons in 1911.—*Daily Consular and Trade Report.*

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old bearing
Pecan Grove for sale in small tracts on
small payments.

We are now booking orders for
Pecan stock for fall and winter deliv-
ery.

Send for catalog.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

THE NUT-GROWER



WAYCROSS, GA.

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

**Atlanta,
Birmingham,
& Atlantic
Railroad**

Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.

¶

All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.

¶

For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Books and Catalogs

Spraying Calendar for Orchards and
Gardens; Idaho Experiment Station,
Moscow, Ida.

Orchard Management; Circular No.
24 New York Agricultural Experiment
Station, Geneva, N. Y., by U. P. Hen-
dricks; 12 pages.

The Rood Pecan Groves of Albany,
Ga., have just issued a new catalogue
of pecan and English walnuts which
will be sent to readers of The Nut-
Grower on request.

One of the best lists of pecan varie-
ties is found in the Department of
Agriculture's Bulletin No. 251. The Pe-
can, by C. A. Reed.

Clippings; a 40-page pamphlet ad-
vertising the advantages of alfalfa and
other legumes. It is made up largely
from editorials and reports taken from
the leading agricultural journals. Pub-
lished by Galloway & Bowman Co.,
Waterloo, Ia.

The Satsuma Orange; a twenty-page
pamphlet exploiting the merits of this
fruit in connection with pecan orch-
ards. The National Pecan & Orange
Groves Company, Washington, D. C.

Extracts; a neat pamphlet by Na-
tional Pecan & Orange Groves Com-
pany, New York, giving opinions of
prominent growers in reference to the
importance of pecan culture and the
value of orchards as an investment.

Items of Interest

Walnut orchards in California are
valued at from \$1,000 and upwards per
acre.

The English, or Persian walnut is
much like the pecan as regards com-
ing true to variety. About once in
five hundred times it may produce a
nut like the seed.

Fortunes are sure to be accumulated
by growers of nuts when they engage
in the business extensively and intel-
ligently, following the best and most
progressive methods.

In portions of Texas for the last
two years the rainfall has been insuf-
ficient and the streams drying up
have reduced the pecan crop material-
ly, trees even dying for lack of mois-
ture.

Consul Robert Frazier, Jr., at Mal-
aga, Spain, says that the almond crop
there will be a fair average one, and
promises to do better than last sea-
son's yield. The Malaga district ships
about 7,000,000 pounds a year, which
is about 70 per cent of the entire ship-
ment from continental Spain.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters
for Pecan Trees in
the Southwest and
can furnish extra fine
trees in large quanti-
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Buds that
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Address D. L. WILLIAMS,
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THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XII

WAYCROSS, GA., JUNE, 1913

NUMBER 6

GEORGIA-FLORIDA PECAN GROWERS MEET

MAY 28-29 was the date for the annual meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association and on the morning of the 28th the members gathered in force at Thomasville and at the appointed hour convened at the city hall. They got busy at once and improved the time for three sessions the first day, leaving the second day for out-of-doors excursions and examination of places of interest.

Georgia, Florida and Alabama were well represented, and about fifty interested persons were present at the opening session, others arriving from time to time during the day. Every important pecan section in the association's territory was well represented.

President W. W. Carroll called the meeting to order and after the invocation by a local minister the mayor of Thomasville was introduced and extended the hospitality of the city. Rev. W. C. Jones, of Cairo, Ga., was called on to respond to the address of welcome. He paid due tribute to the broad-minded and hospitable citizens, and then apostrophized the pecan in glowing terms, rivalling even the efforts of the silver-tongued Texan, who at the Jamestown convention of the national association pictured the pecan groves as a foretaste of paradise. Mr. Jones referred to Monticello as being the greatest pecan nursery center; Albany as the center of the greatest orchard belt; and for the business of pecan growing, he claimed it to be the greatest industry in the United States, and no one present questioned his statement. He said many nice things about the pecan—in fact, it seemed to the writer that it was the most eulogistic tribute of the kind he had ever heard, surpassing even Mr. Jones' previous utterances at various similar gatherings and, rivaling the descriptions of the nurseryman and the optimistic promoter, reached the climax by saying that the pecan orchard is "the Paradise of God," and that the cultivation of the pecan is the grandest work of man. While the speaker did not claim that Cairo or Thomasville were the only places where paradise could be established, still the inference was that these were among the places and that now was the time for every one to plant an orchard of nuts in variety such as can

be shown in that section of what the Albany people call "God's country." Others spoke enthusiastically as to present achievements and of the bright future of the industry, but they could not compete with Mr. Jones, either in eloquence or argument. This part of the program effectually dispelled any latent thought that this meeting would witness the disbanding of the association, so when that matter came up for discussion it was given another direction.

President Carroll reviewed the work of the association and the difficulties encountered in an able paper which he promised to edit for publication in an early issue of *THE NUT-GROWER*.

"Looking Ahead," was the title of a paper by Dr. C. A. Van Duzee, in which was made a strong plea for confining the industry to the farm as an adjunct to its other activities. His contention was that corporation and company operations in the developing of commercial orchards were not in the right line and that disasters and disappointments would overtake investors in schemes of this kind. He urged that stable manure and legumes should furnish the fertilizer for the orchard and stressed the superior value of pedigreed trees for orchard planting, claiming that two or three times the cost of ordinary trees could be profitably paid for the best trees obtainable.

Following this paper the Question Box and general discussion of various subjects was taken up. Of importance in this discussion were the essential elements in the character of the ideal pecan tree. Different speakers enlarged on different qualities, but the discussion resolved into an acceptance of the characteristic of regular and heavy bearing as being of prime importance. Several varieties were suggested as being desirable in this respect, but the matter of testing them out in different sections with modified environment shows some features which await actual demonstration as to best producers. A committee was appointed to memorialize experiment stations in the states of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, asking them to make tests along these lines.

In regard to the future selling price of the best varieties, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that it would be many years before they would

command less than 25c per pound.

Irregular or alternate years of bearing came up for discussion. The experiences narrated seemed to show that with most varieties the production of new wood and of nuts do not, as a rule, take place the same season. Some varieties excel in producing nuts every year, but this tends to prevent the trees reaching sufficient size to yield large crops.

Before the noon hour recess was reached, the following committees were appointed:

Place of Next Meeting: J. B. Wright, Cairo, Ga., A. A. Rich, Lamont, Fla., Cliff A. Locke, Eufaula, Ala.

Nominations: W. C. Jones, Cairo, Ga., R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla., B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

"What Shall we do With Our Association?" was the subject assigned Prof. H. K. Miller, of Monticello, Fla. This was where some expected the funeral sermon of the association to come in, but the Professor's address was not of funereal character. He showed that there was room for just such an organization, outlined plans for making it valuable and stressed the points of concerted experimentation and systematic marketing of the large quantities of fine nuts which will be produced in the near future, his idea being that these and other features of the industry should be studied by committees and the results of the investigations given to the public as rapidly as obtained.

R. C. Simpson opened the discussion on "Uncle Sam: What is He Giving Us?" This topic precipitated a rather spirited discussion, a number of the members evidently entertaining the belief that the old gentlemen was handing out a rather choice specimen of the citrus family of the variety *Ponderosa*. Complaint was made as to delay in publishing the results of investigations until the period of their greatest usefulness has past and as to the restrictions placed upon government employees in giving out information prior to its appearance in some official publication. Ex-

ception was also taken to *Pecan Opportunities*, a recent publication of the Bureau of Plant Industry, it being alleged that the matter therein was a one-sided and pessimistic presentation of the case, which would have a prejudicial effect on the industry, not so much on account of inaccuracies in what was said as in what was left unsaid. A number of resolutions were offered, but were not adopted.

Other matters were discussed under the head of the Question Box as time permitted. Crop prospects were reported as favorable. The good points of a number of varieties were brought out by members regarding them as favorites. The Satsuma orange came in for favorable mention as an intermediate crop. Some heavy and early yields were reported and various remedies for rosette were discussed. Mr. Gill, a special agent of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. C. S. Spooner, of the Georgia State Board of Entomology, were present and answered numerous questions.

The third session of the day was presided over by Cliff A. Locke, the vice-president. The committee on Nominations reported, recommending the election of B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga., as president; R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla., vice-president; W. W. Bassett, Monticello, Fla., secretary, and D. L. Williams, Cairo, Ga., treasurer. The report was adopted.

The committee on Place of Meeting recommended Thomasville as the place for the future meetings of the association.

A. A. Rich, treasurer for the association for several years, was active in collecting dues, but did not enroll firms or corporations. While the constitution of the association was not specific on this point, a resolution adopting the recent policy of the National Nut Growers' Association, excluding company membership, was adopted.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour to meet the next morning for the out-door work, which the writer was obliged to forego, other engagements requiring his time.

HISTORY OF THE GEORGIA-FLORIDA ASSOCIATION

SEVERAL years ago, about 1906, THE NUT-GROWER urged the formation of local societies as feeders and supporters of the National Nut Growers' Association. Matters began to take shape in Southwest Georgia and Florida in 1907 and a conference was held at Thomasville late in that year. This was followed by a meeting at

Monticello in the following May, when a permanent organization was effected and a constitution adopted. Among other things, this constitution provided for was a committee on statistics, which was appointed and a report was made a year later at Cairo, tabulating the acreage in commercial orchards in the territory embraced by the associa-

tion. This report was a surprise, not only to the industrial world, but to the members as well, and people in all parts of the country began to sit up and take notice, as the figures showed that an area of 10,000 acres had then been set in orchards. This was the beginning of a great movement that has since swelled to many times this figure in the the Georgia-Florida district and has spread out all along the coast country. This report alone was worth to the south and the country at large an incalculable amount. Strange to say, this is the only report of its kind ever submitted to the association.

The Cairo meeting in 1909 was a large and enthusiastic gathering, at which many important subjects were discussed. Possibly one of the most direct results was the effect the meeting had on the membership and on the attendance at the meetings of the National Nut Growers' Association of 1909 and 1910, both of which were held in this territory, at Albany and Monticello. These years marked the high tide of attendance and tangible results thus far obtained by the national body.

At the Cairo meeting the pressing invitation of Jacksonville members to hold the 1910 meeting in that city during the meeting of the Florida Horticultural Society in May was accepted. Here trouble began, as the place of meeting of the Florida society was subsequently changed to Orlando, a point about a hundred and fifty miles from Jacksonville, thus putting the place of meeting nearly three hundred miles from the central point in the association's territory. The nut growers, moreover, had no voice in changing the place of meeting. The result naturally was that only about half a dozen members were present and the gathering was not regarded as a success. However, Mr. H. W. Smithwick, of Americus, was there and the next meeting was booked for that city. This meeting was well attended by representatives from Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Eufaula was chosen as the place for the 1912 meeting.

During this period there was but little work accomplished aside from what was done at the annual meetings, and interest of a public character gave way to individual enterprise, so that when the time arrived for making up the program for the Eufaula meeting, the president did not meet with the encouragement which he deemed essential and the meeting was called off on account of lack of interest. In the fall of 1912, at Gulfport, a conference was held on call of the president and a warm discussion took place as to the status and future of the association. The suggestion that the organization be discontinued was not approved, and direction was given for the holding of the

Thomasville meeting, with a view to determine more fully what would be done, or performing the last sad rites if necessary. Under such circumstances the outcome of the 1913 meeting was rather problematical, but the result showed a live interest, with a virile membership, and a disposition to make the body all that was contemplated and the opportunities afforded. Thus it is now up to the newly elected officers and the committees which are appointed to show what manner of men they are in handling the important matters which await their attention.

WEALTH FROM MOTHER EARTH

WEALTH acquired fairly and not by speculation which impoverishes others, is obtained from Mother Earth in many ways. The products of farm and orchard, forest and mine, are proper additions to the public wealth.

It requires faith and work to husband and profit by nature's stores. In the planting of orchards there is required, in addition to faith, works and capital, patience; but there is ample compensation for all these in the profits to be realized.

This is particularly true with the pecan, the opportunity for gaining wealth beyond the ordinary capacity of man being open to those who intelligently plant and care for extensive orchard tracts. Brains, patience, perseverance and skill will be richly rewarded, as the orchards become veritable mines, with increasing production for years to come.

The beauty of this work is in the fact that the profits which come from an orchard have not been drained from others, but come directly from the source of all wealth.

LARGE PECAN TREES

WHEN standing alone in the open, under favorable conditions of soil, climate, moisture, etc., the pecan grows to enormous proportions, and is ordinarily symmetrical. In forests it often grows to great altitudes. In Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and kindred sections forest pecan trees from 100 to 170 feet in height are not at all uncommon. The trunks make magnificent logs, frequently from 50 to 75 feet in length and very uniform in size.

The largest tree of which we have a present record stands near Little Falls, in Oklahoma. When photographed in 1909, it had an assumed altitude of 130 feet, with a spread of 110 feet, and a trunk circumference of 23 feet, nine inches, four feet from the ground.—C. A. REED

Case Rollers: These small beetles' depredations may be controlled by arsenate of lead spray.

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

The nutritive qualities of nuts makes them available as substitutes for both meats and vegetables.

Spraying pecan trees to control the ravages of the web worm, as well as for scab, promises to receive wide attention in the near future.

The parcel post is likely to figure in the distribution of nut kernels when they are put up in attractive packages and properly advertised.

Probably one of the best sentiments of the recent meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association was the firmly expressed conviction of that body that the age of profitable bearing of the pecan tree is not earlier than the eight year, though conceding increasing yield from the fourth year.

While the use of dynamite has become general in planting orchards, there are still many other uses to which this explosive can be advantageously adapted. It is especially effective in flat lands where systematic drainage is required, as it not only produces quick results but also saves considerable in the cost of labor.

Organized work in co-operative marketing of products of many kinds is receiving increased attention each year. Pecan growers, through the standing committees of the various associations, should study these methods well, so that the best features of all can be combined for selling the pecan.

In the report of the soil survey of Tift county, Georgia, mention is made of the pecan in the statement that that nut "is now receiving much attention in Tift county. There are now in the county some fine bearing pecan orchards, and many young orchards are being started. Mainly the improved varieties, which will come into bearing in five or six years, are being set."

Automatic crops is the new term used in classifying certain farm products. Perennial plants, fruits and nuts are examples, they continuing to

produce for years, in contrast with crops which must be planted annually. The pecan comes under this classification and, so far as we know, no other crop can be produced so regularly or for so long a period with such little attention. If automatic machines in a factory are essential to success, why should not an automatic crop, such as the pecan, be equally advantageous to the farm?

There is much to be learned by studying the bearing habits of the several varieties of pecans in the different sections. Our readers are asked to make careful measurement by varieties of the 1913 crop, record the figures and have them ready for our tabulation of reports at the end of the season.

A news item in this issue chronicles the organization of the Baldwin County (Ala.) Fruit and Nut Growers' Association, a movement that will mean much for that wonderful county. Nut growers who attended the Mobile convention in 1911 will recall the day spent at Fairhope on the eastern shore of Mobile bay, and the hospitable people who entertained them there. These same people are instrumental in the formation of this association, to which we wish a distinguished and permanent existence. Organized work faithfully performed is always productive of great public good. This section has many advantages for fruit and nut growers and the association can do great work in making its attractions known. It should be given generous moral and financial support.

Even the limited and spasmodic efforts of the National Nut Growers' Association in the work handled by its Publicity committee produced such results that the statement was made that there was too much publicity and that the nurserymen were so over-run with orders for trees that the demand could not be adequately supplied. While this was, of course, a great tribute to the efficiency of the work, the idea of too much publicity represented merely the nurseryman's viewpoint. Since the nurserymen are the active and controlling element in the association, it is not strange that that organization has neglected to make any provision for regular and aggressive work of this character. There are, however, several hundred farmers and prospective planters of pecans to every nurseryman, all of whom would profit by the publicity service, aside from the thousands who might become interested.

The region around Waycross, Georgia, is rapidly being turned into a pecan orchard—From *The Story of the Pecan*.

Jones' Budding Tool

[Patented Feb. 1912]

Especially designed and manufactured for patch budding nut trees and all other fruit and ornamental trees which are not readily propagated by ordinary methods.

You Can't Afford to Lose the Use of this Tool in Your Budding this Season

Write for descriptive circular or order direct from this advertisement. Your money back if not perfectly satisfactory.

PRICE

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By Mail, Postpaid

Address

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The Nut Tree Specialist

Willow Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Florida Nurseries

Selected Pecan Trees and
:: Satsuma Orange Trees ::

Order Now

Before it is too late to obtain the quantity, the variety and grade of trees you want to plant.

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Monticello, Fla.

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty

is growing well-rooted, budded and grafted pecan trees of best varieties. Careful attention given all orders. Write for prices.

SOUTHERN NUT TREE NURSERIES

Thomasville, :: Georgia

Cotton, Corn and Pecans

Three miles east of Ft. Smith, Arkansas, results have been made in pecan growing that should be of much benefit to cotton and corn growers over the Southwest. The experiments—for perhaps that would be the correct way to express it—have been successful in showing that pecans, good marketable nuts, can be grown in connection with cotton and corn for several years when the land is strong and good attention given to the trees.

Much has been written upon the possibilities of commercial pecan growing; nut growers have enlarged upon the pleasure and refinement of pecan growing where only a few trees were planted for the home; but the use of the pecan as a side line in cotton and corn growing is a new thought and it remains for A. and J. Greer of Ft. Smith, Arkansas to demonstrate that this is practical.

The Greer farm lies along the Arkansas river, the land being a rich sandy loam, well drained and in a good state of cultivation. It is typical of a large area of Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, such as creek and river bottoms, where cotton is king. Perhaps the black lands of our prairie sections or even the best of our uplands would respond in a similar manner in nut growing where regular crops were cultivated until the pecan trees required all of the land between the trees.

On the Greer farm there are 20 acres of land planted in pecans. The trees are 40 feet apart, there being 400 trees. These trees are all seedlings and while Steve Greer, the manager, realizes that budded or grafted trees are superior, he has nevertheless proved the contrary view of many pecan growers that seedlings are worthless for commercial planting. Attempts have been made on this farm to top graft, but made without success, due, perhaps, largely to inexperienced men doing the work.

In 1890 some nuts were secured from Louisiana, mostly of the Stuart variety, and planted on the Greer farm. The trees bore a few nuts earlier, but the first crop was in 1910, when 500 pounds of nuts were produced. Up till this time the land had produced fair crops of cotton and corn, and the trees had demanded almost no extra care. The trees were cultivated when the crop received cultivation and after the crops were gathered the trees stood till time to prepare the land for planting again.

The pecan crop of 1911 amounted

to 1800 pounds, and last year (1912) 4000 pounds. The nuts sold for 25 cents a pound last year and as the picking and grading cost but six cents a pound there was a margin for a nice profit.

The regular crops of cotton and corn were grown continuously between the trees until 1910, when these were discontinued. The trees are now needing the entire space and the owners recognize that it would not be economy to continue planting such exhaustive crops as cotton and corn between the trees. The average yield of cotton and corn in a favorable season was about three-fourths of a bale of cotton and 40 bushels of corn. From this it will be seen that the pecan trees were little detriment to corn and cotton growing.

Mr. Greer estimates that the land with the pecan trees at their present age and maturity is worth 300 dollars per acre. We presume such land without the pecan trees would not be worth over \$100 per acre, perhaps not over \$75. If these estimates be correct the increase in land value due to planting pecan trees is worth while to say nothing of the additional revenue derived from the nuts, even in such short bearing period as that of the Greer trees. The trees have been profitable on the Greer farm.

There is considerable interest now being manifested in pecan growing around Ft. Smith as a result of the Greer experiment. But grafted and budded trees are being used. One grower is using scions from the Greer field to graft 1000 trees.

The nuts from the Greer trees are as a general rule large, of a good commercial appearance and excellent flavor. This we know for we had the pleasure of trying them. However, as may be expected with seedlings, there is considerable variation and noticeable reversion to the primitive type. The nuts vary in size, shape and quality.

This denunciation, however, considered, it would appear, that there is a great future for the pecan in Arkansas and it should be of interest to those who have cotton plantations of rich loam soil.

Why not start a pecan grove? Texas Farm and Ranch.

Money in Pecans

The industry of the pecan tree was detailed in reports to Chicago of the stupendous damages done last year by the Mississippi river floods. Notwith-



We sell on an attractive basis Five and Ten Acre Tracts planted with Two-year old Budded and Grafted Standard Varieties of Paper-Shell Pecan Trees. Income from the first year guaranteed from side crops. Property near Tallahassee, Florida. S. Z. Ruff, Horticulturist in Charge.

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SINGER BUILDING
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None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear ---beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Hand-some pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

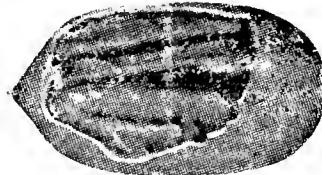
standing that houses floated from their foundations and water stood fifteen feet deep in the delta of the Yazoo, the pecan trees refused to admit any damage unless entirely submerged, and one old tree bore a crop that sold for \$250. As there are big acreages planted in pecans in the overflowed regions and the woods are literally full of the common, thick shelled kind, the nut crop would have been a big factor in the flood loss, but wasn't. On one of the old trees, known throughout the region as Claremont, the yield was 500 pounds of paper shelled nuts. One of the old war-time plantations of 2,200 acres, which had been largely planted to pecans and consequently is known as Pecania, the crop in a single season it is said will be \$500,000, and one very large tree near Ferriday, La., bore in spite of the flood fourteen barrels of nuts. The confectionery trade of the North was wrung with alarm when the flood news came from the Yazoo delta, because the area producing paper shell pecans is so limited, being confined chiefly to portions of Louisiana, Texas, and Northern Mexico. There nature seems to have provided a natural monopoly of trade for the pecan does not grow in other countries, yet in the favored districts is found in profusion in the forests and becomes a field pest when little trees, from nuts perhaps dropped by birds, spring up and have to be cut off or uprooted. So many pecan trees were found to defy the floods that it has been proposed to line the levees with them, for the purpose of producing big annual revenues with which to maintain the un-keep and repairs of the levee district—Texarkana Texarkanian.

Risien, of Texas

The late T. V. Munson, of Texas, just before he died contributed to the literature on pecan culture the following sketch of Mr. E. E. Risien, the originator of the famous San Saba pecan:

"It is as a breeder of pecans that Mr. Risien is in the limelight of plant breeders. It is no easy matter to produce a new variety of vegetable, or grain or small nut tree, that ordinarily require ten to fifteen years to come into bearing and to carry the process to the third generation, as has Mr. Risien, is a wonderful accomplishment that places him in the forefront among tree breeders.

Take the San Saba variety; he grew



New Plan

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

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Budded on Citrus Trifoliata
**The Hardest Round
Orange Known**

Also
Satsumas
Kumquats
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Fresh

Citrus Trifoliata
Seed

A few Extra Fine
Pecan Trees

Write for Prices.

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Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

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Pensacola Seed and Nursery Company Specialists

In expert propagation of pure pecan stock, the finest of sturdy Satsumas and the best peach, plum, persimmon and fig stock in this neck of the woods

**We only Solicit a
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ronage**

Pensacola ∴ Florida

Proceedings of the National Nut Growers' Conventions

Through special arrangement with the Association The Nut-Grower is enabled to offer to its readers at an exceptionally low price the Proceedings of the meetings held in 1904, 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910

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The Complete Set for \$1.00**

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Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

many seedlings of it. One of these bore nuts much larger than the mother, thin shelled and of high quality, altogether a superb commercial nut, very prolific and very early to ripen. He named it Texas Prolific. But still not satisfied, he crossed the Texas Prolific with the San Saba and from among the crosses he has selected one that is still larger than Texas Prolific and very meritorious in other points. This he has named Colorado. And yet he is crossing Colorado with Texas Prolific, hoping to still improve. He forces his young seedlings into early bearing by grafting as soon as he can get scions of them into bearing trees, and thus gains years over the common way of waiting for the seedlings to bear on its own roots. With the trees of his own origination Mr. Risien now has in bearing orchards covering a large part of his bottom land, which is ideal for pecan culture.

Mr. Risien has invented a method of growing pecan trees in the nursery with a system of rooting that enables them to transplant rapidly. His orchards and nursery are now beginning to pay him handsomely as a result of his long years of experiment and industry."

Cocoanut Growing in Mexico

Vice Consul A. Gordon Brown writes from Mazatlan:

The climate from Mazatlan south is said to be ideal for growing the cocoanut palm. Its life averages about 80 years, and it bears annually 100 or more nuts, which bring at retail about 4 cents gold each, and return an average of \$2.50 profit per year. Uncleared land sells for \$12.50, cleared for \$30 per acre. Land with trees 5 years old can be bought for \$60 per acre. The two foes of the cocoanut palm are the worm called "rosador" and the bug "mallate", which are said to be easily combatted.

The cocoanut industry apparently has a good future. A local company is reported as having recently sold 1,100 acres to investors, and one hacienda is said to have purchased recently 40 tons of the nuts for planting. The freight on cocoanut shipments from Mazatlan and Sinaloa, to San Francisco, Cal., is 20 cents gold per cubic foot.

The Eastern chinquapin is the smallest of the chestnut family rarely growing to the size of a tree. The bushes

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley, Delmas, Van Deman, Teche, Russell, Mobile, Frotscher and Success.

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For particulars and prices write
HERBERT C. WHITE
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PECAN TREES

That Are
The Best

Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight,
Cairo, Ga.

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents. Cash with order.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are four years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

Desirable Locations

We have selected from among many prospects examined a special list of places well suited for large pecan developments where diversified farming, truck growing and live-stock operations can be carried on to advantage. All of these are desirable for home and community interests. Ask for particulars by number. Prices are all attractive.

5. 192 acres. Suitable for nursery or orchard

7. 2400 acres. Just the place for a colony of truck and pecan growers. On tidewater, with fine fishing and miles of oyster beds.

8. 10,000 acres, well suited to various purposes. One of the largest pecan trees in the Southeast is on this place.

10. 2620 acres on navigable stream and railroad. One-fourth of this tract is rich river bottom land in a high state of cultivation. An old colonial settlement with great opportunities. Has rare advantages of beauty and elements for an all the year resort.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY,
Waycross, Ga.

Wanted

WANTED. A purchaser for a well-located and valuable pecan orchard of 25 acres. \$500 a year for four years will secure this bargain. Particulars on request. Address G, care of The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

BUDDING WOOD WANTED. If you have any for sale an advertisement in this column will put you in touch with those who want to buy. One cent a word, cash with order. Minimum rate 25c. Try it; it will bring results.

Miscellaneous

INFORMATION. This department of The Nut-Grower aims to supply data and particulars needed by parties contemplating orchard or development work. Money can be saved and dividends increased by getting started right.

are productive and the nuts good, but no attempt at cultivation has been made. The California chinquapin, or golden chestnut, constitutes a distinct genus. Sometimes the trees grow to large size. In other locations they form dense thickets of shrubs.

The Barcelona Nut

The Barcelona nut is the European hazel. This species has been quite extensively tried throughout the eastern states, but owing to the hazel blight, is a universal failure.

It is rather more successful in the Pacific Northwest, but even there, hazel growing is not an important industry, perhaps rather due to lack of development of possibilities than to unadaptability of the species.

Manketti Nuts of Africa

The British consul at Luderitzbucht (or Luderitz Bay, known also as Angora Pequena) reports that a trial shipment of 22,500 pounds of Manketti nuts has recently been made to Europe from German Southwest Africa with a view of testing their commercial value. If the experiment turns out a success it is intended to set up an oil extraction plant in the neighborhood of Tumen, where the nuts were gathered.

The Manketti nuts are obtained from trees which grow wild all over the north of German Southwest Africa protectorate. It is said that the natives and bushmen eat the fruit without any ill effects.

About Various Nuts

Reports from the almond growing centers of Southern Europe indicate that the extensive frosts occurring in April have severely damaged that crop, as well as fruits of various kinds.

Imports of filberts into the United States during the past four fiscal years have been as follows: Not shelled (3 cents per pound duty)—in 1909, 7,365,837 pounds, value, at point of shipment, \$0.061 per pound; in 1910, 10,026,961 pounds, unit value, \$0.062; in 1911, 10,084,987 pounds, unit value, \$0.066; in 1912, 8,375,869 pounds, unit value, \$0.083. Shelled (5 cents per pound duty)—in 1909, 1,384,689 pounds unit value \$0.099; in 1910, 1,413,391 pounds, unit value, \$0.121; in 1911, 2,332,606 pounds, unit value, \$0.117; in 1912, 1,368,835 pounds, unit value, \$0.137.

Commercial Nursery Company

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We have PECANS of leading varieties to offer for fall delivery.

Satsuma Oranges, Figs, Wonder
Lemons, Kumquats, Grape
Fruit and Japan Persimmons

This stock grown at our Branch Nurseries at Monicello, Florida. Prices right.

GRAFTED AND BUDDED

Pecan Trees

About ten thousand fine grafted and budded pecan trees for sale this season. STUART, SCHLEY, PABST AND MONEYMAKER

—mostly Stuarts—average size, four to six feet. Prefer to sell entire lot wholesale. Write or see

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Florida Nursery and Trading Company

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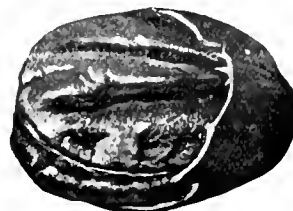
FLORALA, ALA.



Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

The total exports of filberts from Sicily during the past four years have been as follows: 1909, 1,981 tons; 1910, 2,211 tons; 1911, 2,120 tons; 1912 636 tons. While last year's crop was much below the average, the outlook for the coming season's crop is said to be favorable.

Baldwin County, Alabama, has organized a Fruit and Nut Grower's Association with twenty charter members. The organization meeting was held at Fairhope, Mrs. Thos. A. Banning being elected president of the association and A. M. Troyer secretary.

A Letter from Mr. Rand

Editor Nut-Grower:

Thinking that you might care to know the present status of the pecan disease work, I may say that I am leaving this office on July 1 to work with Dr. Edwin F. Smith, the Plant Bacterologist of this Bureau who has done so much work upon crown-gall of fruit trees and other plants. This will involve my giving up the pecan work, though I shall carry on the rosette studies during the present season, making one trip South during August and publishing the results of the rosette work in the fall or winter.

My manuscript on "Some Diseases of the Pecan" is now ready for the editor, and I suppose the bulletin will be out within two or three months at most. It includes the nursery blight, white mildew, Thelephora, and mistle-toe injury. The pecan scab work, is to be published as a separate bulletin by M. B. Waite and myself.

Thus, while there are many more pecan disease problems to be worked out, and these now to be published need to be carried farther, this seems to be a good point at which to turn the studies over to someone else. I do not like to leave the pecan work, but feel that the opportunity to do equally interesting work without having to spend so much time away from home is too good an opportunity to refuse.

F. V. RAND,

In charge of Nut Tree Diseases,

Bureau of Plant Industry

Washington, D. C.

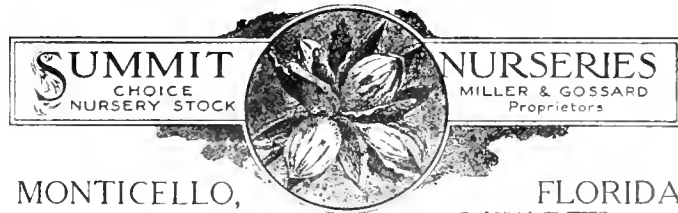
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The Admiral Schley Pecan---the
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OUR CATALOGUE WILL INTEREST YOU

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

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Will be pleased to book or-
ders now for Grafted Pecans

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Berckmans' Grafted Pecan Trees Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

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FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

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Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET
of 158 pages;
60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

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Pecan Grove for sale in small tracts on
small payments.

We are now booking orders for
Pecan stock for fall and winter delivery.

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ALBANY, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XI

JULY 1913

Number 7



10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

Efficient Advertising

COSTLY advertising is not always profitable advertising. A page in a journal with a million circulation will cost considerably more than a song—even though the song be full of high notes—but an inch in a paper having only five thousand readers may produce better results. It depends largely on the character of the medium.

You would hardly expect to sell surgical instruments by advertising them in the leading poultry journals, nor could you hope to become a millionaire by attempting to sell spectacles through the medium of an advertisement in a magazine for the blind. You must reach the people who are interested in the article you want to sell.

Possibly 5 per cent of the readers of the average agricultural and horticultural journals are interested in nut culture. If you are a nut nurseryman and advertise with papers of this class you are not getting full value for your money. You pay for 100 per cent of the circulation—you interest only 5 per cent.

100 per cent of our readers are interested in nut culture. Nut nursery ads in our columns are efficient.

The Nut-Grower

Items of Interest

Spain has 255,823 acres devoted to almond culture and 15,788 acres planted in walnuts.

James Brodie, of Biloxi, Miss., reports that crop prospects along the Gulf Coast are fairly good.

A Baconton, Ga., pecan grower sold 1,200 pounds of Stuart, Teche and Schley nuts in one order last season.

Reports from nearly every section of Texas and Oklahoma indicate that the wild pecan crop will be unusually heavy this year.

Four tons of nuts were sold by three of the orchards near Albany, Ga., last season. None of these nuts brought less than 50 cents per pound.

Cairo, the county seat of Grady county, Georgia has a good start in the pecan orchard line, having an area of upwards of a thousand acres, many of the trees being of bearing age.

The original Claremont pecan tree at Pecania, La., is about forty years old and has produced as high as 350 pounds of nuts in a single season, which have sold for 40 cents a pound or over. The tree is valued by its owner at \$1,000.

Valencia, Spain, exported to the United States in 1911 almonds to the value of \$198,384. In 1912, this amount had fallen to \$59,797. Alicante during the same years exported the same nut to the United States in quantities valued at \$461,227 and \$128,787.

Mr. Paul P. McKeown, the West Florida planter who recently sold seventy acres of his one hundred acre pecan orchard for \$25,000, says that he would not sell what he has left for three times the price per acre he received. At this valuation he still has an orchard valued at over \$30,000 and \$25,000 in cash, as the orchard had paid for itself before the sale was made. Pretty good profit for ten years' work!

The exportation of hazelnuts (filberts) from the Asturias during the year 1912 was the largest that has been recorded in the past 30 years. It is estimated that 6,614 tons were exported, although the average quantity exported per year has been from 1,654 to 2,205 tons. Hazelnuts raised in the Asturias are of superior quality and are sent principally to England and France. Small quantities go to Belgium, Germany, United States, Cuba, and Mexico.

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Lands adapted to the
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climate, church and school
advantages, write

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XII

WAYCROSS, GA., JULY, 1913

NUMBER 7

SEASONABLE CARE OF THE ORCHARD

WE hear much about the planting of the pecan orchard; the selection of trees when choice of variety has been made; the dynamiting of holes, the growth, early bearing, yield and various other features of the work. While all this is important and interesting, and is frequently largely theoretical, still the months which follow the planting till harvest time arrives are really the more important in making the successful orchard. On this line there is comparatively little literature. Writers pass over this aspect of orchard development and the practical man who knows what to do is busy with his trees and only occasionally can be induced to contribute timely and helpful articles.

Some, who plant at a long distance, have been advised that very little care or attention is required after the trees are once planted. While the pecan may be able to exist without the attention other fruit trees demand, it does not follow that they are not responsive to the most careful and regular attention they merit.

It is the purpose of this article to summarize some of the things which require attention during the growing season. These observations may be conveniently grouped under three heads, viz., cultivation, fertilization and insects and diseases.

Cultivation begins early in the season and continues till early fall, and should be discontinued early enough for trees to fully mature the wood before freezing weather occurs. If the cultivation is kept up during the fall, growth continues at the risk of injury by cold. The frequency of working trees depends to a considerable extent upon the nature of soil, seasonable rains, and the character of intermediate cropping. The trees should be kept clean, and the ground in such condition as best conserves moisture and contributes to vigorous growth.

Implements are the cultivator, harrow or sweeps, as best suited to conditions, or preferred by the man in charge. The plow finds its use in breaking the ground early in the spring. After that shallow and frequent stirring of the surface, avoiding injury to roots or tree is good practice.

Subsoiling, which is preferably performed before the orchard is planted, is done during the

winter. In recent years, this preparation of the soil has been done in many cases through the use of dynamite, with evident benefit to the trees as well as to the intermediate crops.

In most of the large orchard operations the intermediate crops are cultivated by tenants or common laborers, while a strip from three to five feet on each side of the tree row is worked by the orchard management, independent of the cotton, corn or other products grown in the orchard. Truck, sweet potatoes and the legumes are desirable crops to grow, while cereals are acknowledged to be objectionable, although many growers sow oats and claim that the liberal fertilizing applied to this cereal benefits the trees.

This brings up the second topic of this article—fertilizing the trees. Here we find modifying circumstances, which determine the course to be pursued. In the case of a farmer, a small orchard and a supply of barnyard manure, the problem is readily solved. Barnyard manure can be applied broadcast in the spring to the general advantage of the orchard. With commercial orchards this kind of manure is seldom obtainable in sufficient quantity. Recourse must necessarily be had to manufactured products. Much diversity of opinion and practice exists in the choice of brands and extent of application.

Character of the soil and age of trees are the modifying circumstances. A general principle to be followed is the building up the natural fertility of the soil by the growth of leguminous crops. This can be practiced to great advantage, especially in small orchards.

Bone meal, Thomas slag and special formulas all have their advocates. The methods which will most readily supply ample phosphorus, potash and nitrogen must be worked out to suit particular cases. It is not the amount of fertilizer applied that counts, but the skillful adaptation of the necessary elements in such proportions as the trees can advantageously use that produces the best results at the smallest cost.

Sometimes, in the absence of data on which to build a suitable formula, it is necessary to use arbitrary rules. In such cases a commercial fer-

tilizer sold as 5-5-5, applied in two applications at the rate of about one pound per tree for each year of its age will be both beneficial and economical. The first application should be made as the trees start into growth and the second about ten weeks later.

The summer treatment of trees in reference to insects and diseases is assuming more importance each year. Spraying is being practiced largely for various troubles. Bordeaux mixture is proving effective in controlling scab, while the arsenical poisons are most helpful in checking the ravages of insects.

The most common of the insect pests is the small caterpillar known as the web-worm. If left to its own devices, this little nuisance will completely strip a tree of its foliage. In this a small measure of prevention is much better than curative treatment. A torch applied to the first webs will do away with the necessity for combatting later and more numerous broods.

Early in the season the budworm occasionally injures young trees and the work of the case-bearer is sometimes found in connection with that of the budworm. Timely spraying is the most approved remedy.


In some localities the twig-girdler works considerable injury, even to very large trees. In the fall and early winter all the severed twigs should be carefully gathered and burned. By following this course for several years the trouble will be fully arrested.

Rosette is a disease that is not yet thoroughly understood, and no specific remedy has as yet been discovered. According to some authorities, it is caused by unfavorable soil conditions, but this theory is not borne out by observation and the results of theoretical treatment. A safe policy seems to be the removal and destruction of affected limbs as soon as the disease appears. Another theory is that the trouble is constitutional and that the remedy lies in the breeding of resistant stock. Thus far it is largely local, but seems to spread from infected centers. It is readily recognized by its resemblance to the same trouble seen in the peach.

Some one has said that the pecan has just enough enemies and diseases to make it necessary to be alive to their presence and take proper precautions and apply timely remedies. Other fruits and crops are regularly grown despite many difficulties, so the pecan grower is no worse off than the producers in other lines. The important thing is to recognize the trouble when it is encountered and then to promptly and skillfully apply the best known remedy.

Indications point to a fair pecan crop this year.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ORCHARD SALE

 R. Paul P. McKeown, of Concord, Fla., reports a sale of pecan property, particulars of which will be of much interest to all engaged in the nut growing industry.

Mr. McKeown planted 50 acres in 1902 and 60 acres the following year in budded and grafted trees set 40 feet apart on the triangle method. Seventy acres of this property he has just disposed of: 45 acres to F. P. Haviland and 25 acres to John W. Chewning, both of St. Charles Ill. The price paid for the 70 acres was \$25,000 cash. The purchasers will erect handsome residences on their property, and will continue the scientific care bestowed on the groves by the late owner. Mr. McKeown did not dispose of all his pecan property, but retains 40 acres which he values even more highly than that which he sold.

When these groves were planted, budded and grafted trees were hard to obtain and the owner had considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient stock to make a planting of as much as fifty acres. The original planting contained trees from as many as five nurseries, and at a time when tree faking was more prevalent than it is now, Mr. McKeown was lucky enough to get good stock, true to name and healthy. In planting his trees 40 feet apart, he expected that they would have to be thinned out in twenty or twenty-five years but though less than twelve years have passed since the trees were set, the limbs are already interlocking.

The trees have been bearing profitable crops for four years, and the nuts have sold readily at from 25c to 75c per pound. Mr. McKeown says that the crops have already paid all the expenses of planting and caring for the orchards, and that the price received for the property has been clear profit.

While the care and attention bestowed on these trees obviated many of the trials and disappointments that beset some pecan growers, still Mr. McKeown can tell stories of hard luck. In August, 1911, when the trees were bending under the weight of a bumper crop, the most severe hail-storm ever known in that section struck them, and practically wiped out the whole crop. So heavy was the hail that a man who was so unfortunate as to be caught out in it was confined to his bed for three weeks. In spite of this terrible pounding, though, some of the trees matured as high as 65 pounds of nuts.

Mr. McKeown is to be congratulated, not only on the profitable disposal of this property, but on the example he has furnished as to what a pecan orchard will do when it receives proper care and attention.

DEMAND FOR NUTS INCREASING

OPERATORS and dealers in nuts of edible and commercial varieties report a constantly increasing demand for such products throughout the United States, especially, and give these reasons therefor, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*. First, the increasing prices of food commodities generally rated as standard; and second, a rapidly growing knowledge and appreciation of the food value of nuts. Dealers assert that instead of being regarded as only a confection, or something for a spasmodic trade during the Christmas season, nuts are coming to be considered by many people as a standard food product, and are now affording proof of the scientific forecast that "the future diet is only in the vegetable kingdom." Production has in no sense kept pace with demand in this country, and although nuts are turned to as a relief from the high prices of some other foods they have made great advances. The demand for them is at least double what it was a few years ago. One dealer said recently that not a great while since it was easy to buy pecans in in Texas in car lots at from 1 to 2 cents per pound. Now the very same article commands from 13 to 14 cents per pound. Nut meats, which mean the article without the shell, sold in quantity less than ten years ago at 21 to 25 cents per pound, but now easily command 33 cents. The pecan, hickory nut, black walnut and, of course, the peanut, are the chief domestic commercial varieties, and the supply of these is supplemented by an active import business in foreign varieties. Texas is now the main source of supply for the pecan, but Georgia has apparently seen a great future for this article and is planting many thousands of trees every year. The main supply of hickory nuts for the big markets formerly came from New York and Pennsylvania, but an insect pest has destroyed the trees in these states just as the chestnut trees were devastated, and the supply now comes generally from Ohio and other western states. The black walnut sells well when the price is from 10 to 12 cents per pound. There do not appear to be any official or commercial statistics as to the value of the total domestic nut crop, but it is believed to have been easily near \$20,000,000 last year on a wholesale-price basis.

CIRCASSIAN WALNUT

CIRCASSIAN walnut (*Juglans regia* Linn.) yields one of the best known and most expensive cabinet woods on the American and European markets. Botanically, Circassian walnut is the same as the so-called English walnut, the latter name being used almost exclusively by those who grow the tree for its nuts; while the for-

mer is the one generally applied to it by manufacturers and other consumers of the wood. Of all the common names given it, English walnut is the least appropriate, because the tree is not a native of England, but was brought there long ago from Asia and cultivated. Obviously, the most appropriate name for the tree is Circassian walnut since this indicates at once its true origin and natural range. Other common names applied to it are royal walnut, Italian walnut, European walnut, French walnut, Persian walnut, Austrian walnut, Turkish walnut, and Russian walnut. In Italy the tree is called *ancona auvergne*; in Persia, *jaoz*, *charmagz*, and *akrot*; in Greece, *carua*, *caryon*, *Persicon*, and *basilikon* (king's tree); in France, *noyer*; in Germany, *englische Wallnuss* and *gemeine common Wallnuss*; in Spain and Cuba, *negal*; in South America, *negal*, *negal America*, and *negal common*.—*Forest & Stream*, Vol. 112.

The Success pecan has probably attracted more attention than any other nut recently introduced. Though not the largest nut in existence, the kernel proved to be the heaviest in a test of fourteen leading varieties, made during a series of years. It is ovate in form, with thin shell of splendid cracking quality; kernel very plump and heavy; flavor excellent, color bright and form fine. It originated at Ocean Springs, Miss., and was first propagated and introduced by Theo. Bechtel. Tree is of good, sturdy growth and heavy annual bearer. Select nuts run forty to the pound, average forty-five. The original tree for six years has never failed to bear, though still young.

The committee on Nomenclature and Standards examined and scored a number of varieties and reported on them at the Mobile convention. This report was not available for publication until after our report was printed, and on being received was laid away and has just come to light. The varieties scored and the points awarded each were as follows:

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Hidbert | 86.4 |
| Dewey | 86.3 |
| All good | 84.6 |
| Jesse | 84.23 |
| Harlow | 83.3 |
| Bralley | 81.7 |
| Success | 80.7 |
| Pabst | 77.5 |
| Carolina | 76.6 |
| Boone | 74.9 |
| Hall | 70.5 |

All who contemplate advertising in the Cook Book entitled, "The Uses of Nuts" to be published by the committee on woman's work, should furnish copy at once to THE NUT-GROWER.

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

There is an increasing demand for hardy varieties of the pecan for planting in states bordering on the north of the pecan belt where the standard varieties are grown.

Early attention should be given to the fall web-worm, which in some localities defoliates many pecan trees. By use of arsenical spray or by simply burning the web as soon as they appear, the worms can be effectually held in check.

Climate in the territory best suited to the pecan, is an asset seldom considered at its true value. Longer life, better health, enhanced enjoyment of living, all pertain to this southern country. This makes a strong combination.

In the near future we may expect pedigreed pecan trees, grown by experts, with all the known desirable qualities of stock, scion and variety. Such trees will likely cost several times as much as common stock, but they should be worth the price it costs to produce them.

The new administration at Washington is making a record of smashing precedents. It has already reached the Department of Agriculture to the extent of loosening up some of the regulations which prevented employees from contributing to technical and scientific publications.

Types of soil, climate conditions, and special environments which modify the growth of trees and productiveness of the pecan is the subject for special study a committee of the National Nut Growers' Association. This is a preparatory study to the division of pecan territory into districts, for the conducting of tests of varieties and cultural methods.

THE NUT-GROWER has always been particular as to the kind and character of its readers as well as its advertisers. We never have bid for subscriptions on the grounds that the subscription price is small, because we want readers who are

interested in nut culture and will be benefited by reading our issues. This has excluded the offer of cheap premiums or any special inducements aside from things which are valuable to those interested in nuts.

This is an era of efficiency. It is demanded in business, the professions and particularly in manufacturing. Possibly we are reaching the point where it will also figure in the growing of farm crops to an extent not known before. It means much in satisfaction, as well as in increased profits, but it costs effort, study and perseverance to attain it in a high degree. It is something which cannot be bought in a lump. There is great need for this quality on the part of those embarking in the pecan business.

At the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, Mr. R. H. Black presented a paper on *The Cost of Bringing an Apple Orchard into Bearing*. In summing up his conclusions he showed that the cost would be in the neighborhood of \$250.00 per acre, and that it would probably be eight years or more before the trees would begin to pay their way and give dividends. These are rather general statements and do not differ materially from what the pecan will do in point of bearing age, while the cost to the investor is greater than a pecan orchard needs to cost. The more we know about the pecan, the better it looks, especially from the view point of the farmer who has his own land and can plant and care for his trees.

The marketing of farm crops is one of the acute problems of the day. Nut growers may not yet feel the need of co-operative facilities for handling their products, but the time will come when they must have system and good business management in selling operations, or else pay a heavy tribute to the middleman, who will not be slow to improve his opportunities for profit. When the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association was organized, the constitution provided for a committee on this feature of the industry, but so far no work along this line has been done. In 1910 the National Nut Growers' Association appointed a similar committee. This committee has held several conferences, and the subject was given a prominent place on the program of the Gulfport convention, but other and less important matters prevented consideration. Too much importance cannot be laid on this phase of the industry and it is to be hoped that these associations will in the near future do some definite work looking toward the establishment of a selling exchange.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1913-14.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

**Judson
Orchard
Grown
Pecan
Budding
Wood**

Buds that you can depend on. In large quantities of the varieties named below:

**Van Deman
Frotscher
Schley
Stuart
Delmas**

Smaller quantities of

**Nelson
Pabst
Success**

**MINNESOTA
Co-Operative
Plantation Co.**

Address D. L. WILLIAMS,
CAIRO, GA.

H. A. Halbert of Texas, says:

In the winter of 1908 three fine nuts were planted in a back yard in Coleman about 20 feet apart. One had the advantage of the waste water from the bath room sink and one from the kitchen sink; the other received only the scant rains that have fallen the last four years. The first two are 12 to 15 feet tall and well grown trunk for the height, while the third is no taller nor larger than a lead pencil.

Prof. W. N. Hutt of North Carolina, says:

"A pecan orchard under proper conditions and given good care is a safe and profitable investment. It is one of enduring nature that can be handed down from father to son."

It yields a produce of which there is an unlimited demand with no prospect of an overproduction. Nut growing is a pleasant as well as a profitable business. It gives large returns from a small investment of money and patience. It gives a product of large value in small bulk. The yield of a pecan orchard is not so expensive harvesting and marketing, or cold storage."

Pecan promoters argue the superior advantages of a good orchard in contrast with life insurance. It does all that an insurance company promises but does not wait for the death of the investor to begin to pay back the money received, nor does it stop when that event occurs.

Increasing imports of nuts and other food products are finger marks of opportunity for farmers in all parts of the country.

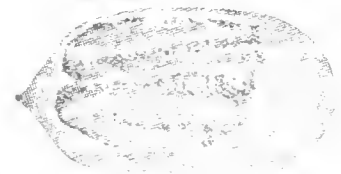
The Cohun Nut

The nuts of the Cohune palm yield a fixed oil, which is used in the manufacture of palm oil soap. The trunk of the tree also yields a cooling drink. This is obtained by cutting down the tree, making a deep hole in the top, and on raising the butt of the tree this liquor, as it is sometimes called, will flow into the cavity and may be collected in dishes placed under the opening. This drink is not used commercially, and it would seem as if there was some other way of obtaining it than by cutting down the tree.

California Walnut Crop

Estimates recently compiled by the California Walnut Growers' Asso-

ciation indicate that the California walnut crop for 1913 will run 15 to 20 per cent in excess of last season's production, which would bring the total shipments up to 13,000 or 13,500 tons. To date the walnuts are looking fairly well with little blight or aphid showing, and if another month or six weeks can be passed without the appearance of these pests, a fair crop will be assured, although considering the fact that a large amount of young acreage is coming into bearing, this season's crop will be by no means a heavy one per acre.—California Fruit Grower



**New
Plan**

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

WE ARE WHOLESALE GROWERS OF

Budded and Grafted
PECAN TREES
Satsuma Orange Trees

All Trees strictly First Quality.
Personal Attention given all Orders.

Simpson Nursery Co.
Monticello, Fla.

Louisiana Sweets

Budded on Citrus Trifoliata
**The Hardest Round
Orange Known**

Also

**Satsumas
Kumquats
Pomelos**

Fresh

**Citrus Trifoliata
Seed**

**A few Extra Fine
Pecan Trees**

Write for Prices.

The

Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents. Cash with order.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE. Pecan land and grain wood. P. M. Hudson, Stockton, Ala.

PECAN LANDS FOR SALE. Three thousand acres of oak and hickory. Red land, especially adapted to growth of pecans, well improved. Price \$20 per acre. Write for booklet all about South Georgia. Toole Land Co., Arlington, Ga.

FOR SALE. Farm on Illinois Central railroad. 100 acres, 26 cleared, 145 budded pecan trees, best varieties, over 100 attained the bearing age. 3 acres in strawberries; large residence. For particulars address DeMontsabert, 1033 Dauphine, New Orleans, La.

Desirable Locations

We have selected from among many prospects examined a special list of places well suited for large pecan developments where diversified farming, truck growing and live-stock operations can be carried on to advantage. All of these are desirable for home and community interests. Ask for particulars by number. Prices are all attractive.

5. 192 acres. Suitable for nursery or orchard.

7. 2400 acres. Just the place for a colony of truck and pecan growers. On tidewater, with fine fishing and miles of oyster beds.

8. 10,000 acres, well suited to various purposes. One of the largest pecan trees in the Southeast is on this place.

10. 2620 acres on navigable stream and railroad. One-fourth of this tract is rich river bottom land in a high state of cultivation. An old colonial settlement with great opportunities. Has rare advantages of beauty and elements for an all the year resort.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY,
Waycross, Ga.

Wanted

WANTED. A purchaser for a well-located and valuable pecan orchard of 25 acres. \$500 a year for four years will secure this bargain. Particulars on request. Address G, care of The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

BUDDING WOOD WANTED. If you have any for sale an advertisement in this column will put you in touch with those who want to buy. One cent a word, cash with order. Minimum rate 25c. Try it; it will bring results.

Some Walnut Tree

The largest walnut tree in California and in all probability in the world is located in Yuba City, Sutter county. The tree is known as a Paradox hybrid, a cross between the California black walnut and the English walnut. Measurements and photographs were recently taken by Peter Bisset of the United States Department of Agriculture. The circumference of the trunk four feet from the ground is 15 feet and 4 inches, while the greatest spread of branches is 108 feet. The height was recently obtained by W. F. Peck, the well-known civil engineer, who finds the height to the square of the top to be 99.640 feet. The extreme height to the tip of the topmost limb would be three or four feet more.

Getting Ready for the 1913 Convention

Houston, Tex., is already making preparations for the meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, which will be held there this fall. At a meeting of citizens held on June 23 at the Chamber of Commerce, local committees were appointed and preliminary plans arranged.

The general committee is composed of E. A. Hudson, Dr. Jas. H. Bute, Minor Stewart, C. W. Hahl, R. D. McDonald, H. T. D. Wilson and F. P. Eastburn.

The association's committee on program and arrangements for the convention, consisting of President C. A. Van Duzee, Secretary J. B. Wight and Theo. Bechtel of the executive committee held a meeting at the Rice Hotel, Houston, July 10 and 11. The result of this meeting has not yet been made public, but will be given out shortly.

That Houston expects to handle the entertainment of the association in a most up-to-date manner, may easily be seen from the program arranged for the visiting committee. From a local paper we clip the following in regard to the committee and their trip to Houston:

"At a meeting held Tuesday the decision to take the officers of the National Nut Growers' Association for a trip down the Ship Channel during their visit in Houston this week was reached. The officers are expected to reach the city tonight.

"The Texas Company's yacht 'Virginia' has been tendered the enter-

Commercial Nursery Company

Winchester, Tenn.

We have PECANS of leading varieties to offer for fall delivery.

Satsuma Oranges, Figs, Wonder Lemons, Kumquats, Grape Froit and Japan Persimmons

This stock grown at our Branch Nurseries at Monicello, Florida. Prices right.

GRAFTED AND BUDDED Pecan Trees

About ten thousand fine grafted and budded pecan trees for sale this season. STUART, SCHLEY, PAEST AND MONEYMAKER

—mostly Stuarts—average size, four to six feet. Prefer to sell entire lot wholesale. Write or see

Louisiana Delta Pecan Orchard Company

4 CASPARI, V.-Pres., Natchitoches, La. R. C. ANDREWS, Treas., Marshall, Tex.

Florida Nursery and Trading Company

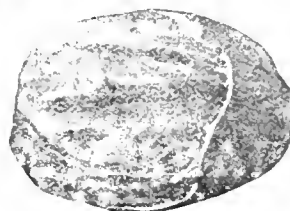
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FLORALA, ALA.



Pecans and Satsuma Oranges Specialties

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Pecan Trees

Satsuma Oranges

and

Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

Pecan Trees

That Grow

We are now ready to book orders for choice-grown pecan trees. Scions taken from our 500 acre bearing orchard. Our process of growing trees produces a splendid root system—just what the trees need in getting a start in the orchard. Get our list of varieties and prices.

References: Dun or Bradstreet

Standard Pecan Co.

H. S. WATSON, Manager
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

President

Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing

Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees

are Models

Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Hand-some pecan catalog free.

The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

In writing to advertisers please mention THE NUT-GROWER.

tainment committee by President J. S. Cullinan and the trip will be made Friday afternoon, the party leaving the Bender Hotel in automobiles at 1:45 for the Texas Company's wharf at Harrisburg. The national officers who will be here are President C. A. Van Duzee of St. Paul, Minn., Secretary J. B. Wight of Cairo, Ga., and Director Theodore Bechtel of Ocean Springs, Miss. Sam H. Dixon, editor of the Texas Farm and Fireside, is also a director of the national association and will have general charge of the entertainment features prepared for the visitors, assisted by Adolph Boldt, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Several prominent Texans interested in nut culture have promised to be in attendance. The party will be entertained at the Country Club in the evening as the guests of Dr. James H. Bute.

"The National convention of the Nut Growers' Association will convene here in Houston during the coming November, the exact date to be named while the officials are here. They will arrive this evening and will be guests of the Rice Hotel. Thursday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock they will attend an informal reception at the Chamber of Commerce to meet the citizens of Houston. For luncheon they will be the guests of the Houston Club. Friday noon they will attend the luncheon of the Rotary Club at the Bender Hotel."

Big Crop—It Didn't Rain

San Angelo, Texas, June 23.—According to T. P. Cole, an expert on pecan culture, the pecan crop for 1914 in the Concho country will be an immense one. Mr. Cole says that the pecan yield is made a year ahead of the gathering.

He predicted a dismal failure for 1914 if it rained Sunday. It didn't rain.

Pecan Lands Sold

Albany, Ga., July 12—Two land deals of unusual importance to the pecan industry have just been closed in Dougherty county. The Coolawhee place of Colonel John P. Fort, embracing 2,500 acres, nine miles south of Albany, has been sold to Jesse & Hand, Chicago pecan growers. The same firm also purchased the Smuteye place, containing about 750 acres, from Waxelbaum & Co., of Macon, and will plant it in pecans.

PECAN

TREES

That are
the Best



Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight
Cairo, Ga.

Pensacola Seed and

Nursery Company

Specialists

In expert propagation of pure pecan stock, the finest of sturdy Satsumas and the best peach, plum, persimmon and fig stock in this neck of the woods

We only Solicit a
Share of your Pat-
ronage

Pensacola . . . Florida

Gainesville Nurseries

Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

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Try one.

Jones' Budding Tool

[Patented Feb. 1912]

Especially designed and manufactured for patch budding nut trees and all other fruit and ornamental trees which are not readily propagated by ordinary methods.

You Can't Afford to Lose the Use of this Tool in Your Budding this Season

Write for descriptive circular or order direct from this advertisement. Your money back if not perfectly satisfactory.

PRICE

\$2.00 Each or **\$5.00** Three for

By Mail, Postpaid

Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist

Willow Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Florida Nurseries

Selected Pecan Trees and
:: Satsuma Orange Trees ::

Order Now

Before it is too late to obtain the quantity, the variety and grade of trees you want to plant.

W. W. BASSETT

PROPRIETOR
Monticello, Fla.

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty

is growing well-rooted, budded and grafted pecan trees of best varieties. Careful attention given all orders. Write for prices.

SOUTHERN NUT TREE NURSERIES

Thomasville, Georgia

Several other important pecan deals are being considered.

Fourth of July Fireworks

Nearly every one who has noticed how readily a pecan kernel will burn and how long the blaze will last. St. Louis had a demonstration of the inflammability of the pecan on the Fourth of July, when the four-story factory and warehouse of the St. Louis Edible Nut Company was destroyed by fire. Fed by tons of pecan nuts the blaze spread rapidly and was with difficulty prevented from reaching other buildings in the neighborhood.

Pecan Company in Court

Mismanagement, conspiracy and misappropriation of funds were charged in a suit filed recently in the United States Court in Chicago, against the American Land Company and associated corporations. The complainants, who are A. H. R. Atwood, C. D. Wines, E. Delmanzo, Louise Christopher, and Mabel C. McCauley, all of Chicago, and R. C. Roberts, of Minnesota, seek to recover \$15,000 invested in alleged fraudulent pecan orchards in Florida. The suit was later withdrawn without prejudice, in order that it might be filed again in the Illinois state courts.

Among other allegations, it is charged that the orchards planted did not contain the number of trees called for by the contracts, that seedling trees instead of known varieties were planted and that the care given the orchards was so inadequate that 90 per cent of the trees failed to survive.

Horlbeck Grove was Fertilized

Editor Nut-Grower:

In your issue of May, 1913, appears a very interesting write-up of the Horlbeck Grove, near Charleston. In this article the writer says that this grove was not cultivated or fertilized until the present owners took possession, a little over a year ago.

The author of the article in question was misinformed. It is well known to me that Major Horlbeck did fertilize and cultivate the orchard in question in a most intelligent and efficient manner. This orchard today stands as a monument to his zeal and intelligence, and should be

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells

BEST VARIETIES

Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices

T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood for Sale

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are four years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. **JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J.** From Jan. 1 to April 15, **ORLANDO, FLA.**

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ATTORNEYS AND
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Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.
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CHOICE
NURSERY STOCK

NURSERIES
MILLER & GOSSARD
Proprietors

Monticello,

Florida

Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses a Specialty

The Admiral Schley Pecan
—the Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOG WILL INTEREST YOU

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1913-14

Will be pleased to book or-
ders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst
Proprietor
Ocean Springs, Miss.

the greatest pride of his life. Its appearance and high state of development show unmistakably that it has all through its life received the most skilled and intelligent attention.

J. H. WHITE.

Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Young Protests

Editor Nut-Grower:

I notice an article in The Nut-Grower of May, 1913, making the statement that I claim to have dis-

covered something new in the pecan budding business. I have never made any such claim. I did say that I never heard of any one having buds to bear the first year, but I have heard of grafts bearing the first season.

The reason my buds bore the first year was because I happened to put on a fruit bud up near the end of the twig. I think a person ought to use buds off of a bearing tree, for they will bear in two or three years, while I have used buds off of trees

that were not bearing that have been budded five years and have never borne yet.

The article in your paper will create the wrong impression in the minds of people that know better.

R. H. YOUNG.

Hallville, Tex.

Some Inquiries About Varieties

Editor Nut-Grower:

Why is the Delmas nut selling at higher prices than the Stuart or Success?

How do you like the Moneymaker? Does it sell well on the market, and how does it compare with the varieties named above? With me, the Moneymaker trees are the most ornamental.

Is the James better than the Moneymaker?

How is it that the Stuart is named in the government bulletins as being a moderate producer, while every catalogue says that it is a heavy bearer?

I want to propagate more trees from now on from Moneymaker and Success. Do you think these to be as good as the Delmas?

I have several Stuart grafts three years from grafting which are not bearing yet, although they bloomed last season. The grafts were put on bearing trees.

J. BACHELIER

Clontiersville, La.

The Delmas is probably a better nut than the Stuart and as there are comparatively few of them produced thus far, this would account for the higher price of the first named variety. We are inclined to think that if the merits of the Success were fully known it would sell for as much as the Delmas.

Moneymaker is a good nut and is in a class by itself its regular and abundant bearing furnishing its claim to extensive use. The James is probably a better nut than Moneymaker, but has not been tested out in many localities aside from the place of its origin.

The Stuart is not ordinarily a heavy bearer. Catalogues, as a rule, are gotten up to sell the varieties the nurserymen have in stock.

The Teche would be a good variety for you. Study local conditions and find out which varieties bear best in your section. This is more important than either quality or selling price.—EDITOR.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old bearing
Pecan Grove for sale in small tracts on
small payments.

We are now booking orders for
Pecan stock for fall and winter deliv-
ery.

Send for catalog.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XII

August, 1913

Number 8



A TREE THAT CARRIES FIRE INSURANCE
(See page 73)

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

**Atlanta,
Birmingham,
& Atlantic
Railroad**

Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.

All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.

For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Items of Interest

During the past few years the recognition of nuts as furnishing a palatable and nutritious food has become almost general.

The Standard Pecan Company has an orchard of five hundred acres in Jefferson county, Florida, near Monticello. The trees range in age from six to nine years.

The summer meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society will be held at Clayton, Raybon county, Aug. 19-20. The program is exceptionally good, containing many names of national importance. Apples will receive special attention at this meeting.

One of the early pecan plantings at Fitzgerald, Ga., was that of R. J. Parks in 1903—twenty-five acres, with twenty-seven trees to the acre. In 1909 the crop was reported as 400 pounds and in 1910 double that amount. In 1911 the yield was 800 pounds and last year—the ninth from planting—jumped to 2,800 pounds.

The Texas Horticultural Society held its annual meeting at College Station July 28-30. Among the topics on the program were the following papers: "The National Nut Growers' Meeting for 1913," by Sam H. Dixon, Houston; "Our Native Pecan Trees as a Foundation for Improving the Finer Varieties," Chas. L. Edwards, Dallas.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of The Nut-Grower Company held at Albany, Ga., on July 17, it was voted to hold future meeting of stockholders and directors at Waycross. At a directors meeting held on July 24, J. F. Wilson was elected president of the company, H. C. White, vice-president, and Chas. N. Wilson, secretary-treasurer.

New nut crackers occasionally appear. The Woldert Grocery Company, of Tyler, Tex., some weeks ago presented The Nut-Grower with one of their new and practical machines, which they call the Squirrel nut cracker. This machine works with an adjustable lever. It is designed particularly for the pecan and retails at \$1.00.

Concord, Florida, is now on the pecan map, having been made famous by the quiet and intelligent work of Mr. Paul P. McKeown, who eleven years ago planted a hundred and ten acres of his tobacco plantation in budded pecan trees. At that time pecan planting was not so popular as it is now, but despite the predictions of failure and the actual difficulties which all pioneers encounter, Mr. McKeown came into his reward when he sold seventy acres of his grove for \$25,000. This price constitutes a record for Florida pecan property.

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley,
Delmas, Van Deman,
Teche, Russell, Mobile,
Frotscher and Success.

Wholesale and Retail

For particulars and prices write

HERBERT C. WHITE

Putney P. O. ∴ Georgia

SHIPPING POINTS: Baconton, Ga., DeWitt, Ga., Hardaway, Ga., Albany, Ga.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters
for Pecan Trees in
the Southwest and
can furnish extra fine
trees in large quantity
for commercial
orchards. Our stock
runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine
lot of Citrus to offer
for fall and winter
1913-14.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XII

WAYCROSS, GA., AUGUST, 1913

NUMBER 8

SOIL REQUIREMENTS FOR PECANS

ONE of the most frequent questions, and one which needs to be settled in the mind of the commercial planter of nuts is that of suitable soil. Every locality which can show good healthy growth of trees lays claim to having the right conditions, which assertion in the main, is warranted. Others claim to have the best and most favorable environments. A few years ago the controversy was between the alluvial soil advocates and the upland regions. Both are correct in their main contention, for success has been achieved in both sections.

Objections to the alluvial bottom lands are advanced by the upland people, who point out the dangers of overflow, while on the other hand, the lack of natural fertility in the high pines is advanced.

The fact remains that however destructive the overflow, the pecan will stand an inundation, with but little or no permanent injury. And, also any alleged lack of fertility on the uplands is readily overcome by fertilizers and the growing of legumes. Granting that trees attain a greater size on the alluvial lands, it must also be allowed that the uplands give earlier profits from crops.

Some general principles bear on this subject. Lands well suited to the production of cotton and corn will grow pecans. Soil conditions are not exacting, but certain climate requirements, such as the cotton plant demands, are essential. Thus we see that there is a vast area in which the pecan can be grown. However, practical experience and observation restrict the area for commercial operations to narrow limits, while the farmer, in any locality which will produce cotton, can have his few trees or home orchard. The quality of nuts produced, the size and regularity of the yield will not be equal to that obtainable in the lower south with its longer growing season and greater supply of uniform heat. In general terms a belt of country approximately a hundred miles wide, along the lower Atlantic and Gulf Coast, is the proper territory in which to conduct commercial operations.

Altitude, however, is a modifying circumstance and this extends the section much farther north along steams and valleys of low altitude. This accounts for the presence of large pecan trees in the Wabash and other valleys as far north as the fortieth parallel.

Returning to the coast belt above mentioned, there are various condition which bear upon different sections of the belt. In Texas—even in the semi-arid regions—a hardy strain of pecan, which by nature's policy demonstrates the survival of the fittest, are found along streams and river bottoms. Coming eastward in the states where rains are frequent and copious, the pecan covers vast areas. East of the Mississippi, places having ample and regular rainfall, or an unfailing supply of ground water, with the table within easy reach of the roots, the conditions are favorable for crops in general and the pecan particularly. Thus every gulf state has its pecan orchards and Georgia, South and North Carolina and tide water Virginia each possesses its pecan industry in varying extent.

The prospective pecan grower, aside from the the farmer who will plant on his own lands irrespective of other considerations, has really a large territory from which to make choice of location. Good soil, well drained and in condition for general farming is a primary requirement. By good soil we mean productive land, such as a sandy loam with a porous clay subsoil not deeper than from ten to twenty inches, land which will produce remunerative farm crops when properly cultivated.

An ample supply of moisture is necessary for proper tree growth. An annual rain fall of 45 or more inches, if fairly well distributed through the year, meets the pecan requirement. Abundant soil moisture, however, forces the more rapid growth of trees. Some of the largest trees for their known age, are located at points where the water of streams is only a few feet below the surface on which the trees stand, and some of these streams have tide water to maintain their level. Other places have flowing artesian wells which, when

used on trees, produce a remarkably beneficial effect in the growth.

In the abstract we thus recognize the character of soil and water supply as furnishing the correct indications for the commercial orchard, but it is necessary to take other things into consideration. As far as the growth of trees and production of nuts is concerned, it does not matter if the orchard is conveniently located or not. Just as many pounds of nuts per acre can be produced by an orchard out in the country, miles from a railroad, as by a similar orchard located on a railroad or near a good town, where shipping facilities are first class and there are conveniences for agreeable residence.

These considerations are very important and involve so many things and add so much to the cost of the orchard that the overcoming advantages have to be carefully weighed in order to arrive at the most profitable conclusion. Just what would be ideal for the inclination and capital of one person might be impracticable for another. Each investor, from his individual viewpoint, must determine what will be best for himself. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the pecan orchard is not a temporary investment but

a permanent appropriation of the land used, its term of usefulness extending far beyond the life of the planter. Some may desire to plant for subsequent sale when the orchard reaches bearing age. Having this in view, the work should be so planned and located as to offer a maximum of attractive features.

When all these elements which bear on the future value of the commercial orchard or affect the convenience and comfort of the planter and his posterity are considered, it is evident that at the start every effort should be made to consider and weigh well the points indicated above. Those who can should make personal investigations, become familiar with the essential conditions and modifying features which are present, land values, both present and prospective, and when finally a suitable place is found see that the title is in no way defective. All this is simply preliminary to actual orchard operations. That is where the work and expenditure of money begins, and that calls for the same careful study, as well as skillful execution. Mistakes and losses are to be avoided by consultation with men of experience and reliability and every step carefully taken. But this is another story, to appear later.



CONSTRUCTIVE CONSERVATION

THE Northern Nut Growers' Association, by resolution passed at its third annual meeting, held at Lancaster, Pa., in December 1912, calls attention to the importance of, and need for, the breeding of new types of crop yielding trees. We now have the possibility of a new, but as yet little developed, agriculture which may (A) nearly double our food supply and also (B) serve as the greatest factor in the conservation of our resources.

(A) Our agriculture at the present time depends chiefly upon the grains which were improved by selection in pre-historic times, because they were annuals and quick yielders. The heavy yielding plants, the engines of nature, are the trees, which have in most cases remained unimproved and largely unused until the present time because of the slowness of their generations and the absence of knowledge concerning plant breeding.

We know something about plant breeding and its possibilities as applied to the crop yielding trees seem to be enormous. They certainly warrant immediate and widespread effort at plant breeding. A member of this Association has shown that the chinquapin can be crossed with the oak; that all the walnuts freely hybridize with each other and with the open bud hickories, a class

which includes the toothsome and profitable pecan. There is in California a tree which is considered to be a cross between the native walnut and the live oak. The Mendelian Law in connection with past achievements in plant breeding, and the experiments of Loeb in crossing the sea urchin and the star fish are profoundly suggestive.

The possibilities of plant breeding as applied to crop yielding trees seem to be enormous. They certainly warrant immediate and widespread effort toward the creation of useful strains which may become the basis of a new agriculture, yielding food for both man and the domestic animals.


(B) The time for constructive conservation has come. Our most vital resource is the soil. It is possibly the only resource for which there is no substitute. Its destruction is the most irreparable waste. So long as the earth remains in place the burnt forest may return and the exhausted field may be restored by scientific agriculture. But once the gully removes this soil, it is the end so far as our civilization is concerned—forest, field and food are impossible and even water power is greatly impaired. Our present system of agriculture, depending upon the grains, demands the plowing of hillsides and the hillsides wash away. This present dependence upon the plow means that one-third of our soil resources is used only for

forest, one-third is being injured by hillside erosion, and only one-third, the levellest, is being properly used for plow crops."

The present alternative of Forestry for hill-sides is often impossible because the yields are too meagre. Almost any land that can produce a forest, and much that has been considered too dry for forest, can produce an annual harvest of value to man or his animals when they have devoted sufficient attention to the breeding of walnuts, chestnuts, pecans, shellbarks, acorn yielding oaks, beech nuts, pine nuts, hazel nuts, almonds, honey locust, mesquite, screw bean, carob, mulberry, persimmon, pawpaw, and many other fruit and nut trees of this and other lands.

The slowness and expense of the process of plant introduction and tree breeding limits this work to a few individuals with patience and scientific tastes and to governmental and other institutions of a permanent nature. The United States Government and each state experiment station should push this work vigorously and we appeal to you to use your influence in that direction.—Circular Northern Nut Growers' Association.

PEDIGREED TREES

 It is not enough to be able to say that one's trees are of some variety which is recognized as standard, because no two trees of any variety are identical in growth or production. The strain or pedigree of the tree is probably of much more importance than most people recognize. Scions or buds taken from a tree which is known to yield large and regular crops are greatly to be preferred to those obtained from a nursery row or from trees which have not yet established a desirable character.

When the buds and scions are secured from the best sources the work of securing a good tree is half accomplished. It then becomes just as important to know what kind of stock is to be used to produce the best results. It is not sufficient to merely eliminate scrub stock and it may mean much to know the pedigree of the tree which produced the seed. The exact influence which the stock has on the scion has yet to be determined by long and carefully conducted experimentation.

The ideal pecan tree has not yet been produced and, having in mind the many modifying causes, we readily see why there is so great a range in the yield of trees of the same variety. The pecan field now looks like the live stock situation must have been before the advent of herd books and the subsequently pedigreed animals. We need pedigreed trees, and that necessitates a system of records which will do for the pecan tree what the herd book has done for the Jersey cow.

THE PECAN CROP IN THE SOUTH-EAST

While most sections of the pecan belt are showing a fairly good prospect for the 1913 crop, still the Southeast will not produce the average yield. There are probably two causes which have prevented the usual crop, one of which will be preventable in the future, while the other occurs but rarely. Many trees were defoliated by the web-worm, preventing the formation of blooms for the following season, with consequent failure to set nuts. The webs of these caterpillars should be destroyed when they make their first appearance. There being three broods of these worms each year makes it important that the earlier webs, as well as the second brood, which is now appearing, be dealt with promptly, thus preventing in a large measure the injury which follows greatly increased number of webs in the fall. A simple torch on the end of a pole is the most convenient remedy.

The other cause of light crop this year was doubtless the continued rains and winds at the season when the trees were in bloom. Such conditions at this critical time washes the pollen from the trees before the female bloom appears.

A TREE THAT CARRIES FIRE INSURANCE

On our cover page this month we reproduce through the courtesy of Edwards & Patterson, of Milledgeville, Ga., a half-tone of an old pecan tree now standing in that city. The tree is so closely surrounded by buildings that it was impossible to get the whole tree on the negative. For the same reason and the consequent danger from fire, the owner of the tree carries insurance on it to the amount of \$300. It is believed that the nut from which this tree sprang was planted by the Indians over a hundred years ago, as it has been a familiar sight in Milledgeville for so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

For some time past we have been filing memoranda for use in experimental grounds which The Nut-Grower is planning to get into operation soon. Something over a dozen specific and different pecan features are already booked for study.

The Southern Commercial Congress aims to educate and weld into a concerted movement the commercial, industrial and agricultural forces of the South so as to better utilize resources, improve conditions and advertise to the world the opportunities which now exist.

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

Mr. C. A. Reed, special agent of the Department of Agriculture, is making a two months tour of the Pacific States for the study of nut culture in that section. Following his western trip he will be in the pecan belt.

The Mobile convention in 1911 went on record as being strongly in favor of the parcel post. The immediate and great success of this innovation, and the extent to which members of the association as well as the public have profited by the service speaks well for the association's active approval of the bill.

Of the Van Deman pecan it may be said in a general way that it ranks next to Stuart in extent of area in which it has been planted. It has many good qualities, but its bearing habit seems to vary markedly in different sections of the country. The nut is large, oblong, with thin shell, fills well and is of good flavor. The tree is a strong grower.

Southern lands are securing attention from the large packing house firms of this country with a view to utilizing the cheap but suitable lands of the South for extensive stock raising. Many of the large pecan orchard companies are already producing thousands of hogs as a side line or actual adjunct to the orchard, as this makes a desirable use of intermediate crops.

Mr. L. Stein, of Jacksonville, Fla., the owner of the original President pecan tree, in renewing his subscription speaks glowingly of the future of the Southland, in which the pecan evidently is in his mind. He says, in part: "I predict this section will be the paradise of the world, filled with the best of everything man or beast may need." It seems from this that Cairo and Mr. Jones will have a contest in locating Paradise in this section.

Wisely directed investments are acknowledged to be more profitable than simply lending one's savings. At the same time a sentiment prevails widely that any investment that promises to pay more than the usual interest rate is risky. As the

years pass the actual profits which many people receive from ordinary pecan trees, if worked out in percentages of profit, would make a showing that would seem to rival any other method of profit making.

Several Southern railroads are doing good work in conducting demonstration farms at various points along their lines. Some of these companies will feature the pecan with these farms, it being their policy to so conduct the operations as to show actual profits, by using up-to-date practical methods. Recently the Central of Georgia railroad bought 10,000 acres of farm land in the Albany, Ga., district which will be sold to settlers who will be aided in various ways to make a great success in that locality.

Plans for insuring greater security to the investor in pecan property, are of increasing interest. The day of shoe-string promotions is giving place to better methods. In the near future it is probable that secured bonds will be offered, convertible at the option of the holder into actual orchard property when the investor so desires. Such a plan is safer for the non-resident investor than stock in orchard companies, although it may not be as profitable as stock in well managed companies might be.

The parcel post, which in a few months operation has proved so advantageous to the public and profitable to the Post Office Department, is already menaced by proposed legislation which will greatly hinder its development and improvement by repealing the administrative feature of the law which gives the Postmaster General authority to change rates and zones, as he has already planned to do. Senators and representatives in Congress should be deluged with letters protesting against any changes which will handicap the service.

There are various agencies which have contributed to the gradual increase in prices of the common seedling pecan. Mr. E. W. Knox of Texas gives one of them in the following extract:

A quarter of a century ago seedling pecans sold at from 2 1-2 to 7 cents per pound. For the past ten years they have sold from 5c to 15c per pound. I attribute this increase in price mostly to the fact that the pecan-shelling establishments have opened up a big trade in the shelled product. The competition is so sharp that the price is naturally increased. The shelled product is placed in cold storage in the distributing centers over the country, proper publicity is given and the demand is increasing by leaps and bounds.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm

MOULTRIE, GA.

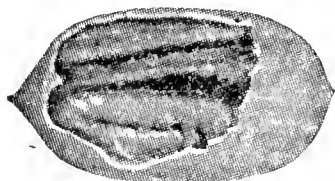
Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale

A FEW thousand grafted
Stuart, Schley and Del-
mas Pecan trees yet unsold

Hardaway Nurseries
Putney, :: Georgia



New
Plan

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

Louisiana Sweets

Budded on Citrus Trifoliata
The Hardest Round
Orange Known

Also
Satsumas
Kumquats
Pomelos

Fresh
Citrus Trifoliata
Seed

A few Extra Fine
Pecan Trees

Write for Prices.

The
Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

Grafted Pecan Trees
of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Books and Catalogs

The new trade catalog of the Rood Pecan Groves, Albany, Ga., is a pecan booster as well, devoting about ten pages to general information about that nut and the walnut.

Suburban Gardens, by Grace Taylor; The Outing Company, New York; a new volume of the series of Outing Hand-book published by this company. It contains over 200 pages of practical matter which will be found to be quite valuable to any one desiring to make their home grounds beautiful as well as convenient.

The History of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company has just reached our editorial desk. It is a very interesting work, describing in detail the progress this company has made during a century of success and giving much information regarding the manufacture of explosives with which the lay reader is not familiar. Much information of historical interest dealing with the use of the du Pont product in the wars of the United is included in the volume. Though the work is, of course, part of the publicity work of the Dupont Company, it is well worth the attention of the general reader.

Nut kernels ground to the form of butter make palatable additions to cream vegetable soups.

An exchange remarks that while Opportunity knocks at every door, if you are knocking at the same time you are not likely to hear the lady.

The tilbert is a nut that lends itself well to culinary purposes and is easy to extract from the shell. It is almost equal to walnuts in protein value and is slightly richer in fat.

Arranging for the 1913 Convention

The Executive Committee of the National Nut Growers' Association met at Houston, Tex., on July 10, to begin arrangements for the 1913 convention and to draft a program for that meeting. Those present at the meeting were President C. A. VanDuzee, of St. Paul, Minn.; Secretary J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga.; Theo. Bechtel, of Ocean Springs, Miss.; Prof. E. J. Kyle, College Station, Tex.; M. Falkner, of Waco, Tex.; and Sam H. Dixon, of Houston, Tex.

The date of the convention was fixed for November 5, 6 and 7 and a tentative program was arranged as follows:

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents. Cash with order.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala.

PECAN LANDS FOR SALE. Three thousand acres of oak and hickory. Red land; especially adapted to growth of pecans; well improved. Price \$20 per acre. Write for booklet all about South Georgia. Toole Land Co., Arlington, Ga.

Desirable Locations

We have selected from among many prospects examined a special list of places well suited for large pecan developments where diversified farming, truck growing and live-stock operations can be carried on to advantage. All of these are desirable for home and community interests. Ask for particulars by number. Prices are all attractive.

5. 192 ac. es. Suitable for nursery or orchard.

7. 2400 acres. Just the place for a colony of truck and pecan growers. On tidewater, with fine fishing and miles of oyster beds.

8. 10,000 acres, well suited to various purposes. One of the largest pecan trees in the Southeast is on this place.

15. Ask for particulars regarding this number if you would like a first-class pecan orchard of 20 acres for \$3,000. This is a choice piece of land, admirably located within six miles of Waycross. Close to depot.

15. A fine location for a nursery; frontage on railroad four miles from a city of 18,000; 20 acres well fenced and in cultivation; buildings worth 60 per cent of the cash price of \$2,500.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY,
Waycross, Ga.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

LEON A. WILSON JNO. W. BENNETT
W. W. LAMBDIN

WILSON, BENNETT & LAMBDIN
ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELORS AT LAW

Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

PECAN TREES

That are
the Best



Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight
Cairo, Ga.

Pensacola Seed and Nursery Company Specialists

In expert propagation
of pure pecan stock,
the finest of sturdy
Satsumas and the best
peach, plum, persim-
mon and fig stock in
this neck of the woods

We only Solicit a
Share of your Pat-
ronage

Pensacola .: Florida

Gainesville Nurseries Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted
Pecan Trees of reliable known varie-
ties. Our catalog contains informa-
tion on selecting, planting, culture,
etc., and is free for the asking. Graft
wood for sale. Our orchards contain
over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

Nut-Grower ads are efficient ads.
Try one.

Call to order, President Chas. A. Van
Duzee.

Invocation, Dr. William States Jacobs.
Welcome in behalf of the State of
Texas, Governor O. B. Colquitt.

Welcome in behalf of the city of Hous-
ton, Mayor Ben Campbell.

Response to Addresses of Welcome, T.
P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.

President's address.

Announcements by committee of lo-
cal arrangements.

Appointment of committees.

General business.

Recess.

NOVEMBER 5—2 P. M.

Address by Secretary of Agriculture,
Hon. David F. Houston.

"What We Know vs. What We Do
Not Know About Pecans," Jno. B. Wig-
gins, Holly Hill, S. C.

Report of committee on Markets and
Marketing.

"Pecans on Hickory," A. L. Cling-
man, Keithville, La.

NOVEMBER 5—8 P. M.

"Experience and Observations in Pe-
can Growing," Prof. H. E. Van Deman,
Washington, D. C.

"Nuts to the Rescue of Our Future
Food Supply," E. W. Kirkpatrick, Mc-
Kinney, Tex.

Music.

NOVEMBER 6—9:30 A. M.

"Recent Development in Propagating
and Cultivating the Pecan," Chas. L.
Edwards, Dallas, Tex.

Report of Executive Committee.

"Problems of Climate and Soils in
the Black Prairie Belt of the Texas
Coast," H. Harold Hume, Glen St. Mary,
Fla.

Financial statistics.

Conference on nursery methods, led
by Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.
2 P. M.

"Varieties of Pecans and their Be-
havior," C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.

"The Making of a Pecan Grove," I.
P. Delmas, Pascagoula, Miss.

"Top-working the Pecan," Prof. E.
J. Kyle, College Station, Tex.

8 P. M.

"The Pecan Acreage," Prof. W. N.
Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

Address, Geo. C. Roeding, Fresno,
Cal.

NOVEMBER 7—9:30 A. M.

Conference on Fertilizers, led by H.
K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.

Report of committee on Orchard Sta-
tistics.

"Our Friends and Foes Among the
Insects," Prof. E. E. Scholl, Austin,
Tex., and J. P. Gill, Monticello, Fla.

Election of officers.

Selection of place of next annual
meeting.

Report of committee on Resolutions.

WE ARE WHOLESALE GROWERS OF

Budded and Grafted PECAN TREES Satsuma Orange Trees

All Trees strictly First Quality.
Personal Attention given all Orders

Simpson Nursery Co.
Monticello, Fla.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long
experience, who know the require-
ments of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are
grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pe-
can and other nut and shade trees,
shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can
supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equip-
ped with competent landscape archi-
tects and engineers. If you wish to
beautify your grounds, consult us.

Judson Orchard Grown Pecan Budding Wood

Buds that
you can de-
pend on. In
large quan-
tities of the
varieties
named be-
low:

Van Deman
Frotscher
Schley
Stuart
Delmas

Smaller quantities of

Nelson
Pabst
Success

MINNESOTA Co-Operative Plantation Co.

Address D. L. WILLIAMS,
CAIRO, GA.

Pecan Trees

Satsuma Oranges

and

Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

Pecan Trees

That Grow

We are now ready to book orders for choice-grown pecan trees. Scions taken from our 500 acre bearing orchard. Our process of growing trees produces a splendid root system—just what the trees need in getting a start in the orchard. Get our list of varieties and prices.

References: Dun or Bradstreet

Standard Pecan Co.
H. S. WATSON, Manager
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

President

Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing

Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees

are Models

Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

While in Houston the the members of the committee were recipients of many entertainments arranged in their honor, the citizens of Houston having exerted themselves to make their stay in the city as pleasant as possible.

North American Nuts

North America is the great nut-producing continent, having a greater variety of native nuts than any other of the world's grand divisions. Of North American nuts, the hickories are the most important commercially. These are found nowhere else in the world; and several varieties are native to every section from Maine to Florida, and west to Kansas and Texas, extending down into Mexico. There are ten distinct species, known as the pecan, shellbark, shagbark, mock-nut, pignut, bitternut, water hickory, nutmeg hickory, Mexican hickory and little pignut. The shagbarks and shellbarks are industriously gleaned in the woods by the boys of the farms throughout the eastern states; and through their industry hundreds of tons in the aggregate reach the city market. In flavor they are not inferior to the best of the imported nuts, but their shells are hard and the kernels comparatively small. The pignuts have excessively hard, thick shells, with very small kernels, and are rarely gathered, although they are sweeter and better flavored than either the shellbarks or pecans. All that need be said of the bitternuts is that they are true to their name.—*Form and Ranch.*

Varieties Adapted to the

Monticello District

Mr. W. W. Carroll, member of the National Nut Growers' Association's committee on Varietal Adaptation, furnishes the following as to varieties best adapted to the Monticello, Florida, section:

Moore and Waukeenah lead the list on account of large annual crops; nuts maturing early (September 1 to 15); freedom from leaf or nut scab, and general thriftiness on varying types of soils.

Delmas comes next on account of vigor of growth, heavy and regular bearing. It would take first place but for tendency to scab. This tendency, while serious, yields to Bordeaux or lime-sulphur sprays.

Schley is first in excellence, but is not a heavy bearer, nor is it free from nut scab or leaf scab. It grows thriftily in the orchard.

Stuart would stand at the head of the head of the list if it was an earlier bearer and produced better quality nuts. It seems resistant to scab.

Commercial Nursery

Company

Winchester, Tenn.

We have PECANS of leading varieties to offer for fall delivery.

Satsuma Oranges, Figs, Wonder
Lemons, Kumquats, Grape
Fruit and Japan Persimmons

This stock grown at our Branch Nurseries at Monticello, Florida. Prices right.

GRAFTED AND BUDDED

Pecan Trees

About ten thousand fine grafted and budded pecan trees for sale this season
**STUART, SCHLEY, PABST AND
MONEYMAKER**

—mostly Stuarts—average size, four to six feet. Prefer to sell entire lot wholesale. Write or see

Louisiana Delta Pecan Orchard
Company

S. CASPARI, V.-Pres., Natchitoches, La.
R. C. ANDREWS, Treas., Marshall, Tex.

Florida Nursery and

Trading Company

INCORPORATED
FLORALA, ALA.



Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

In writing to advertisers please mention THE NUT-GROWER.

Jones' Budding Tool

[Patented Feb. 1912]

Especially designed and manufactured for patch budding nut trees and all other fruit and ornamental trees which are not readily propagated by ordinary methods.

You Can't Afford to Lose the Use of this Tool in Your Budding this Season

Write for descriptive circular or order direct from this advertisement. Your money back if not perfectly satisfactory.

PRICE

\$2.00 Each or **\$5.00** Three for

By Mail, Postpaid

Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist

Willow Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Florida Nurseries

Selected Pecan Trees and
:: Satsuma Orange Trees ::

Order Now

Before it is too late to obtain the quantity, the variety and grade of trees you want to plant.

W. W. BASSETT

PROPRIETOR
Monticello, Fla.

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty

is growing well-rooted, budded and grafted pecan trees of best varieties. Careful attention given all orders. Write for prices.

**SOUTHERN NUT
TREE NURSERIES**

Thomasville, :: Georgia

INDEPENDENCE

For Only
\$15.00 a Month

Fargo Farms Co-operative Colony

On the famous Suwannee River in Great South Georgia

OFFERS a safe and sure 60 payment plan to own a well located 5-acre Pecan Orchard, planted with the best varieties and cultivated to maturity or cared for indefinitely from Guaranteed profits.

**Offer limited, Resources ample, Illustrated Booklet Free
Better than Life Insurance for the Family**

RUSSELL W. BENNETT, Manager

Valdosta Building

Jacksonville, Fla.

Moneymaker would be placed higher on the list if it were a heavier bearer. The nut has a rather heavy shell. It grows thriftily and shows no scab in this locality.

Success promises well, seems resistant to scab and is fruiting well in H.K. Miller's grove. It is ranked seventh here, but may soon move up toward top of the list.

Pabst, like Success, is a good promiser. It grows well, shows resistance to scab, but has not been so extensively demonstrated.

Curtis is remarkably free from pecan troubles and will become a favorite in this section. It may be rated higher when better proven.

Alley fruits well, bears well, but bears nuts under the Alley standard of size, though fine in quality. It must be sprayed for nut scab and leaf scab.

Frotscher grows well on sandy soils but shows rosette on stiff soils and is not a heavy bearer.

No other important varieties have been extensively demonstrated except Bolton, Clark, Van Deman and Dewey. These I have discarded and will use no more: the first three on account of diseases, the last on account of lack of thriftiness.

The Scale of Points

Chas. L. Edwards of Dallas, Texas, says: It may be well to suggest that mere size and fine appearance are not sole criterions of excellence in judging pecans. A nut of the largest size scores only 20 points in the possible 100 that makes the perfect pecan. Cracking quality and plumpness of kernel are each given the same number of points, and quality of the kernel counts 15 points. Here is where the smaller nuts

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are four years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells

BEST VARIETIES

Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices

T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

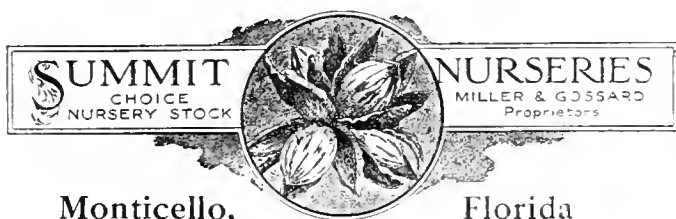
Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**

Box 21.

Macedonia, Fla.



Nut Trees, Satsuma Oranges and Roses a Specialty

The Admiral Schley Pecan
—the Pecan of the Future

OUR CATALOG WILL INTEREST YOU

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1913-14

Will be pleased to book or-
ders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst

Proprietor

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Jefferson County Pecan and Live Stock Company

MONTICELLO, FLA.

Farm Lands

Pecan Groves

An extra fine lot of Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees
of standard varieties now being offered for sale. These
trees are well-grown, healthy and true to name. Write

W. W. CARROLL, General Manager, Monticello, Fla.

that crack well and have plump kernels of fine quality so often out-class the the larger specimens when tested by the score card. Color and form of the nut, as well as color of the kernel, count for but 5 points each, and the thinnest shell gets only 10 points. Most people think a "big paper-shell" is the whole thing, while few of them can pass muster at all when submitted to the committee on standards. Some large nuts with thin shells and plump kernels are of a quality so poor as to be better suited to the palates of pigs than of people. They are in the same category as a handsome chicken of mongrel breed at a poultry show. The judges glance at it and turn away in scorn, and the mistaken owner is grieved in spirit. Some amateurs are propagating what they know to be large, and think to be valuable, pecans. It is far safer to handle only those that have run the gauntlet of the association's committee on standards and have been adjudged worthy of acceptance.

What's the Matter With the Corporations?

Editor Nut-Grower:

I have just read June number of The Nut-Grower and note with interest the report of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association. Considerable in this report would indicate that the operations of companies are in disfavor with the members of the association. Why is this? Is there some inherent obstacle to the successful growing of pecans on a large acreage or is it because of unscrupulous exploitation by land companies, etc.

If a company is honestly organized, adequately financed and the trees are properly selected, planted and cultivated, is there any reason to expect investors to be disappointed in realization of truthful statements made by honest, experienced men who undertake an orchard development as a legitimate business venture?

I have read with much interest considerable that you have written and will await with appreciation your reply.

E. B. BUCKALEW.

Scranton, Pa.

[There can be no reasonable objection to a corporation for growing pecans provided it is properly managed. Corporations have put through pecan schemes that have cost investors much money, but the fact is that these concerns were either guilty of fraud or did not command the ability requisite to success. Any corporation honestly conducted and efficiently managed has the same chances for success that an individual has under the same circumstances.—Editor.]

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old bearing
Pecan Grove for sale in small tracts on
small payments.

We are now booking orders for
Pecan stock for fall and winter deliv-
ery.

Send for catalog.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XII

September, 1913

Number 9

WHOEVER is satisfied with what he does has reached his culminating point; he will progress no further. Man's destiny is not to be satisfied, but forever unsatisfied---not to succeed, but to labor."

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

Printing with a Punch---

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Books and Catalogs

Hastings Seed Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Catalog No. 46, for fall of 1913. 60 pages, illustrated.

Progressive Cultivation: Facts for Farmers; an 80-page pamphlet issued by the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

The Dupont Magazine is a 32-page magazine issued monthly for trade purposes by the Dupont Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

Bulletin No. 230, University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.: a 35-page treatise on soil acidity and liming.

Bulletin No. 15 of the University of California announces the course in Agriculture for 1913-14 at the University Farm School, Davis, Cal.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1913. Part I. 132 pages of reports and timely addresses delivered at the 1913 inaugural meeting.

Fargo Farms Co-operative Colony: 16 illustrated pages exploiting lands in Clinch and Echols counties, Georgia, on the Suwanee river. Published by the Fargo Land Company, Jacksonville, Fla.

Standard Pecan Co.: Tenth Annual Announcement and Trade Catalog. This company owns and operates the Monticello Nurseries at Monticello, Fla. This catalog, which has 12 pages, is illustrated with nursery and orchard scenes.

The Bungalow Book, by the Standard Building Investment Co., Los Angeles, Cal., will be of interest to those contemplating buildings which will ornament orchard grounds. It is finely illustrated, gives plans, estimates of costs and prices on drawings which they furnish.

Every farmer should know the kind of soil he is farming; should learn how to avoid robbing it; so that instead of getting poorer every year his soil will be getting continually better.—Exchange.



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**The
Nut-Grower**



THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XII

WAYCROSS, GA., SEPTEMBER, 1913

NUMBER 9

THE SATSUMA ORANGE AS AN INTER-CROP

ONE after another, the problems confronting the pecan grower are yielding to the touch of enterprise and skill and the chasm which yawns between the starting of the orchard and its full fruition is being spanned in different places. One of the most promising methods of bridging this gap—the lean years of the pecan grower—is the use of the Satsuma orange as an inter-crop.

It seems to be a well established fact that this hardy member of the citrus family, when grown on the still harder trifoliolate stock, can be grown and fruited successfully and profitably in higher latitudes than the ordinary orange. This extended territory reaches north to the very heart of the pecan belt, and experimental work during the past four or five years shows that the trees pass through ordinary winters without injury from cold.

In other orchard lines the plan of inter-cropping with other and earlier-bearing fruits has been growing in favor. With pecans, where a period of eight to ten years leaves land which should be cultivated available for other purposes, the Satsuma orange can be put to profitable use. It is a low growing tree of dwarf character, a surface feeder and an early bearer, yielding profitable crops the third or fourth year from planting if good trees are set and they are given the attention they merit, and, incidentally, the kind of attention they need is quite similar to that demanded by the pecan. So, in theory at least, the concurrent planting of pecans and Satsumas on the same land eliminates the further cost of caring for the pecans, while the earlier crop results from the oranges furnish pecuniary profits while the planter is waiting for the pecan crops to materialize. Should this theory work out as contemplated—which the next two or three years will demonstrate—it will deprive the chasm mentioned above of its formidable aspect and overcome a handicap the pecan industry has had to carry.

Another viewpoint is that of having an orange grove outside of California or Florida and producing crops at a season when the bulk of the orange production is not ready for the market. This is counter-balanced, in part, by the risk of an occasional cold

winter killing or injuring the trees. This risk is hedged, as it were, by the simultaneous growing of pecans on the same land, so that in the event of the loss of the orange trees, the pecans are there to continue the orchard property as a profitable investment without additional cost or labor.

Both of these viewpoints have attractions which neither the pecan or orange offer on the unit fruit plan. Thus the Satsuma orange comes into the pecan industry as a new factor, offering substantial claims to consideration.

The writer has, for several years past, given attention to this attractive fruit and has been sufficiently impressed with its merits to warrant plantings which he has made on his own account, and he has also commended it to others whom he has been serving as horticulturist. As others also will doubtless regard it with favor, we give herewith data bearing upon this fruit, which has been compiled from various reliable sources.

The Satsuma is a comparatively recent introduction to this country, coming from Japan, where it is probably grown more extensively than any other variety of citrus fruit and is highly prized in oriental countries. The tree is small, being more like a shrub or bush than the ordinary orange, thus admitting of their being planted so close together that as many as 130 trees can be set to the acre. The low spreading tops of the trees permits the crop to be gathered without climbing or the use of ladders.

The fruit is of medium size, flattened, with thin, smooth, loosely adhering skin, which can be easily removed with the fingers; the segments of the flesh separate easily like others of the "kid glove" or mandarin group; the flesh is very tender and delicate, juicy, sweet and of excellent quality.

The Satsuma is an extremely early orange, ripening in September, October and November, the earliest orange of the season. It is a good market orange, is growing in popularity and sells well on its own merits. In addition it has the advantage of reaching market in advance of other oranges and coming at a season when there is a dearth of fruit. The tree is almost entirely thornless and the fruit seedless.

The Satsuma is the hardiest, as well as the earliest and best of the orange family. Its hardiness has also been improved by the use of citrus trifoliata for stock on which to bud the variety. This makes a combination which regularly stands from 15 to 17 degrees below freezing, while by having the year's growth well matured before cold weather and by taking the precaution of banking the trees above the bud in the fall they may be carried through one or two winters, after which in the lower south, along the Gulf coast, they will usually stand the winter.

The trifoliata stock used in propagating the Satsuma trees is deciduous in its habits, shedding its foliage and hardening its growth in the fall, and remains dormant until the time for spring frosts is past. While in this condition it will stand zero weather without injury. Another advantage in the use of this stock is that all citrus fruits budded on trifoliata partake of its hardiness and are rendered more resistant to cold and freezing weather. The fruit produced on trees budded on this stock ripen several weeks earlier and is superior in quality to that grown on other stocks.

Thousands of acres have been planted to Satsumas along the Gulf coast of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, as well as in Texas. In south Georgia plantings in a small way have been made for several years with much success, and recently orchards of considerable extent have been started, notably at Americus, where several thousand trees are now growing as an intermediate crop in some of the large pecan orchards of that section. Even while young these trees are going through the winters safely and bid fair, as they become older, to stand any cold that does not destroy the Florida seedling trees.

At various points in lower Georgia are to be found seedling orange trees of bearing age, which are much more sensitive to cold than the Satsuma. Thomasville, Albany, Tifton, Waycross, Brunswick and Savannah, as well as other south Georgia towns have orange trees which indicate the practicability of using the Satsuma as an orchard fruit.

As to soil and location requirements for these hardy citrus fruits, a sandy loam closely underlaid with clay or marl, alluvial lands or heavy, stiff clay lands, readily drained, but containing a good amount of soil moisture, will produce fine growth when proper cultivation is given. It will be noticed that land such as that described above is also considered ideal pecan land in the Southeast. The heavy, stiff lands of eastern Texas and Louisiana are also well suited to the Satsuma. High and light sandy soil or land deficient in moisture is not regarded as suitable.

Care and attention in cultivation are important. The land should be thoroughly broken, holes blasted as for pecans, and trees set 15 to 20 feet apart. If land is low or damp it should be ridged in beds as wide as the tree rows are apart. Good drainage is

essential. Cultivate often and shallow through the first season and use fertilizer in two or three applications. No pruning is needed, aside from rubbing off sprouts which appear below the buds. By the middle of August the cultivation can give place to a crop of legumes.

Some surprising reports and figures showing early and prolific yields have been reported from various localities. Orchards visited by the writer at Fairhope, Ala., in 1911 and at Ocean Springs, Miss., last season were loaded with fruit, although the trees were only four to six years of age. At Glen St. Mary, Fla., so many oranges are produced on experimental orchards that the packing and shipping has become a hinderance to other work the proprietors have on hand. Trees five to six years old are said to average about 800 oranges per tree, while the selling price at the orchard is sometimes as high as two cents apiece. One grower claims a profit of \$400 per acre in three years from planting.

From the data given, the presumption is that good trees well cared for will give early and large profits if unusual cold does not interfere. Insects and diseases can be kept under control by proper treatment.


When used as an inter-crop with pecans, Satsumas will not be needed for more than ten or twelve years, so that a destructive freeze, which has occurred in the past about every twenty-five years, would not be such a calamity to the pecan and orange growers as those which have paralyzed the orange industry in the past.

The cost of Satsuma trees is not at all prohibitive, in fact they are cheaper than pecans of the same age, and most pecan nurserymen are now growing them largely. They transplant readily and grow promptly when given good attention, but are sensitive to neglect or careless methods.

Where the pecan orchard is designed to be also the home of the owner, the addition of hardy citrus trees promises an added charm, in addition to furnishing profits much earlier than can be expected from pecans alone.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

W. W. Carroll, at the meeting of the Georgia Florida Pecan Growers' Association.

 THE Georgia Florida Pecan Growers' Association has dragged along a rather uneventful existence for several years without setting any part of the world on fire. Its existence has been, for the most part, nominal and there has always been a plentiful lack of interest among its members. It has never ceased to exist, however, for the very good reason that there is a real need for just such an organization as ours.

Georgia and Florida are close, geographically

speaking, and their pecan interests are nearly identical. The great pecan section extending from Americus, Ga., down through the counties of northern Florida is under practically the same conditions of soil and climate.

The varying interests, ranging from the tissue-paper promotion schemes and the dabbings of the amateur nurseryman to the bona fide orchard propositions and the established reliable nursery concerns, may be found within the scope of this territory. Fungus and insect troubles vary very slightly in the different parts of this promising section. The men engaged in the business are for the most part earnest, sincere, hardworking, studious. Therefore a community of interest is apparent and the need an obvious one for a gathering together of active people who are desirous of learning something from one another, who are willing to impart knowledge acquired by experience, who are ready to admit error and help steer brother laborers away from the various snags and bars that lie in the current which we are navigating. We are neighbors, and enjoy the friendly social intercourse that attends our meetings. We are growing pecan trees, planting orchards, fighting problems that are expensive to solve working separately. So now there comes before us the question, "What shall we do with our organization?" I have placed this subject on the program with Mr. H. K. Miller named to lead the discussion, but I am unable to steer clear of this subject and I am unwillingly usurping some features of Mr. Miller's task. I do not hesitate to say that a gap will be made that will be hard to fill if we allow this association to fail in its purpose and organization.

The National Nut Growers' Association is a permanent national organization. It covers ground coincident with the states of the union. In its brief sittings and excess of formal papers there is little opportunity for close and intimate conference on the important details of the pecan business, especially those details belonging to sub-divisions of the pecan belt. Soil and climate conditions in Texas differ from conditions in Georgia and Florida. Bugs and blights are not the same in widely separated sections. Varieties that thrive in one state fail to perform satisfactorily in another. Top-workers in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi use different methods than those favored by Georgia and Florida growers. Other nuts than pecans share time and attention in the discussions at the national gatherings and we hear about walnuts and chestnuts when we, of our section, want to hear about pecans. Therefore it is not reasonable to expect that the National Nut Growers' Association can do the complete work that our Georgia-Florida organization can do. The latter should aid the former and supplement and amplify its work. The wide field of protective legislation is open for both organizations. The national body, through its commit-

tees, should work for a better relationship with the United States Department of Agriculture, for a harmony of action between the legislatures of the several states regarding law-making to prevent shipping pests or fungi in nursery stock. The Georgia-Florida body should work closer and finer on more local lines, but along the same lines as the work of our national society, especially applying effort to solve problems of pests, diseases, fertilizers and adaptability of named varieties.


Reliable information as to the yield of orchards, as to the yield of trees of any one name in different sections and in different soils, as to methods and chemicals used in spraying, as to fertilizers for nursery and orchard is sadly wanting. It is easier for us to get what we want from neighborly interchange of knowledge gained by actual experiments than to wait for it to come in the round-about delayed course of government information or by the expensive route of personal and individual experimentation.

I have been president of this body for two terms and I regret that I have not done more to make our society a success. I would have done more and could have done more had I met more enthusiasm among the members, had more thought been given to the work by those who should be most vitally interested.

The time has come for us to decide whether to stand or fall, whether we shall perform our neighborly duties or go to the scrap heap.

In closing, I thank the association for honors conferred on me, and beg you once more to seriously consider the necessity of maintaining an organization which contains within itself so many possibilities for usefulness and mutual enlightenment.

A LARGE FAMILY

 THE good wife often speaks of our pecan trees as my wooden children; and they are—every one of them that is worked by my own hands. And those worked by other hands through my instruction are my grandchildren, every one of them. They number away up in the thousands already, and I reasonably hope to see them reach a round million before my time is out. And I would rather leave such a legacy to my people and my country than any fortune of a million dollars.

Allow me to venture the prophecy that within the first half of this century the pecan crop of the South will be second only to its cotton crop and if it be that there is a line beyond this one, there is happiness in store for the sturdy pioneers who laid the foundations of an industry that shall bless our neighbors and our neighbors' children in the years to come.—Clas. L. Edwards.

He that knows and knows that he knows is wise; follow him.—Arabian Proverb.

THE NUT-GROWER

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THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

Importations of nuts are still increasing rapidly, being now in value about five times what they were at the time when THE NUT-GROWER was established in 1902. If there was no other market for pecans than that indicated by the nut importations, the pecan proposition in the United States would still be attractive.

Pecan growers will be interested in the nut exhibit which is in contemplation for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which will be held at San Francisco in 1915. It will be well for both the National and the Northern Nut Growers' Associations to begin preparations for this event at their 1913 meetings so that plans may be ready for approval in 1914.

In Grady county, Georgia, on one of J. B. Wight's plantations there is a 90-acre pecan orchard in which the average age of the tree is twelve years. It is known locally as the Tired Creek orchard. The interesting feature of this planting is the demonstration of top working it exhibits, practically the whole orchard having been changed from seedlings. The student of this feature of the industry will find much of interest at this grove.

There are other reasons than those of economy in the growing of intermediate crops in the orchard. While this plan reduces the orchard outlay in proportion to the value of the crops produced, the benefit to the trees is probably greater than is ordinarily recognized. The hastening of growth and the increased fertility which comes to the land from its proper treatment are direct advantages to the trees. This naturally leads to the use of such crops as best serve such a purpose and any or all of the legumes merit attention for this purpose.

The time for numerous local organizations of nut growers is near at hand. In other lines of horticulture such bodies have organizations which are easily accessible to all the interested growers of the community. While national and state societies have their place and their important functions, still it is the personal touch with kindred spirits which counts for the greatest good in this, as well as in other lines.

It is manifestly impracticable for the great majority of nut growers to attend the meetings of the national or state bodies, so the policy of taking the meetings to the growers in localities where a few are doing pioneer work promises to give results that will act as feeders for other and larger bodies.

The Southern Fruit Grower publishes a contribution showing the cost of an apple orchard up to the sixth year, when the first returns may reasonably be expected. The figures given show a first cost of \$198.50 per acre. To this amount is added the cost of cultivation, spraying, fertilizing and pruning, as the intermediate crops cannot be relied on to meet these expenses. These items run the cost up to \$374 per acre. Several years ago, when we showed that it cost \$400 to plant a pecan orchard and bring it into bearing it was said such a statement would hurt the industry.

Texas has put other sections on notice that she will have some big pecan trees to exhibit to the nut grower in November, so it is quite likely that facts and figures along the same line are likely to be offered in evidence by other states, notably Indiana. In order that there may be uniformity in the gathered data, so that fair comparison can be made in the event that some award is offered, we suggest that each report give the circumference of the tree four feet from the ground, the spread of branches, height of tree, its age when it can be established, and the size and character of the nuts produced. As to the crops, we recognize the difficulty of obtaining authoritative records, so, since it is the size of the tree which will count in the contest, a simple estimate of the crop might be received as information without being considered in reaching a decision.

The cost of profit enters into all industrial and commercial projects. It is said that from 18 to 30 per cent of the gross receipts in merchandising is consumed in the operations of buying and selling goods. Fixed charges begin with the business and continue and they are so numerous that skill and constant watchfulness are always necessary if the business is to succeed. With the farmer, things are different. And the difference is even more marked when he produces an automatic crop, such as the pecan. His investment in the orchard is safe and grows in value instead of depreciating. The insurance bills are eliminated, the overhead charges are nominal, the product is easily converted into money and in a few years the business not only supports itself but yields a handsome profit as well. It is not affected by tariff legislation or politics and the product, being a food, has always an assured market. These considerations, when weighed with the cost of profits, make a showing which is decidedly in favor of the pecan.

Pecan Trees

Satsuma Oranges

and

Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

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We are now ready to book orders for choice-grown pecan trees. Scions taken from our 500 acre bearing orchard. Our process of growing trees produces a splendid root system—just what the trees need in getting a start in the orchard. Get our list of varieties and prices.

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By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

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are Models

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Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

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NURSERYMEN
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Notes from the Northern Association

By W. C. DEMING, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association will be held this year at Washington, D. C., on November 18 and 19, in conjunction with the meeting of the American Pomological Society, whose secretary, Prof. E. R. Lake, is one of our active members. Other societies meeting there during the same week are the Eastern Fruit Growers' Association, the Society for Horticultural Science, American Civic Association, the National Conservation Congress and others. This ought to satisfy the most ravenous convention seeker. The association will have its own room in the new National Museum building and it is hoped to have a fine exhibit of nuts. Anyone interested in nut growing will be welcome at the sessions of the meeting.

Some time within the next few weeks the members of the association will be invited to a field day at the farm of Dr. Robert T. Morris at Stamford, Conn., to see his work with nuts. Although nut growing in the North has not yet reached the point where we can show orchards like the pecan orchards of the South, yet there are interesting and instructive things to be seen, and more of them at the proposed meeting place than anywhere else in the North. Dr. Morris has nut trees from many parts of the world and many hybrids of his own production. He says that grafting this year with old hickory wood has been a success, some grafts with wood as old as six years showing a good growth.

The association is undertaking a collective investigation of the Persian walnut in the East. The following questions, drawn up according to suggestions made by Prof.

W. N. Hunt, are being sent out to all known growers of the Persian walnut in the East. The secretary would be glad to have answers from readers of THE NUT-GROWER or names of growers of this nut.

What varieties of Persian (English) walnut trees are you growing and how many of each variety?

How old are they and what is their history?

If seedlings, where did the seed come from?

What is the character of the soil in which they are growing?

The climate?

Have they ever been transplanted?

What care have they had?

Are they thrifty and of rapid growth?

Are the trees hardy?

What is their bearing record?

If not productive, what reason do you give?

Does the bloom get caught by frost in spring?

Do they fall through lack of pollination?

Are some trees self sterile?

Do you know if the Persian walnut is naturally pollinated by the black walnut or the butternut?

Are they affected by any insects or diseases?

Have your trees been propagated by grafting or budding, on what stock and with what success?

What are the characteristics of the nut?

Can you send specimens to the secretary for classification and preservation?

Do peaches succeed in your locality?

Are other walnuts native, such as the black, the butternut or rust-pestis?

If you have more than one variety, please describe each separately, using separate sheets of paper.

Can you give the names of any other persons who have Persian walnut trees?

Information similar to that ask-

ed for in the above questions, relating to any other species of nut, or information as to the location of single nut trees bearing especially desirable nuts of any kind, would be highly valued.

National Nut Growers' Convention

The next annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association will be held in Houston, Tex., Nov. 5-6-7. At the invitation of the citizens of Houston a committee of three from the association went to Houston in July to arrange the program, etc., for the meeting. The people of the city are most enthusiastic on the subject, and the convention promises to be the best in the history of the association. The committee was most cordially received and every courtesy was shown them.

A most interesting program has been arranged and those who attend can be assured that the three days to be spent in Houston will be full of profit and pleasure.

Among those who have already accepted places on the program are the following:

Prof. W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

Prof. H. P. Atwater, Texas.

Mr. H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.

Prof. E. E. Scholl, Austin, Tex.

Mr. T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.

Prof. E. J. Kyle, College Station, Tex.

Mr. Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.

Prof. C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.

Other names with their subjects will be announced later. The Badge Book, giving the program of the meeting, details of the entertainment to be furnished, list of members of the association, etc., will be mailed to every member of the association about October 15.

It is proposed to make the display of nuts a prominent feature at this meeting. Let all who are

interested in nuts or nut culture arrange to attend the meeting. To meet and hear the leading nut growers of the country will in itself be well worth the trip.

A through sleeper from Montgomery to Houston will be arranged for, to accommodate those who go from Georgia and Florida and sections east of here.

J. B. WIGHT, Secretary.

Questions Concerning the Pecan

The National Nut Growers' Association is sending out a circular letter contains the following questions designed to elicit pertinent and practical information regarding the pecan:

What is the estimated acreage in pecans within your county?

Name the varieties grown in your section, which have proved most successful, in the order of their merit.

What varieties have, on trial, proved to be undesirable in your vicinity, and why?

What diseases have given trouble?

What remedies have been used to advantage?

What insects have given trouble?

What means have been most effective in checking them?

What fertilizers have proved best for bearing pecan trees?

What cultivation has been most satisfactory?

Name the crops that are best for cultivation among pecan trees.

Answers will be filed for future use and the information obtained will be accessible at any time.

Send replies to J. B. Wight, Secretary, Cairo, Ga.

A good grafting wax can be made by heating and dissolving together four parts of resin, two parts of beeswax and one part of tallow. Pour into a pail of cold water and as soon as it is cold enough to handle grease hands with tallow and pull until the wax becomes a whitish color.

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

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and...
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We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1913-14.

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Nut Nurseries**

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Birmingham,
& Atlantic
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Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.

¶

All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.

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For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Editor and His Correspondents

Reports Good Crop

Editor NUT-GROWER:

So far as this section is concern-
ed, it is safe to predict a good crop
of pecans. The honey dew has
been unusually heavy. It has
ruined them some, but there is
time enough yet for the nuts to
grow out of it.

E. E. RISTEN.

San Saba, Tex.

Torches for Caterpillars

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I notice in your issue of July,
1913, under the caption, "Season-
able Care of the Orchard," you
speak of caterpillars and of "apply-
ing the torch" to them. I have
been looking for a long time for a
torch of some kind to use for this
very same purpose. Can you tell
me where I can find these for sale?

J. P. HARRISON, M. D.

New Iberia, La.

[Thus far, all torches of which
we have any knowledge are of
home manufacture, usually consist-
ing of a ball of cotton, twine or
some other absorbent material fas-
tened on the end of a long, light
bamboo pole. The ball, saturated
with kerosene, makes a steady
blaze and is very efficacious in re-
moving the webs. What is really
needed, though, is something in
the form of a gun, that will shoot
a lighted spray of oil into the web.
We have suggested this to several
hardware dealers, but so far noth-
ing of a practical character has ap-
peared on the market.—EDITOR.]

Nuts Dropping Off

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I have a few bearing pecan trees
twelve years old, some budded and
some seedlings, that are shedding
their nuts pretty badly. Part of
them are in a garden that has been
highly fertilized with barnyard
manure, acid phosphate and cotton
seed meal; some are in the yard,
and some are in a back lot and

have had no cultivation since
being plowed in the spring, except
cutting the weeds. All seem to be
shedding their nuts about alike.

The trees seem to be in a healthy
and vigorous condition and I can
find no sign of insects in the fall-
en nuts but, on the contrary, the
nuts look nice and fresh. On cut-
ting them open I find them filled
with water.

I have talked with several farm-
ers who have a few trees and they
all report the same condition. I
will be glad if you can give me
some information.

R. L. STEVENSON.

Poplarville, Miss.

[This is a common occurrence,
but is much more marked some
seasons than others. The most
generally accepted theory as to the
cause is the presumed imperfect
pollination of the female bloom.
Wind and rain at the blooming
period is an important factor in
producing this trouble.—EDITOR.]

Texas Awake to Pecan Growing

Editor NUT-GROWER:

My July NUT-GROWER is at
hand and it makes me want to tell
your readers of C. A. Reed's book
on the pecan, Bulletin 254 of the
Bureau of Plant Industry. To ob-
tain it send ten cents, silver or
stamps to the Superintendent of
Documents, Government Printing
Office, Washington, D. C.

In it you will get the history of
sixty-seven varieties of pecans,
where they originated, etc. On
the zone question, it will open the
eyes of any grower or seller of
trees. Ellis county, Texas, people
have thrown away hundreds of
dollars for trees that would not
grow in their zone.

I am glad to see that in nut
growing old Georgia comes tearing
out of the wilderness. While the
great state of Texas leads in native
trees, I suspect that the Goober

grabbers have us Texans badly bested in growing and fruiting improved pecans. And this reminds me of the showing made by a Georgia-Texan last week at our annual State Farmers' Congress, at College Station. He has paper shells producing the same year he buds or grafts them; a Japan graft, the Halbert on a seedling root set last January, now some three feet high with one bunch of nuts; also Halbert chip buds set early last spring on sprouts from large root systems, now with clusters of nuts hanging from them. Later on, with his consent, I will give his plans to the readers of THE NUT-GROWER. And what he has done, all Texas and all Georgia can do.

Some parts of Texas have fine prospects for a large pecan crop this fall. Ellis county grew eighteen million dollars worth of cotton last year, and after I have been here 65 years—fifty-five of them growing trees in the nursery—I am sure the county can be made to produce eighteen million dollars worth of pecans on our waste lands and not use our best cotton soils, as we have more than one hundred thousand acres of rough and waste lands, good for trees but not for crops. CYRUS T. HOGAN, Ennis, Tex.

Sam H. James' Announcement

Sam. H. James, of Mound, La., the veteran pecan grower, wishes to announce that he will have a large amount of grafting wood of the leading varieties of pecans from bearing trees; also budded pecan trees, pecan nuts and Japan clover seed to sell.

Mr. James wishes to call the attention of all pecan growers to the Carman pecan. He has fruited it now for twenty one years. It bears heavily every year, sells at the highest prices to the very rich people of the North—who invariably come back for more—and it is perfectly healthy, having never shown any disease. After testing

nearly every known variety of pecan, Carman is the only variety that will do all these things.—Ad.

Potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen are equally important as plant food; neither of them can take the place of the others. So, if potash be lacking in the soil, good crops cannot be grown, even if phosphoric acid and nitrogen be furnished in abundance.

Experiments in Walnut Growing


The preliminary work on the new walnut experiment station established at McMinville, Ore., by the last legislature is already under way. The board of directors, as indicated by Governor West, are already at work planting and grafting in order to show results as soon as possible. The county court of Yamhill county has given ten acres for the experimental work. Five acres of this tract have already been set out and planted to many varieties and by various methods. One way is to dynamite the soil before planting. A whole stick of 10 per cent dynamite is exploded at a depth of five feet, which breaks the ground at least two feet deeper, thereby giving ample room for root space where there is permanent moisture for the dryest season. The cavity is then filled by surface soil and the trees planted. Some are planted to nuts where the tree is to grow. The plantings are both selected English specimens and common black varieties. About 100 of the black nuts are planted to be grafted later at various stages of growth. Another five acres is to be dynamited this fall for planting next spring. It is thought best to dynamite in the fall when the ground is dryest, as it is less liable to "pack" by the explosion. Also the broken earth will settle back by the winter rains, and the depression can be filled at the time of planting.

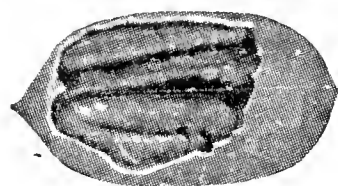
THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm MOULTRIE, GA.

Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale

 FEW thousand grafted
Stuart, Schley and Del-
mas Pecan trees yet unsold
Hardaway Nurseries
Putney, :: Georgia



New
Plan

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

Louisiana Sweets

Budded on Citrus Trifoliata
The Hardest Round
Orange Known

Also
Satsumas
Kumquats
Pomelos
Fresh
Citrus Trifoliata
Seed

A few Extra Fine
Pecan Trees

Write for Prices.

The
Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

Grafted Pecan Trees
of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

500,000 1 Year Old Apple Trees

Just the kind you want to buy, sell or give away. The kind that makes customers come back and stay.

**Prices Right
They're Right
You Write**

WILLS VALLEY NURSERY CO.

Incorporated

Waycross, Ga. Fort Payne, Ala.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

Judson Orchard Grown Pecan Budding Wood

Buds that you can depend on. In large quantities of the varieties named below:

Van Deman
Frotscher
Schley
Stuart
Delmas

Smaller quantities of

Nelson
Pabst
Success

MINNESOTA Co-Operative Plantation Co.

Address D. L. WILLIAMS,
CAIRO, GA.

The writer has charge of the experimental work. He has been carrying on experiments with walnut growing for several years. In order to make a test of the downward tendency of the tap-root, some black walnuts were planted two years ago in ground that was spaded up loosely to a depth of two feet for a space eight feet in diameter. A hole four inches in diameter was bored in the center of this to a depth of eight feet and filled with soil. The value of a good root system with ample tap root in the region of permanent moisture is emphasized to insure a healthy tree growth and a full crop of well-filled nuts in the driest seasons.

The walnut crop is increasing every year as the young orchards come into bearing. It is interesting to note the pride of a man new in the business when he finds his first enormous Franquette, which he will carry in his pocket for weeks to exhibit to his less fortunate friends.

The late frosts did no damage to the standard grafted varieties. It affected only some of the early seedlings, many of which are of no great value commercially. The trees with frost bitten tips will in the long run not suffer materially, as two to five terminals will grow in place of the injured one, thereby multiplying the productive power of the tree for the future. The indications are that this year's crop will be greater than any previous year.

The management is pleased with the offer of co-operation on the part of some of the leading walnut growers and the O. A. C. people, and they hope to have that of all as well as that of the nurserymen who handle walnut trees. Mr. E. Terpening has sent trees and scions for a tryout. He is pushing the Wiltz, a variety of the Mayette, and claimed to be immune from blight. It was originated by Rudolph Wiltz, of California. Mr. Geo. C. Payne, of California, has

sent scions of the Meylan and Cutleaf. While the Cutleaf is a very good nut it is regarded more as a curiosity than otherwise. All varieties sent in have been planted or grafted and are growing nicely. Mr. Ferd Groner, of Washington county, has offered to supply the

THE BEST PROPOSITION

Ever offered to secure a Paper-shell Pecan Orchard of the best variety. For particulars write

H. A. Halbert, Texas Pecan Expert, Coleman, Tex.

Commercial Nursery Company

Winchester, Tenn.

We have PECANS of leading varieties to offer for fall delivery.

Satsuma Oranges, Figs, Wonder
Lemons, Kumquats, Grape
Fruit and Japan Persimmons

This stock grown at our Branch Nurseries at Mondicello, Florida. Prices right.

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

Pecan Trees

Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

Turkey Creek Nursery Company,
Box 21, Macclenny, Fla.

PECAN TREES

That are
the Best



Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight
Cairo, Ga.

Listen! Listen! Take Advantage of this Offer

We have a splendid line of root grafted pecans and mean to sell 10,000 of them **WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.**

Get to us with an order **QUICK** and we will ship any date you say. Just get your order in and

Save 40 per cent

No reduction after the above time expires. Also quoting special thirty day rates on Satsumas.

PENSACOLA SEED & NURSERY COMPANY

Cottage Hill, Florida

Gainesville Nurseries
Gainesville, Fla.

Specialists in Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees of reliable known varieties. Our catalog contains information on selecting, planting, culture, etc., and is free for the asking. Graft wood for sale. Our orchards contain over 40 named varieties.

H. S. GRAVES, Proprietor

Nut-Grower ads are efficient ads. Try one.

station with all varieties grown in his extensive orchards. Terpening and Groner are two of the best growers and experimenters in the state.

The time at which the walnut blossoms appear is an important element in the nut crop. Sometimes the tree may be dormant until the late frosts are over and then be injured by late, cold rains. If the staminate bloom, the catkin, comes out and before fully matured there are several days of cold rain, the pistillate, nut bloom, will be retarded until the catkins have all dropped off, hence the nut bloom will not be fertilized and they will soon drop off unless a neighboring tree brings forth catkins at the right time to fertilize the widowed blooms. Or, if an isolated tree, a variety may be grafted in on one of the branches that will remedy the disparity. Catkins of the black walnut will do.

Two years ago the writer brought some small black walnuts from the arid uplands of northwestern Texas. Some of these are growing here and also at the O. A. C. experiment station. These are to be tried on the arid uplands of eastern Oregon and other parts of the state where the ordinary black walnut does not thrive very well. It takes the English graft very well.—J. C. Cooper, in Farm and Ranch.

To Hasten Bearing Age

Young orchards which are making a very vigorous growth generally come into bearing later than the owners wish them to. To hasten the bearing period one should begin to balance the ration about two years before one aims to bring the trees into bearing. To do this, apply in the spring, or just before the last cultivation in the summer, 250 pounds per acre of 11 per cent acid phosphate and 50 pounds per acre of muriate of potash. Do not put any of this material within two feet of the trunk of the tree.

When the trees are in full bear-

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange, or inquiries for things wanted. The rate is One Cent a word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents. Cash with order.

Patrons are urged to make liberal use of this space, as it will be found convenient and profitable.

For Sale

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala.

PECAN LANDS FOR SALE. Three thousand acres of oak and hickory. Red land; especially adapted to growth of pecans; well improved. Price \$20 per acre. Write for booklet all about South Georgia. Toole Land Co., Arlington, Ga.

SEEDLINGS. We have for sale about 5,000 fine pecan seedlings over what we shall need this season, in 4 to 6 and 6 to 12 inch sizes. If interested write. Hilliard Nursery Co., Hilliard, Fla.

Desirable Locations

We have selected from among many prospects examined a special list of places well suited for large pecan developments where diversified farming, truck growing and live-stock operations can be carried on to advantage. All of these are desirable for home and community interests. Ask for particulars by number. Prices are all attractive.

5. 192 acres. Suitable for nursery or orchard.

7. 2400 acres. Just the place for a colony of truck and pecan growers. On tidewater, with fine fishing and miles of oyster beds.

8. 10,000 acres, well suited to various purposes. One of the largest pecan trees in the Southeast is on this place.

16. A fine location for a nursery; frontage on railroad four miles from a city of 18,000; 20 acres well fenced and in cultivation; buildings worth 60 per cent of the cash price of \$2,500.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY,
Waycross, Ga.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. **JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J.** From Jan. 1 to April 15, Orlando, Fla.

LEON A. WILSON JNO. W. BENNETT
W. W. LAMBDIN

WILSON, BENNETT & LAMBDIN
ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

ing, especially on light soils, the amount of nitrate of potash should be 100 pounds per acre. On most orchard lands the cover crop, or weeds, clover and grass that grow up when cultivation ceases in the summer, will supply the necessary amount of humus and nitrogen. But if decreasing vigor of the tree and light-colored foliage indicate need of nitrogen the immediate needs of the orchard may be met by the broadcasting of 200 to 300 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre after the trees bloom, and the future needs may be met from a clover or pea crop turned under or from the application of eight to ten tons of manure once in five or six years in case the ground is too much shaded to permit the growing of leguminous crops.

In sections where wood is inclined to mature late it is better to feed the trees with nitrogen only during the early part of the growing season. Where nitrate of soda is used the nitrogen is immediately available and is used at once; the same is true of blood, good grades of tankage and ammonia salt. Such compounds as horn shavings, leather scraps, wood waste and manure continue to yield nitrogen gradually throughout the season, and hence tend to delay ripening of both wood and fruit. This may be overcome to some extent by stopping cultivation early in July and letting volunteer growth use up the nitrogen that becomes available during the later summer.—H. A. Houston, in California Fruit Grower.

The Texas Pecan Crop

While all indications so far have pointed to a fair average crop of Texas pecans it now appears from reports from various sections of the state that depredations of the pecan weevil will be so wide-spread as to seriously affect the crop. The amount of fruit set by the trees was considerably in excess of the 1912 crop, and hopes were entertained of a yield above the normal

INDEPENDENCE

For Only
\$15.00 a Month

Fargo Farms Co-operative Colony

On the famous Suwannee River in Great South Georgia

OFFERS a safe and sure 60 payment plan to own a well located 5-acre Pecan Orchard, planted with the best varieties and cultivated to maturity or cared for indefinitely from Guaranteed profits.

Offer limited, Resources ample, Illustrated Booklet Free
Better than Life Insurance for the Family

RUSSELL W. BENNETT, Manager

Valdosta Building

Jacksonville, Fla.

Choice Pecan and Satsuma Orange Trees



Florida Nurseries
W. W. Bassett, Proprietor
MONTICELLO, FLA.

Moore pecan trees make more money

The best all-round variety in
the Monticello section

IT BEARS YOUNG
IT BEARS HEAVY



Write for literature and price
list of this valuable variety

Florida Nursery and Trading Company

INCORPORATED
FLORALA, ALA.



Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties

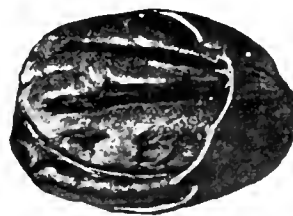
We sell a general line of nursery stock
and ornamentals.

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are four years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to
bear and never failed to fill at both
end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Biloxi Nursery

R. F. D. 2 Biloxi, Miss.

Grafted Pecans, Satsuma Orange
Trees, Figs, Roses and Magnolia
Grandiflora.

MARECHAL NIEL ROSE a specialty.

JAMES BRODIE, Proprietor

until the appearance of the weevil.

Even now authorities differ as to the amount of damage being done by the pest, some minimizing the loss and others claiming that in many sections two-thirds of the crop will be destroyed.

In the neighborhood of San Angelo, the crop is estimated at one-third of normal. San Antonio reports conditions as better than at San Angelo, but also expects considerable damage to the crop. At Austin a fair crop is expected and in other sections of central and western Texas the reports so far are encouraging.

The depredations of the pecan weevil do not begin until late in August and for that reason it is almost impossible to predict with any accuracy what the crop will be until its depredations can be taken into consideration. Texas growers were warned to take the necessary steps to guard against this pest, but few, if any, seem to have heeded the warning.

Items of Interest

"There is meat, money and luxury in pecans," is the way a Texas contributor puts it.

Miss Annie Wooten, of Waukeelah, Fla., owner of the original Moore and Waukeelah trees, died July 28 after a year's illness.

The National Nut Product Co., is a concern recently chartered at Springfield, Ill. The incorporators are J. A. Franklin, B. J. Alzheimer and E. B. Mayer.

The editor of THE NUT-GROWER has been appointed a member of the Horticultural Advisory Board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which is to be held at San Francisco in 1915.

The Puente Valley Walnut Growers' Association is expecting to sort, bleach and sack a walnut crop worth \$80,000 at its new packing house, just completed at Puente, Cal.

The Department of Agriculture has announced a new plan for the

\$750 an Acre from Pecans



THIS is a fair average profit from a Pecan grove fifteen years old, and by our plan you can secure a farm in the heart of the paper shell pecan belt and share in the profits of our company until you are ready to take possession of your own land.

A Farm for the Future With Fine Profits in the Meantime

If you should NEVER want to take possession of your farm, you will have the land as security for your investment anyway, and receive big returns on your money right from the start. Only \$240 will secure one of these farms, where you can live out doors every day and mature three crops a year on the same land. Larger investments also accepted.

You place yourself under no obligations by writing for full particulars, and if you care to tell us how much you want to invest we will make you a definite offer by return mail.

Georgia Farm, Fruit & Pecan Company

Box 295

Waycross, Ga. Georgia

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty

is growing well-rooted, budded and grafted pecan trees of best varieties. Careful attention given all orders. Write for prices.

SOUTHERN NUT TREE NURSERIES

Thomasville, Ga. Georgia

WE ARE WHOLESALE GROWERS OF

Budded and Grafted PECAN TREES Satsuma Orange Trees

All Trees strictly First Quality.
Personal Attention given all Orders.

Simpson Nursery Co. Monticello, Fla.

Satsuma Orange Trees, Grape-Fruit, Kumquats, Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees

Our nursery business is twenty-three years old and we were among the first to grow and sell Satsuma orange and pecan trees.

This long experience has helped us put on the market trees that are handled RIGHT, from the growing through the packing and shipping

This year we have the finest stock of these we have ever had, and should you desire them or any other General Nursery Stock, get our prices and let us make an early reservation in order that you may get the varieties and sizes you want.

SUMMIT NURSERIES
Monticello, Fla.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1913-14

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst
Proprietor
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Jefferson County Pecan and Live Stock Company

MONTICELLO, FLA.

Farm Lands

Pecan Groves

An extra fine lot of Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees of standard varieties now being offered for sale. These trees are well-grown, healthy and true to name. Write

W. W. CARROLL, General Manager, Monticello, Fla.

publication and distribution of information, designed to prevent duplications and to get information disseminated more promptly.

Mr. Paul P. McKeown, of Concord, Fla., the story of whose orchard sale appeared in a recent number, writes a personal note to the editor, in which he says, "You and THE NUT-GROWER have helped me a great deal in my pecan business."

Parties have made application at Albany, Ga., for incorporation under the name of the Dixie Pecan Groves. They expect to cultivate and sell pecan orchards and orchards of other kinds of fruit. The incorporators are Dan B. Jesse, Geo. H. Hand and H. H. Latham, all of Chicago.

Mr. W. B. Carter, of Waukegan, Ill., writing of the Moore pecan, says, "This variety will do to tie to. The man who sets one hundred Moore trees and then cares for them properly, will die a rich man. One test tree at Monticello last year bore 38 nuts the third year after planting and all the nuts were well filled."

Mr. E. A. Hunt, of Robertsdale, Ala., sends a photo and some interesting data regarding a Money-maker pecan tree, now in its fifth year, and which is now carrying 400 nuts which give promise of maturing. The story of the tree is brief, but significant—the owner's wife gave it constant care and cultivation and daily applications of dishwater.

Frank Ramsey, of Austin, Tex., has been given a life appointment as commissioner to distribute the nuts from the Hogg Memorial pecan tree to the school children of the state. Readers of THE NUT-GROWER will remember how, in accordance with the expressed wish of the late Governor Hogg, a pecan tree was planted at his grave. The tree is now fruiting, and children throughout the state will plant the nuts in fulfillment of the dead man's injunction to "make Texas a land of trees."

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old bearing
Pecan Grove for sale in small tracts on
small payments.

We are now booking orders for
Pecan stock for fall and winter deliv-
ery.

Send for catalog.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XII

October, 1913

Number 10



HARRIS COUNTY COURT HOUSE
HOUSTON

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

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Publishing
Company**

Waycross, Ga.

Estimates on Book, Cat-
alogue and Commercial
Printing of all kinds fur-
nished promptly :: ::

Hardy Nut Trees...

We are pleased to announce
that we have now to offer a nice
lot of

**Pennsylvania Grown
Hardy Nut Trees**

for Northern and Middle plant-
ing.

Our Persian Walnut Trees are
especially fine and we have, so
far as we know, the only stock
of Budded and Grafted Trees,
NORTHERN GROWN, to offer
this season.

Our illustrated catalogue and
cultural guide will interest you.
Please for the asking.

Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist

Willow Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Books and Catalogs

Report and Recommendations of
Georgia Game and Fish Commis-
sioner for the year ending June 30,
1913: 100 pages of timely and val-
uable information conveniently ar-
ranged.

Northern Nut Growers' Associa-
tion: Report of the Third Annual
Meeting, held at Lancaster, Pa.,
December, 1912. 140 pages, with
addresses reports, discussions, and
lists of members, officers and com-
mittees. Dr. W. C. Deming, Sec-
retary, Georgetown, Conn.

Plant Physiology, With Special
Reference to Plant Production: by
B. M. Duggar, Professor of Plant
Physiology in the New York Col-
lege of Agriculture at Cornell Un-
iversity: 590 pages, profusely illus-
trated; price, \$1.60; The Macmillan
Company, New York. This inter-
esting volume is one of the Rural
Text Book Series, edited by L. H.
Bailey. The author has kept in
mind the interest of the general
reader in compiling a vast amount
of information covering the re-
quirements of plants and in plant
production. This works out to
the advantage of agriculture much
the same way that human physi-
ology contributes to success in the
practice of medicine.

Domesticated Animals and
Plants: by Eugene Davenport; 8vo,
cloth, 321 pages, illustrated; price,
\$1.25; Ginn & Company, New York.
The aim of this work is to stimu-
late a widespread interest in dom-
esticated animals and plants—to
account for their origin, describe
their life in the wild, explain their
appropriation by man, show our
dependence upon their services,
state clearly the methods and
principles of their further improve-
ment—and, incidentally, to ex-
plain heredity in such a simple
way as to bring within the range
of the young student and the gen-
eral reader the main facts of trans-
mission, applicable alike to plant
and animal improvement, and to
human relations as well.

Efficient Advertising

COSTLY advertising is not
always profitable adver-
tising. A page in a journal
with a million circulation will
cost considerably more than a
song—even though the song
be full of high notes—but an
inch in a paper having only
five thousand readers may
produce better results. It de-
pends largely on the character
of the medium.

You would hardly expect
to sell surgical instruments by
advertising them in the lead-
ing poultry journals, nor
could you hope to become a
millionaire by attempting to
sell spectacles through the
medium of an advertisement
in a magazine for the blind.
You must reach the people
who are interested in the ar-
ticle you want to sell.

Possibly 5 per cent of the
readers of the average agricul-
tural and horticultural jour-
nals are interested in nut cul-
ture. If you are a nut nur-
seryman and advertise with
papers of this class you are not
getting full value for your
money. You pay for 100 per
cent of the circulation—you
interest only 5 per cent.

100 per cent of our read-
ers are interested in nut
culture. Nut nursery ads
in our columns are effec-
ticient.

**The
Nut-Grower**

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XII

WAYCROSS, GA., OCTOBER, 1913

NUMBER 10

HOUSTON AND THE CONVENTION

By JEROME H. FARBAR

H CHOICE of three places remains for the holding of the 1913 sessions of the National Nut Growers' Association in Houston, November 5, 6 and 7. There is the great Municipal Auditorium, with a seating capacity of 7,000 persons; the assembly room and banquet hall of the new Rice Hotel, capable of seating 500 persons, and the convention hall and banquet room of the Bender Hotel, which will accommodate 300 persons. This detail will be decided by the arrangement committee, consisting of C. A. Van Duzee, of Cairo, Ga., president of the association; J. B. Wight, of Cairo, and Theo. Bechtel, of Ocean Springs, Miss. This committee recently met in Houston and selected the days for the convention sessions.

In any of the three places the delegates will be well cared for. In the event the main arena of the Auditorium is not selected, there is a grand banquet hall in the front of the building over the foyer, capable of holding over 1,000

persons. So the convention will not be cramped for room.

Nor will the delegates have any trouble in securing hotel accommodations. Three great new hotels have been finished within the past two years—the million dollar Bender Hotel of 19 stories, the Cotton Hotel of 11 stories and the three million dollar Rice Hotel of 18 stories. The Rice is the largest hotel in the South. Then there are the Brazes, Milby, Macatee, Stratford and forty other hotels of varying size and prices—enough to give the delegate every latitude in selection.

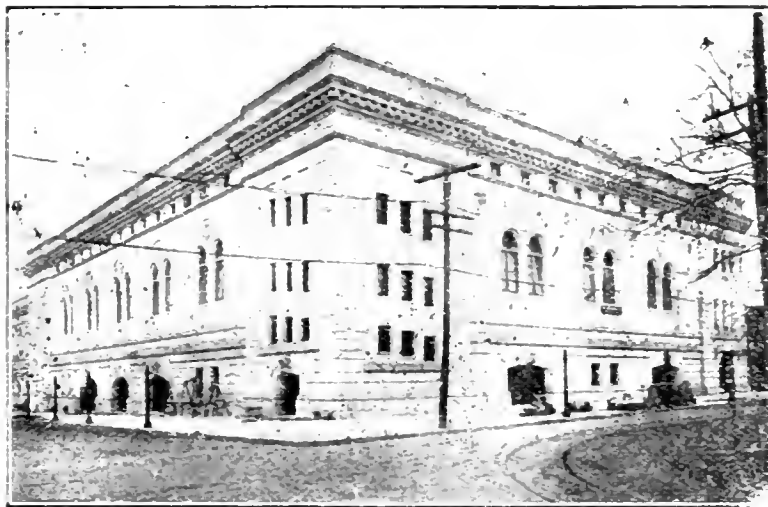
Houston will be a good host to the nut growers. There is no city in the South better equipped to handle conventions than Houston and Houston knows how to handle delegates and to show them a good time between business sessions.

The nut growers will come to Houston on the eve of the great annual Nutsuoh Carnival—which opens November 10 for a run of one week. It is Houston's celebration of the harvest of the cotton crop and is similar to the Mardi Gras of New Orleans.

The city is crowded for the Nutsuoh, but the

nut growers will arrive before the carnival crowds and will have their business off their hands before the carnival begins. Houston invites the delegates to remain over for the carnival and it is believed all, or at least a majority of them, will.

However, it is not Houston alone that will attract nut growers to the convention. The



THE AUDITORIUM, HOUSTON

whole state of Texas has attractions; other towns are also interested in the pecan and are exploiting their opportunities. Nut growers east of the Mississippi have friends and old neighbors in the Lone Star state and the chance to visit them will likely prove a drawing card. The nearby city of Galveston, the memorial nut trees at the grave of Governor Hogg, the nut market and nut cracking establishments at San Antonio, the natural forests of pecan trees along the Brazos and other streams, all tend to make an itinerary of the state desirable, in order that its resources may be compared with those of other sections.

TREE PLANTING WITH DYNAMITE

By JAMES M. FIELD

THE practice of dynamiting holes in which to set out young trees is not very well established in my section. In fact, so far as I know, it has not become a custom to any marked degree in any part of the South. The reason for this, I believe, is to be found in the natural distrust of the average Southerner for the claims made by the different powder companies that dynamited holes are a decided benefit to young trees. They are apt to look upon them as extravagant assertions made to sell the powder, and to believe

that actual results will not substantiate them. My experience during the past year or two, however, has proved to my complete satisfaction that the claims were fully substantiated by the results.

In the spring of 1911 I set out a young orchard which covered 25 acres. In laying out the tract one row came exactly in an old road that was hard, barren soil. I could hardly dig holes there at all because of the extreme hardness of the ground. I did not wish to move the row to one side, as that would spoil the symmetry of the tract. It was then that the idea came to me to try dynamite for loosening up the ground, as I had read an account of its having given good results under such circumstances.

I took a dirt augur and bored a small hole to a depth of 30 inches and exploded one half stick of 40 per cent dynamite in the bottom of it. It did not tear up the surface as I had expected it to do, but when I dug down to see what the effect was underneath, I was surprised to find the hard subsoil thoroughly pulverized to a distance of one and a half to two feet on each side. This seemed to be in excellent condition for my young trees, so I gave the other holes in the old road the same treatment. Then I

was so well satisfied with the results that I decided to use dynamite for my whole tract of twenty-five acres, as I figured it would pay me well to loosen up all the holes so much better than it could be done by any implement I had.

The results following this rather extensive experiment on my part were extremely interesting in view of the severe drought of 1911 to which the trees were soon after subjected. Not one of the twelve hundred and fifty trees was killed by the dry weather, though I had

to uproot about twenty-five that died from other causes. This, to me, is remarkable in the light of the fact that fully 50 per cent of the trees planted in this section in the spring of 1911 in spaded holes in fairly good ground perished; while mine, even in the old road place, flourished.

A prominent nurseryman who secured scions from my trees told me that the growth was extraordinary for that season. One of my neighbors, seeing the young trees thriving in the old roadbed that dry season,



CITY HALL AND MARKET PLACE, HOUSTON

remarked, "He's some horticulturist!" The little I know of the art, however, was gathered from observation and from reading such literature on the subject of fruit growing as I could secure. The real cause of the thriftiness of those young trees lay not in any special care of mine but in the pulverized condition of the soil underneath them, which was thereby enabled to hold in suspension sufficient moisture to keep the trees in excellent condition during the dry weather.

I feel that I have already been more than repaid both in satisfaction and in a financial way for the expenditure of six cents per tree that I made for dynamite, and certainly the returns are not yet all in.

I have used dynamite in clearing fields of old stumps, boulders, etc., during a period extending over five years, but its use as a sub-soil pulverizer was new to me. In this role, however, it succeeded beyond my most hopeful expectations and it deserves a wider use in this capacity than is at present given it by farmers and fruit growers throughout the South.

Earlier Bearing

A LEADING objection urged against the pecan industry is that the trees are too tardy in beginning to bear. Our native trees furnish a remedy for this, too, for now and then we find one that begins to bear when five or six years old. One of these trees grows near me, and it not only began to bear when very young, but for some twenty years has been a regular and abundant producer. It is vigorous in growth, symmetrical in shape and has proven to be a mother tree of exceptional excellence. Seed nuts from it were planted in 1906 and the seedlings were budded as they became of proper size, to several different varieties of standard, soft-shelled pecans. Several of the young trees thus produced gave first fruits early. The Van Deman, usually considered a slow bearing sort, is fruiting this season at seven years from the seed; the Stuart and Teeche came in at six years from the seed; the Georgia at five, the Halbert and Texas Prolific at four years. Other seed nuts bought in the market were planted the same season and budded with the same varieties. All have had the same care, but results have been greatly in favor of those budded upon seedlings grown from nuts from the neighbor tree with a known record for early, regular and prolific bearing. I raise no trees to sell, but if you were going to transplant, which lot would you select from? It is a little strange to me that while people are selecting their seed corn and

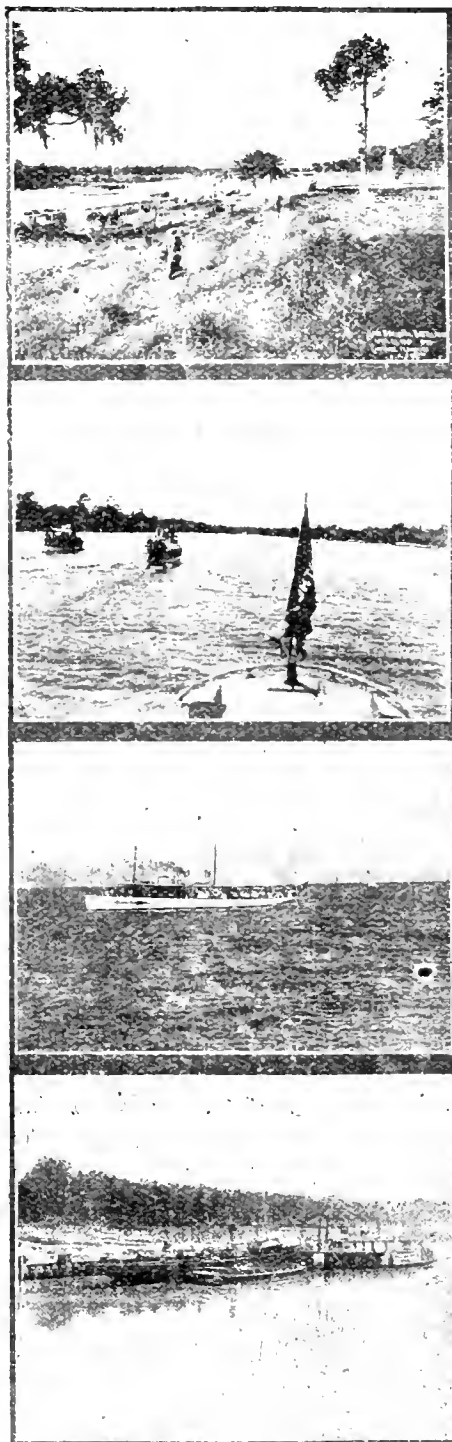
trying by the same methods, to improve their cotton, their melons, tomatoes and all that, we seldom hear of one who is trying to improve fruit and nut trees by seed and bud selection.

A number of instances could be given from my own experience to show that peach and pecan trees respond as readily to the rules of correct breeding as any other species of plants. The peach and pecan are mentioned, because my experiments in tree breeding have been mainly with them. Others, equally interesting, are under way, and report will be made in due season. All this work is done according to the maxim of the progressive live stock man: "Good blood at both ends of the line." Translated into horticultural terms it means: "Every seedling from a good seed, and the seed from a good tree; every bud and graft from the best bearing trees, and every plant a thoroughbred." I have been harping upon this string for years, and expect to continue the music, for in it we must recognize the very foundations of progressive horticulture.—Chas. L. Edwards.

European Nuts

REPORTS from foreign nut-producing countries reflect a firm feeling on the part of shippers of nuts except in Taragona almonds. One report says that the Spanish crop will be much larger than last season and the price may be unfavorably affected. For the past two years the operators in the primary market have lost money by selling short, many of them being forced to buy back their contracts at higher prices. With a large crop this season it will be an entirely different proposition.

Advices from France are to the effect that, while the crop of Cornes walnuts promises to be normal, or about the same as last season, the output of Marbots and Mayettes is more than likely to show a very serious shortage.



SCENES ALONG THE HOUSTON
SHIP CHANNEL

THE NUT-GROWER

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THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

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COMMENT ON THE INDUSTRY

INCREASING attention is being given to the meetings and conventions of nut growers by prominent daily papers. The following editorial comments will prove of interest and encouragement to the pioneers who have labored diligently to bring about a more general recognition of the many merits of the pecan:

The annual meeting of the Georgia and Florida Pecan Growers' Association, now being held at Thomasville, marks the progress of one of the state's youngest yet most important industries.

A decade ago interest in pecan trees was limited to individuals here and there who valued the tree for its beauty and shade but who scarcely dreamed of its material possibilities. Today thousands of acres are devoted to pecan orchards which yield an ever-increasing revenue to their owners and which are making Georgia known throughout the Union for the high quality of the nuts produced.

The extent to which this industry has grown is evidenced in the fact that those engaged in it have formed a large association for the promotion of their common interests and are now holding one of the year's most noteworthy conventions.—Atlanta Journal.

The statement was recently made by one who had made careful investigation, and who therefore spoke with the authority given by the knowledge he had gained, that no less than \$12,000,000 had been spent in pecan development progress in Southwest Georgia since the possibilities of this wonderful nut began to be appreciated. Many of the pecan orchards in the Albany District are of impressive proportions, for they cover thousands of acres, and the land contained in them has been several times multiplied in value as the result of the prospective nut crops which they will produce. Many of the older orchards are already producing nuts in commercial quantities, though the larger pecan tracts are not yet in bearing.

The great commercial possibilities of the Georgia paper shell pecan are due to the fact that it has an unlimited market. It can be shipped

by slow freight to the ends of the earth, and reach its destination in as perfect condition as when taken from the orchard. It is not only the most delightfully flavored of all nuts, but it possesses remarkable value as a food, and its thin shell makes the meat almost as easily accessible as that of the peanut.

The time is near when the growing of pecans in South Georgia will no longer be referred to as a "promising" industry. The promise is going to be very speedily fulfilled.—Albany Herald.

Our article in the September issue on the Satsuma orange as an inter-crop for pecans has attracted wide and favorable attention as judged by the character and number of letters which have been received regarding the proposition. The inquiries for additional copies indicates that its reissue in some convenient form may be necessary.

Many people in all parts of the country who have been hearing so much about the great state of Texas, will find the opportunity to see portions of it under favorable circumstances by getting in the nut-growers' delegations. Get in touch with the secretary at Cairo, Ga., and make early reservations in the through sleepers from Montgomery.

One cannot well estimate the benefits which follow the attending of a nut-growers convention until they have had personal experience. We venture the statement that any one genuinely interested in pecan culture who attends the Houston meeting will feel amply repaid, not only in direct benefits, but in future years can trace satisfaction and realized profits to the meeting.

The pecan area is becoming an important feature of Southern industry. Some careful estimates were made last year, based on reliable data obtained from the leading nurserymen as their sales of the previous season and the presumption is that plantings are increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. each year. The aggregate of budded and grafted trees in 1901, the year The Nut-Grower was established, was probably less than 500 acres in all. A year later many small orchards were started and the total acreage increased to probably 1000. From this time on the increase has been rapid each year, until in 1911-12 the sales of trees were so large that the planting for that season was close on to 25,000 acres. Increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. yearly, the total planting of pecans may now be conservatively placed at about 110,000 acres. Since the average value of pecan orchards is about \$200 per acre, it is evident that the South's material wealth is being increased at the rate of several million dollars a year.

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The Editor and His Correspondents

A Correction.

Editor NUT-GROWER:

The September number of THE NUT-GROWER has just reached me and I see I made quite a mistake in saying that paper-shell buds set this year had borne nuts this season. The statement should have been the second season they were grafted or budded. Being a Methodist, I am a candidate for the mourner's bench when I find myself in error or wrong in a statement of a fact. And this brings me to my contention that I verily believe that had the original Stuart pecan tree been separated and isolated from all others, far enough so that the pollen from other inferior trees could not mix with the flowers on the old Stuart, that nut growers of the South would have learned from that separation a great and useful lesson and would have long ago have isolated pecans everywhere for seed purposes, as do our southern corn growers. The isolated seedling Stuart pecan tree in Houston County, Texas, reproducing the same nut for the past thirteen years are, I contend, one proof of my contention. The original trees are on a high clay hill overlooking the old town of Crockett, and no other pecans are around for miles. The first nuts were bought from Col. Stuart, in 1890. Four of the trees stand where the original nut was planted in January, 1890. One tree, transplanted about 100 feet away from the others, seems to have outgrown those not moved. All were in bearing in twelve years from the planting of the pecans bought from Col. Stuart.

CYRUS T. HOGAN.

Emmis, Tex.

Top Work It.

Editor NUT-GROWER:

As a student of the pecan I have been an interested reader of your paper for some time, and I will be

very glad to have you, in an early issue, give us what you consider to be the best plan for transforming a non-bearer into a bearing pecan tree.

Would top working this seedling be satisfactory? It is 24 years old and is about 18 inches in diameter. Also in top working, how long before it is reasonable to expect nuts from the buds?

A. S. PERRY.

Cuthbert, Ga.

[Doubtless many of our readers have trees like this correspondent. Top-working is the solution of this difficulty. Splendid results follow the operation when properly performed, and with the root system in working order, a new top is quickly formed and nuts of the desired variety may be expected in three or four years. The seedling should be cut back this winter and by next June or July the new growth will be ready to bud, using the annular method. From ten to twenty buds might be used with a tree of this age, so placed as to make a symmetrical new top. When the buds start into growth, all other limbs and sprouts should be removed and prevented from sapping the buds.—EDITOR.]

Mobile and Teehe varieties of pecans seem to be leading all others in early and abundant bearing, and it becomes a question as to how far these traits compensate for some desirable characteristics which they do not possess. The ordinary grower will usually favor the early and large crops. In some reports at hand twelve Teehe trees are credited with fifteen pounds per tree the sixth year and twenty-five the seventh, while Mobile, with same number of tree for the same ages, gave twenty and twenty-nine pounds. These were doubtless the best showing made by selected trees, and are not given as an orchard average, but simply show what is possible.

With the Nut Growers' Societies

Notes from the Northern Association

By W. C. DEMING, Secretary.

I have had twenty-five answers to the Persian walnut investigation circular, but many of them are from persons whose trees are not yet in bearing. Several persons mention bearing trees but do not give the names of the owners. One correspondent says there are nearly 100 bearing trees within a radius of five miles of his town but does not give the name or address of a single owner. This is most exasperating. The importance to the investigation of exactly locating as many trees as possible would seem so evident. I wish that every one who reads this would send me information he may have, particularly names and addresses of owners of bearing Persian walnut trees.

One correspondent is Adelbert Thompson of East Avon, N. Y., a picture and account of whose orchard appears, by a coincidence, on the first page of Green's Fruit Grower for September. Mr. Thompson has about 225 trees, 27 years old, grown from nuts grown in Rochester, and covering 11 acres of land. Last year the crop was a little less than 100 bushels. This, and Mr. Pomeroy's orchard at Lockport, should remove all doubt as to the commercial possibilities of Persian walnut growing in the northeast.

All these trees are seedlings and are said to bear fairly uniform nuts. But we do not want to raise seedling trees, because they are years longer in coming into bearing, the nuts from the different trees are never uniform and, moreover, there is great variation in the fruitfulness of different trees. Thus it is 27 years after planting before we read of a load of Mr. Thompson's nuts coming to market, and, though the nuts are said to be quite uniform

in size, Mr. Thompson writes that they bear "about 12 to 1 bushel to a tree on an average, some much more." By planting grafted trees we can have them all from the "some much more."

One of our members, an Indiana nurseryman, has issued a special nut catalogue in which he lists 11 varieties of Indiana or Virginia budded pecans, besides several southern varieties, 1 budded shagbark hickory, 5 hardy varieties of budded or grafted Persian walnuts all sold out and 4 varieties of grafted chestnuts. A nursery in Virginia and one in Pennsylvania are also giving special attention to the propagating of varieties of the pecan and Persian walnut for northern planting. These nurserymen are also members of our association.

The demand for grafted or budded hardy nut trees is increasing and exceeds the supply, particularly in the case of the Persian walnut. Shagbark hickories are almost impossible to get. The problem of first importance for the northern nut grower is that of skillful propagation by grafting or budding. When that is learned we shall be ready to take advantage of the new varieties that the higher geniuses, like Dr. Morris, are working out for us. A special effort will be made to have at our meeting demonstrations and discussions about methods of propagation by members who are already skilled in the art. Five minutes of demonstration are worth a year of book study.

Among the papers promised for the meeting at Washington, Nov. 18 and 19, is Dr. Morris' on "Unusual Methods of Propagation of Nut Trees," and Prof. Hutt's on "Top Working Seedling Pecans." Mr. W. C. Reed of Vincennes, Indi-

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Nut Nurseries**

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ana has promised a paper and an exhibit of nursery stock.

It should be a great inducement to exhibit nuts at our next meeting that, in the words of Secretary Lake, "Worthy and meritorious new nuts, meeting with the approval of the A. P. S., will be awarded a Wilder medal, the highest honor conferred by the American pomologists upon the producer of new fruits."

Prof. J. Russell Smith wants to hear from every member on northern or upland pecan trees. He has found some of these himself and sees importance in them.

One of the pleasantest hours of the meeting should be in listening to Prof. Smith's account of his observations on his travels this summer in Europe with the special purpose of noting foreign horticulture in its bearing on tree breeding and conservation, a cause of which Prof. Smith is the most enthusiastic advocate in this country. I hope that every one who has read his resolution on the subject, which was approved at our Lancaster meeting and ordered printed and sent to horticulturists, plant breeders, foresters and others throughout the country. It appears also in our annual report.

To come down a little, Prof. Smith also wants to know how to prevent robbing of his planted nuts by squirrels. This trouble must be one that varies with the locality, for though Dr. Morris frequently refers to it as a serious trouble at his place, I have never noticed it at my own. Perhaps it is because I have not watched closely enough, or it may be because my planting is mostly far away from squirrel cover.

"Fruit Week" at Washington, Nov. 17 to 21, should be one of the most notable horticultural events that ever took place in this country. I hope that the Editor will print extracts from, or in full, the

preliminary announcement sent out by Secretary Lake.

The collection of our northern nuts, that the secretary was authorized at the Lancaster meeting, to make, is not coming on very well. Probably it was too late to get nuts of last year and it is not yet time for this year's nuts. Now comes the Editor's request to get up an exhibit for the Panama Pacific Exhibition in 1915. Dr. Wilson is a member of the Advisory committee of the Department of Horticulture and has suggested this exhibit of nuts.

The Secretary will be glad to have the members bring to the meeting specimens of nuts to be turned over to him for the authorized collection of the Association and for special exhibition purposes.

The Twelfth Annual Convention

The twelfth annual Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association will be held in the city of Houston, Texas, Nov. 5, 6 and 7.

A very attractive program has been arranged, and some of the most experienced nut growers of the South are on the list for papers.

THE BEST PROPOSITION

Ever offered to secure a Paper-shell Pecan Orchard of the best variety. For particulars write

H. A. Halbert, Texas Pecan Expert, Coleman, Tex.

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Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
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or addresses. Among the subjects for discussion are:

Nuts to the Rescue in Our Future Food Supply, by E. W. Kirkpatrick.

Pecans and Other Fruits in Mexico, by Gilbert Onderdonk.

Culinary Uses of Nuts, by Mrs. Thos. A. Banning.

Recent Development in Propagating and Cultivating the Pecan, by Chas. L. Edwards.

Discussion on Orchard Management, led by B. W. Stone.

Discussion on Fertilizers, led by H. K. Miller.

Varieties of Pecans and Their Behavior, by C. A. Reed.

The Making of a Pecan Grove, by I. R. Delmas.

The Pecan Acreage by W. N. Hutt.

The above is only a part of the program, but it gives an idea of the feast in store for those who attend. There will be two illustrated addresses on pertinent subjects. The evening sessions will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music by some of Houston's best talent, under the supervision of Prof. Huffmaster.

There will be a special excursion over the Southern Pacific to Glen Flora to see some of the largest and finest native pecan groves in the world. The citizens of Wharton will banquet the members of the Association on this trip.

A special Pullman sleeper from Montgomery to Houston, leaving Montgomery at 10.05 p. m., November 3, and reaching Houston at 11.30 p. m., November 4, will be run to accommodate those going from Alabama and points further east. Winter excursion rates will be in effect beginning November 1, thus giving those attending the benefit the benefit of reduced round trip fares.

The Badge Book, containing the

Pecan Trees and Nuts

Grafting and Budding Wood in Season

Mrs. W. R. Stuart

The true successor of Col. W. R. Stuart
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

program of the convention, list of the members of the Association, railroad schedules and many other particulars in regard to the convention, will be mailed to each member of the association about two weeks before the meeting.

For further particulars address
J. B. WRIGHT, Secretary,
Cairo, Ga.

A new manufacturing and jobbing business in pecans and pecan products will be inaugurated October 1 at Muscogee, Okla., by the Western Nut Meat Company, which has just been incorporated for \$3,000 by W. L. Mayes and W. H. Prichett, both of Muscogee, and John Teasdale, of Rogers, Ark.

Figures gathered by the federal quarantine board of the Department of Agriculture show that during the past fiscal year 3,779,041 growing trees and 15,040 pounds of tree seeds were imported into the United States. The trees include, say the members of the board, valuable species that do not grow in the United States and stock which can at present be bought more cheaply abroad. The tree seeds imported are largely for the purpose of reforesting land, though in a number of cases they are used in ornamental planting on individual estates.

Virginia Varieties.

By W. N. ROPER.

The variety of pecan known to be adapted to eastern Virginia is the Mantura, which originated in Surry county, about three miles South of the James river. The nut is large, with medium quality. It has a very thin shell and cracks easily. The original tree bears good crops. The propagation of this nut was only recently begun and no young trees are yet old enough to begin bearing.

The Stuart gives promise of good success in eastern Virginia. A tree in Petersburg, transplanted five years, produced several well-filled nuts last fall. They were smaller than the average produced

BUD WOOD

DO you know that all Pecan Trees of same variety are not equally prolific?



The Pecan grove of the future is to be planted from selected buds and scions.



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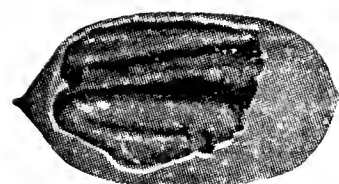
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The Hardest Round
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including a limited number of EXTRA FINE
6 to 10 feet---Schley, Stuart, Frotscher, Pabst
and Van Deman. Personal attention given
all orders. Write

ARTHUR A. RICH, Lamont, Florida

in the south, but may be expected
to increase somewhat in size as the
tree is better fed and becomes old-
er. A Stuart tree in Gloucester
county, not far from West Point,
is well loaded with nuts this sea-
son, which is its seventh year. It
bore several nuts last season.

The Stuart tree begins growth
later in the spring than any other
southern variety planted in this
latitude, later even than the Man-
tura, and ripens its wood early in
the fall. It has bark characteris-
tics very similar to several of the
most promising of the Indiana
and Kentucky varieties. It is the
only one of the southern varieties
planted in this section that shows
such a marked similarity of bark
to that of the hardy western vari-
eties. I have never seen a budded
Stuart tree seriously affected by
winter-killing in this climate. The
fact that trees which bore last year
and passed through the unusually
severe winter increased their crops
for this year, would indicate that
unless the trees are worked too
late or are forced too much late in
the growing season, crops can be
expected from them.

The Appomattox, another Vir-
ginia variety, originating at Peters-
burg, is a smaller nut than the
Mantura, but is of good kernel
quality. It ripens its fruit late on
the parent tree, but this may be
due to the unfavorable conditions
surrounding the tree at present.
A stable with several stalls is built
up close to the tree so that it gets
an excess of nitrogen.

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Are grown by specialists of long
experience, who know the require-
ments of Southern soil and climate.

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We have a large variety of fruit, pe-
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supply in carload lots.

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AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equip-
ped with competent landscape archi-
tects and engineers. If you wish to
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Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees,
Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrub-
bery and Field Grown Rose Bushes.
No better stock grown. Before placing
your orders write for illustrated cata-
logue.

Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,
Box 21. Macclenny, Fla.

Commercial Nursery Company

Winchester, Tenn.

We have PECANS of leading
varieties to offer for fall delivery.

Satsuma Oranges, Figs, Wonder

Lemons, Kumquats, Grape

Fruit and Japan Persimmons

This stock grown at our Branch
Nurseries at Monicello, Florida.
Prices right.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges and Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

Pecan Trees That Grow

We are now ready to book orders for choice-grown pecan trees. Scions taken from our 500 acre bearing orchard. Our process of growing trees produces a splendid root system—just what the trees need in getting a start in the orchard. Get our list of varieties and prices.

Catalog Free

References: Dun or Bradstreet
Standard Pecan Co.
H. S. WATSON, Manager
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

The western type of pecan has not been tested here except in the nursery, trees not being available up to this time. They are perfectly hardy. Being late to start into growth, early to go dormant, and being rapid and vigorous growers during the growing season, I believe they will prove to be excellent varieties for this section.

Other southern varieties may prove to be adapted to this section, especially that part nearer the coast. The Moneymaker promises well. I have a Frotcher tree three years transplanted that set 60 nuts this spring. Most of them have dropped off, but some are still on the tree. I saw some five year old Schley trees near here last week that have several well grown nuts on them. I saw at the same place a Mammoth tree, seven years transplanted, that has a crop of nuts which if they all mature will be fully fifteen or twenty pounds. It matured a crop of over three pounds last season and I was told that the nuts were practically the same size as the same variety grown in Louisiana and quite as well filled.

Trees for this locality promise best when grown on stocks from nuts that have been produced on hardy trees in sections farther north than the Gulf states. They do not promise success at present on Indiana and Illinois stocks.

The method of propagating, too, seems to be an important feature. Of something like a thousand root-grafted trees of Stuart tried in this section, only a few dozen have survived. The tree grafted or budded some distance from the ground gives promise of good results.

The outlook for successful pecan growing in eastern Virginia is exceedingly promising and much interest is now being manifested in pecans in this section.

The Seedling Pecan Crop

Llano, Tex.—The pecan crop is very promising in this section this

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange. The rate is one cent a word for each insertion, cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25c.

For Sale

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala.

PECAN LANDS FOR SALE. Three thousand acres of oak and hickory. Red land; especially adapted to growth of pecans; well improved. Price \$20 per acre. Write for booklet all about South Georgia. Toole Land Co., Arlington, Ga.

FOR SALE. Farm on Illinois Central railroad. 100 acres, 26 cleared, 135 budded pecan trees, best varieties, over 100 attained the bearing age. 3 acres in strawberries; large residence. For particulars address DeMontsabert, 1036 Dauphine, New Orleans, La.

Desirable Locations

We have selected from among many prospects examined a special list of places well suited for large pecan developments where diversified farming, truck growing and live-stock operations can be carried on to advantage. All of these are desirable for home and community interests. Ask for particulars by number. Prices are all attractive.

5. 192 acres. Suitable for nursery or orchard.

7. 2400 acres. Just the place for a colony of truck and pecan growers. On tidewater, with fine fishing and miles of oyster beds.

8. 10,000 acres, well suited to various purposes. One of the largest pecan trees in the Southeast is on this place.

16. A fine location for a nursery; frontage on railroad four miles from a city of 18,000; 20 acres well fenced and in cultivation; buildings worth 60 per cent of the cash price of \$2,500.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY,
Waycross, Ga.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. **JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J.** From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

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WAYCROSS, GA.

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INDEPENDENCE**For Only
\$15.00 a Month****Fargo Farms Co-operative Colony****On the famous Suwannee River in Great South Georgia**

OFFERS a safe and sure 60 payment plan to own a well located 5-acre Pecan Orchard, planted with the best varieties and cultivated to maturity or cared for indefinitely from Guaranteed profits.

**Offer limited, Resources ample, Illustrated Booklet Free
Better than Life Insurance for the Family**

RUSSELL W. BENNETT, Manager

Valdosta Building

Jacksonville, Fla.

Choice Pecan and Satsuma Orange Trees



Florida Nurseries
W. W. Bassett, Proprietor
MONTICELLO, FLA.

Moore pecan trees make more money

The best all-round variety in
the Monticello section

**IT BEARS YOUNG
IT BEARS HEAVY**



Write for literature and price
list of this valuable variety

Florida Nursery and Trading Company

INCORPORATED
FLORALA, ALA.



**Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties**

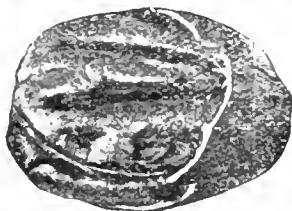
We sell a general line of nursery stock
and ornamentals.

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the
best farming section of Southwest Georgia,
one mile from depot on Georgia
Northern railroad. Trees are of the
latest variety and are four years old.
Price right and terms reasonable. Ad-
dress

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to
bear and never failed to fill at both
end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Biloxi Nursery

R. F. D. 2 Biloxi, Miss.

Grafted Pecans, Satsuma Orange
Trees, Figs, Roses and Magnolia
Grandiflora.

MARECHAL NIEL ROSE a specialty.
JAMES BRODIE, Proprietor

year. A good many contracts have
been made for future delivery at 8c
per pound.

Breckenridge, Tex.—Stephens
county will have a considerable
revenue from her pecan crop for
1913. It will not compare with
the 1912 yield, but a good short
crop is in sight.

Gonzales, Tex.—The pecan crop
throughout this section bids fair
to be large this year. For the past
three or four years the crop has
almost been a failure.

Lampasas, Tex.—Indications are
that this immediate section
will have an exceptionally good
pecan crop this year. The trees
are unusually well loaded with
nuts.

Arkansas City, Kans.—The pe-
can crop in this vicinity will be
very nearly a total failure. Dry
weather in the spring prevented
the nuts from setting.

Shawnee, Okla.—This vicinity
will produce about half a crop of
pecans, according to local buyers.
In the past, pecans have been so
high as to constitute a consider-
able part of the produce of the
county.

Tulsa, Okla.—The pecan crop in
the Arkansas Valley is one crop
that has not been affected by the
drouth, but will be the largest in
years. Trees standing in cultiva-
ted ground show the results of such
care by being loaded with much
larger nuts than those in the tim-
ber.

Personal Paragraphs

Mr. C. A. Reed, the pecan spe-
cialist of the Department of Agri-
culture, is making a tour of the
Pacific states.

Mr. W. C. Reed, of Vincennes,
Ind., recently piloted an automo-
bile party on a 300 mile trip
through the pecan region of Indi-
ana and Illinois.

Mr. Sam H. Dixon, of Houston,
Tex., has been appointed chairman

of the committee of awards for the convention of the National Nut Growers' Association.

Along with a renewal of his subscription, Mr. Frank A. Humphrey, of Worcester, Mass., sent the editor several popular songs of which he is the author.

Prof. E. J. Kyle, of College Station, Tex., is booked for a lecture on Top Working the Pecan at the Houston convention and is preparing to illustrate it with stereopticon views.

Mr. F. V. Rand, of the Department of Agriculture, was a recent caller at THE NUT-GROWER office. Some of the research work which he has been conducting on the diseases of the pecan he says is now ready for publication.


Mr. J. E. Jones, of Willow Street, Pa., which, by the way, is a post office in the suburbs of Lancaster, was one of a party that toured the Indiana pecan district. He measured one of the big trees and found it to have a circumference of 18 feet, five feet from the ground. He estimated the height at 195 feet.

Mr. George Huelsbeck, a graduate of Gainesville University, and recently back from the Isle of Pines, where he has been conducting a citrus nursery for the past four years, has associated himself with the Pensacola Seed & Nursery Company and has been elected to fill the position of superintendent. He is an ardent tree man, an untiring worker and believes that anything worth doing at all is worth doing right. Mr. Huelsbeck comes to the new field with an exceptionally fine record and will undoubtedly add strength to the firm he has become a member of.

An Arkansas Orchard

Mr. Geo. M. Brown, of Van Buren, Ark., is one of the few growers who keeps a record of and reports observations on his pecan operations. His place is in the north western part of the state on the 34 parallel and on the Arkansas river.

\$750 an Acre from Pecans

 HIS is a fair average profit from a Pecan grove fifteen years old, and by our plan you can secure a farm in the heart of the paper shell pecan belt and *share in the profits of our company until you are ready to take possession of your own land.*

A Farm for the Future With Fine Profits in the Meantime

If you should NEVER want to take possession of your farm, you will have the land as security for your investment anyway, and receive big returns on your money right from the start. Only \$240 will secure one of these farms, where you can live out doors every day and mature three crops a year on the same land. Larger investments also accepted.

You place yourself under no obligations by writing for full particulars, and if you care to tell us how much you want to invest we will make you a definite offer by return mail.

Georgia Farm, Fruit & Pecan Company

Box 295

Waycross ∴ Georgia

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty

is growing well-rooted, budded and grafted pecan trees of best varieties. Careful attention given all orders. Write for prices.

SOUTHERN NUT
TREE NURSERIES

Thomasville, ∴ Georgia

WE ARE WHOLESALE GROWERS OF

Budded and Grafted
PECAN TREES
Satsuma Orange Trees

All Trees strictly First Quality.
Personal Attention given all Orders.

Simpson Nursery Co.
Monticello, Fla.

Satsuma Orange Trees, Grape-Fruit, Kumquats, Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees

Our nursery business is twenty-three years old and we were among the first to grow and sell Satsuma orange and pecan trees.

This long experience has helped us put on the market trees that are handled RIGHT, from the growing through the packing and shipping

This year we have the finest stock of these we have ever had, and should you desire them or any other General Nursery Stock, get our prices and let us make an early reservation in order that you may get the varieties and sizes you want.

SUMMIT NURSERIES
Monticello, Fla.

Mr. Brown began planting about six years ago. Of 84 trees from southern nurseries very few have survived, and those are not thriving. Seventy-two trees on native stock are making good growth. Two hundred and fifty native trees have been set in orchard rows to be budded and 3,000 seedlings are in the nursery. Mr. Brown's trees are planted 50x50 feet apart, which gives 18 to the acre.

The varieties most in favor at present are Stuart, Schley and Mantura. Mr. Brown is now testing Alley, Russell, Georgia, Frotscher, Van Denan, Hall, Columbian, Young, James, Appomattox, Capital and Monarch.

In 1912 the top worked trees in this orchard produced nuts of seven varieties, but the nursery grown trees have not yet borne. The trees are not yet old enough to show which varieties will be the most productive.

The native seedling nuts of Mr. Brown's locality, although small and thick shelled, are well flavored and being low in price have cut down the prices of the standard varieties to 25 to 50 cents per pound.

Sam H. James' Announcement

Sam. H. James, of Mound, La., the veteran pecan grower, wishes to announce that he will have a large amount of grafting wood of the leading varieties of pecans from bearing trees; also budded pecan trees, pecan nuts and Japan clover seed to sell.

Mr. James wishes to call the attention of all pecan growers to the Carman pecan. He has fruited it now for twenty-one years. It bears heavily every year, sells at the highest prices to the very rich people of the North—who invariably come back for more—and it is perfectly healthy, having never shown any disease. After testing nearly every known variety of pecan, Carman is the only variety that will do all these things.—Ad.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1913-14

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst

Proprietor

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Jefferson County Pecan and Live Stock Company

MONTICELLO, FLA.

Farm Lands

Pecan Groves

An extra fine lot of Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees of standard varieties now being offered for sale. These trees are well-grown, healthy and true to name. Write

W. W. CARROLL, General Manager, Monticello, Fla.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old bearing
Pecan Grove for sale in small tracts on
small payments.

We are now booking orders for
Pecan stock for fall and winter deliv-
ery.

Send for catalog.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

JAN 17 1914

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The Nut-Grower

Volume XII

November, 1913

Number 11



CHARLES S. VAN DUZEE
President National Nut Growers' Association

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

GRAPE FRUIT

Pecan Trees

WE HAVE THEM IN

QUANTITY—as well as—**QUALITY**

Our stock is especially strong in large grades. Let us figure on your wants.

Orders for one tree or one car load given the same careful personal attention.

Simpson Nursery Company

Monticello, Florida

S A T S U M A S

Texas Pecans and

Diversified Horticulture

WE have sixty varieties of the best pecans in the United States growing on our place. We have often sold trees in December that bore some nuts the next fall. Many trees sold seven years ago have borne five crops.

Every SOUTHERN HOME should have an orchard containing PECANS and all FRUITES that will succeed in that section. We have the largest collection of sure-bearing fruit trees.

It is better to buy one LEONA PEACH than to have two Elbertas given you.

Some of our new fruits are truly wonders.

We introduced the HAUPT BERRY, now the leader among dewberries and blackberries.

Your HOME GROUNDS should be beautiful. We can make them so by planting in natural masses and groves—not straight rows. We can make a planting plan and furnish the best hardy shrubs and trees.

Catalog and pamphlets free. We pay express.

The Austin Nursery

F. T. RAMSEY & SON
Nurserymen and Landscape Architects
AUSTIN, TEX.

400 Acres.

Established 1875

Wabash Valley Pecan Crop

Carmi, Ill.—The nut crop in the Wabash River Valley will be of less value than last year, when nut pickers made thousands of dollars by the sale of pecan and hickory nuts. Pecans are fairly thick in some orchards and at one orchard near New Haven, Ill., the crop is 200 bushels. The hickory crop at first promised to be as large as last season, but the nuts have been dropping for a long time and the harvest, which will not open until heavy frosts appear, will likely show a very scant yield.

Pecan Crop is Heavy

LIBERTY, TEX.—Despite the drouth of the summer months, the pecan crop of the Trinity River bottom, adjacent to Liberty, is one of the heaviest ever known in this section, and pecan gathering is occupying the time of everyone who is not otherwise employed.

M. P. Daniel, who owns a tract of pecan land, reports a gathering of about 200 pounds from one tree, with still a few more to be gathered from the same tree. Many other trees, larger than the one referred to, have still a heavier yield, the soft shell variety having the best crop.

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Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

Hardy Nut Trees...

We are pleased to announce that we have now to offer a nice lot of

Pennsylvania Grown Hardy Nut Trees

for Northern and Middle planting.

Our Persian Walnut Trees are especially fine and we have, so far as we know, the only stock of Budded and Grafted Trees, NORTHERN GROWN, to offer this season.

Our illustrated catalogue and cultural guide will interest you. Free for the asking.

Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist

Willow Street, Lancaster, Pa.


THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XII

WAYCROSS, GA., NOVEMBER, 1913

NUMBER 11

NUTS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

 THE Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 will afford the greatest opportunity for nut growers which has ever occurred since the birth of the industry, as now represented by the several associations and organizations which are actively engaged in the development of this agricultural resource and are solving various perplexing problems. The importance of nut culture may be recognized by but a small fraction of our population, but it is certain to figure largely in the future food supply for the masses and in the mean time become of great commercial importance.

While the pecan in the lower south, with the walnut on the Pacific coast are at present the center of attraction and activity, it is only a question of time until other localities and other nuts adapted to conditions of soil and climate will receive deserved attention and become factors in solving economic problems regarding food as well as contributing to commercial profit in other ways.

What is now needed is to awake a general and favorable public interest in nut culture and in fact provide for the necessary educational campaign which will lead to a wide recognition of the value of this agricultural resource. This International Exposition affords the opportunity for public service in this direction, and the several efficient and active organizations in different parts of the country, by a division of the work and by working concertedly will supply the machinery for making such a varied and comprehensive exhibit that all would be benefitted largely.

It is the purpose and province of both the National and Northern Nut Growers' Associations to disseminate useful and reliable data regarding the industry. What better opportunity is likely to occur for accomplishing such laudable purposes than this exposition in 1915? It is not enough that private interests are represented with commercial exhibits, but it is the disinterested, comprehensive, educational opportunity which we wish to impress.

The business may be young in years, but it can lay claim to some unequalled characteristics. Nut culture is said to be the crowning achievement of horticultural science. It is the embodiment of con-

servation in producing a concentrated food product. It is unrivaled as an automatic crop for the farmer and no product of the soil has the extended period of profitable production that the typical pecan orchard affords.

With such facilities and material at command, it seems practicable to stage an educational and industrial display at this exposition, which will surprise the world and place the industry in the commanding position which its intrinsic merits warrants.

The matter of a creditable display of samples of all the edible nuts grown in the United States, as well as all varieties, is a comparatively simple task if undertaken jointly by the several bodies now having working organizations. But it is in the higher and more intricate educational exhibits where skill and labor, as well as some money, will be needed. By way of suggestion, rather than as offering a definite plan or program, mention may be made of the following aspects of an educational and scientific exhibit which might be installed, with a view to reaching the favorable attention of the throngs who will visit the exposition, each of whom becomes a center of influence in all parts of our own land, to say nothing of those who come from foreign parts:

1. Nuts as a regular farm crop.
2. Nuts as a staple concentrated food product.
3. The extent to which nut and nut trees enter into commercial operations.
4. Domestic uses of nuts.
5. Nut tree propagation.

These separate features could be exploited by special committees.

Possibly a better plan would be, if the necessary concurrence between the different Associations can be obtained, to have the National Nut Growers' Association assume the making of an exhibit, illustrating the industrial and agricultural importance of nut culture.

The economic importance of nuts and the exhibit of varieties could be handled efficiently by the Northern Nut Growers' Association, all other bodies and individuals assisting in the assembling of specimens.

The pecan in the South could be assigned to the prospective Pecan Grower League.

Nut tree propagation and orchard demonstrations could be directed ably by the Georgia Florida Pecan Growers' Association.

The domestic uses of nuts could be shown and demonstrated by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the National Association, while the Texas Association could show the nut resources of that state to advantage.

This would provide for six educational exhibits, each having its particular field, and each supplementing all the others, so as to make as a whole such a comprehensive display that it would make the individual displays of additional importance. It would be a unit also of a more varied and complete collection of exhibit material, besides reducing and prorating the cost.

Another suggestion is, that as far as practicable, all these displays might be prepared with a view to their permanent use in such ways as occasions and opportunities offer. In fact, let the movement be regarded as the laying of a substantial foundation for the future superstructure which the industry will eventually erect.

Each organization, through proper committees, could carry out the definite program which might be adopted by conference with the Horticultural Director of the exposition. It is very important that early action be taken so that the work can be blocked out definitely and everything be ready for assembling the exhibit as soon as the 1911 crop is gathered.

The columns of THE NUT-GROWER are open to any and all of the nut organizations for rendering such assistance as it can on the line of giving publicity to this particular work.

It might be practicable to get a conference of interested associations through delegates appointed by each at Washington, D. C., during the Fruit Week in November. Then a full year's time could be had in working out details for approval later.

Of the several nut growers' organizations now in the field, all are scientific and educational bodies rather than commercial organizations. It has been recognized for some time that commercialism is likely to invade these bodies, to the possible detriment of the distinctive work they have on hand. The need, however, of supplemental facilities for handling such features of the industry as those needing capital and skilled management, like the cooperative marketing on a standardized basis, and the publicity work needed to enlarge and create new markets, calls for business organizations backed by capital for transaction of business in such particulars. The initial steps looking to the organization of "The Pecan Growers' League" have already been taken, and at an early date it is expected that a company will be formed having these objects in view. The outline



W. N. HUTT, First Vice President

for the proposed League has been endorsed by representative growers in different localities, and it will be given to the public in THE NUT-GROWER as soon as the initial arrangements are completed.

PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL NUT GROWERS' CONVENTION

FROM the Badge Book of the National Nut Growers' Association we clip the program of the convention being held at Houston, Texas, on November 5, 6 and 7:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 10 A. M.

Call to Order.

Invocation—Dr. William States Jacobs.

Welcome in Behalf of Texas—Gov. O. B. Colquhoun.

Welcome to Houston—Mayor Ben Campbell.

Presidents Address—Chas. A. Vanduzee.

Announcements, by Committee on Local Arrangements.

Appointment of Committees.

General Business.

Recess.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 2 P. M.

Address by Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. David E. Houston, Washington, D. C.

What We Know vs. What We Don't Know About Pecans—J. B. Wiggins, Holly Hill, S. C.

Report of Committee on Markets and Marketing—Arthur A. Rich, Chairman.



E. J. KYLE, Second Vice President



J. B. WIGHT, Secretary

Top Working Nut Trees—F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Texas.

Pecans and Other Fruits in Mexico—Gilbert Onderdonk, Nursery, Texas.

Reports of State Vice-Presidents.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 8 P. M.

This session will open with renditions of vocal and instrumental music by Houston's best talent, led by Prof. Huffmaster.

Nuts to the Rescue in Our Future Food Supply.—E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas.

Culinary Uses of Nuts.—Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, Robertsdale, Ala.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 9:30 A. M.

Recent Developments in Propagating and Cultivating the Pecan.—Charles L. Edwards, Dallas, Tex.

Report of Executive Committee.

Conference on Nursery Methods, led by Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Report of Committee on Publicity.—Dr. J. F. Wilson, Chairman.

Orchard Management.—Discussion led by B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 2 P. M.

Varieties of Pecans and Their Behavior.—C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.

The Making of a Pecan Grove.—L. P. Delmar, Pascagoula, Miss.

Reports of State Vice Presidents.

The Pecan Acreage.—Prof. W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

Our Friends and Foes Among the Insects.—E. E. Schroll, Austin, Texas. J. B. Gill, Monticello, Fla.

Commercial Nut Cracking and the Use of Nut Meats.—Robt. Woodson, St. Louis, M. O.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 8 P. M.

Vocal and Instrumental Music, under direction of Prof. Huffmaster.

Texas in a Nut Shell.—Illustrated Lecture, by Prof. H. P. Atwater.

Topworking the Pecan.—Illustrated by Stereopticon Slides.—Prof. E. J. Kyle, College Station, Texas

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 9:30 A. M.

Conference on Fertilizers.—Led by H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.

Nuts as Food.—Miss Rich, of the Extension Department, University of Texas.

Report of Committees on Orchard Statistics.—T. P. Littlepage, Chairman, Washington, D. C.

Suggestions for Experimentation in Pecan Propagation.—Prof. A. Caswell Ellis, University of Texas.

Election of Officers, selection of place for next meeting, report of Committee on Resolutions. Adjournment.

The afternoon of Friday will be spent in an excursion to Glen Flora and a banquet at Wharton.

THE NUT-GROWER

Published Monthly by
THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25

Each succeeding year brings the matter of marketing the improved varieties of pecans into prominence and the need for systematic methods is apparent to the casual observer, as well as of pecuniary concern to the grower. Co-operation in this line is the key note to success and it is none too soon to elaborate plans and methods and test them practically.

The convention floor is a favorite place for advertising purposes, and much skill and ability is required of the officers in holding business down to the program as carefully arranged and in keeping out needless discussions. The convention time is precious and very important to the industry if carefully used, and none of the advertised features are side tracked to suit personal interests which are sure to improve any opportunity which can be made.

The ideal pecan is evidently not yet a well defined nut. New elements are from time to time added to the list of essential requirements. Then the relative importance of these characteristics are constantly changing places. Just now the cry is for varieties which are resistant to fungus disease, and the prolific bearer is more in favor than the large, or fine quality specimens. The need for demonstration tests becomes more pronounced as defects are recognized in the standard varieties which have been so largely planted.

The publication of Mrs. Banning's cook book, "The Use of Nuts," is more of an epoch in the industry than many will admit and the Association has ample grounds for giving the ladies who accomplished the task the most hearty encouragement and material support, as plans in hand contemplate other and similar publications as fast as circumstances will permit. The significant feature of this initial booklet is the publicity which it will give nuts as a food product, and the consequent increased consumption, which all growers recognize as important.

The matter of nut trees for ornament and shade has frequently been advocated by various parties and

many nurserymen. There is no way in which the general public can be more easily reached, or more favorably impressed with the value of nut trees than by their general use for ornamental purposes. Aside from any crops produced they embody more of the desirable features of a street and yard tree than of those commonly used, which produce nothing but leaves. Judged simply on the score of beauty of tree and foliage, they rank high.

The Houston convention will mean great things for Texas, provided attendance by local people is anything near what it should be. We know that the meeting will mean much to the state, even if a corporal's guard are present, but there is a tremendous power in numbers. We have previously stated that Texas is not awake to its opportunities as a pecan section. If the South Georgia pecan enterprise should peripate Texas, THE NUT-GROWER will have many times the number of patrons that the state now furnishes.

The time seems to have arrived when the formation of a Woman's Auxiliary to the National Association would be a good move. The lively interest they have shown in the work, the increasing number who have attended recent conventions and the fact that they can do more in the line of increasing the use of nuts by concerted efforts, simply indicates an open door to a field of endeavor, rich in promise of usefulness, far beyond the personal pleasures and profits which follow the coming together of kindred spirits. The appointing of a committee to take the matter under advisement would be a progressive move on the part of the Association.

Since the corporations and pecan companies find it advantageous to grow their own trees they become to some extent competitors of the nurserymen. The southern farmer has untold opportunities at his door. The foreign investor who is more alert to see the pecan advantages, is obliged to utilize the development companies to get his orchards planted and cared for till they become self supporting and profitable. Seeing others not to the manner born engaged in new lines on southern lands is the best possible way to interest the southern farmer. The plea that the pecan belongs by right to the natives of a favored territory is fine in theory, but the commercial spirit of the times has little regard for theory when business opportunities await those who will utilize them. Where skill and experience, directed by integrity, such as we demand of individuals, are embodied in a development company, the corporation which is properly financed can, and does do as well or better for investors than private parties are ordinarily able to do.

PECAN TREES

**That are
the Best**



Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight
Cairo, Ga.

Listen! Listen! Take Advantage of this Offer

We have a splendid line of root grafted pecans and mean to sell 10,000 of them **WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.**

Get to us with an order **QUICK** and we will ship any date you say. Just get your order in and

Save 40 per cent

No reduction after the above time expires. Also quoting special thirty day rates on Satsumas.

PENSACOLA SEED & NURSERY COMPANY

Cottage Hill, Florida

Write Us Today...

For 1913-14 catalog. Budded and grafted Pecan Trees in standard varieties; Satsuma Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats; also general list of Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Palms, Ferns, etc. Pecan Budwood in 40 varieties from bearing trees.

GAINESVILLE NURSERIES, Gainesville, Fla.

Nut-Grower ads. are efficient ads. Try one.

The Editor and His Correspondents

Some Pecans

Editor NUT GROWER:

I am sending you photo of some clusters of Halbert pecans, one of ten, and two of nine. There were many clusters of ten good nuts and clusters of nine are common. And there are clusters on the end of every twig.

Three years ago on the 22d of last March we bought, in the river valley, the first really good pecan land we have owned. About the first of April we topped the thirty wild trees scattered over the place and in July budded two trees of Halbert and one tree each of twenty eight varieties. All are bearing this year except one. While Oliver and many others are wonderful, the Halbert is bearing the most, perhaps 60 pounds and it bore some last year.

We no longer say pecans will do so and so, but we say they have done it.

If the thousands of acres of wild pecans in Texas were top-worked, some estimate that they would bring more dollars into the state than our three and a half million bales of cotton.

I also send you a few Oliver nuts from our trees—larger than they grow on the old mother tree, 30 of these after drying four days, weigh a flush pound on postoffice scales.

Come to Houston November 5 and see some pecans.

F. T. RAMSEY.

Austin, Texas.

During the years 1906 and 1907 the DeWitt Pecan Orchard was planted in Mitchell County, Ga. Part of the trees were set out as seedlings and subsequently top worked while the other part was set with June budded trees, many of them so small that they had to be staked in order to be readily seen in cultivation. This orchard has had careful and intelligent attention and is now a beautiful

sight. The crops of nuts obtained during the past two years, with the uniform and fine growth of trees, indicates that profits are near at hand.

In a recent issue we spoke of automatic farming, in which certain crops, particularly the pecan and other nuts, continued to produce through long periods without the necessity of making annual plantings. Such products are turned out on a farm much on the order of machine work when the equipment is properly installed. Intelligence in care of trees supplies the power and lubrication. In this connection the legumes as cover and intermediate crops are somewhat on the same order as they perform double service, in yielding remunerative crops, while at the same time are adding fertility and life to the orchard soil. This class of plants is especially suited for orchard use.

Untold fortunes are to be made out of the millions of acres of cut-over pine lands in the lower South when they are properly utilized and one of the promising uses for such lands is the growing of pecans. However, it is no small task to clear, stump and put these lands into proper cultivation. Much general misapprehension exists in the public mind as to the actual fertility of such lands, simply because they look like sandy wastes. On a farm where the editor is operating, a skilled observer will readily recognize a white loam instead of white sand, and there is evidently a difference in their qualities. This suggestion shows what the opportunities are for those who will obtain such lands at their present low price and make skillful and efficient use of them. It is the value of products from the soil which determines the real value of such lands.

With the Nut Growers' Societies

Notes from the Northern Association

By W. M. C. DEMING, Secretary

The following notice is being sent to all our members:

Everything promises a splendid meeting for the Northern Nut Growers' Association at Washington, D. C., on November 18 and 19. We are sharing Fruit Week with three other well known societies. The American Pomological, the Eastern Fruit Growers and the Society for Horticultural Science, with whom we meet in cooperation.

We shall have our own clean, well lighted room in the New National Museum Building, independent of other meetings, but near enough so that they can come in to hear us when they want to. Let us make our meeting so interesting that the others will have to stir themselves to keep their audiences. What can you add to these interesting events already arranged for?

The President's address is sure to be stirring and practical. Mr. Littlepage always has facts and proof; Dr. Morris will tell of Unusual Methods of Propagating Nut Trees, and Mr. Rush and Mr. Jones and one from the Government staff will demonstrate their methods; Prof. Hutt will tell of Top Working Seedling Pecans; Prof. Swingle of the Pistache in the United States; Prof. Lake of the Persian Walnut, illustrated; C. A. Reed will report on his observations on nut culture in 1913, on which he spends his entire time for the Government; Prof. J. Russell Smith, just back from a special trip to Europe for the very purpose, will tell of Forage Nuts and of the Persian Walnut and the Chestnut in Europe; G. W. Endicott will have an exhibit and an account of his work with chestnuts; E. C. Pomeroy of his with walnuts; E. A. Richl an exhibit of his chestnuts;

and W. C. Reed is expected to give a paper on, and an exhibit of, Indiana nuts. Well known nut growers from the Pacific Coast are expected to speak and we hope for an address from Prof. Van Deman.

For general attractions and the program of the other societies, see the American Pomologist, Bulletin No. 5, a copy of which will be sent to each of our members.

Prof. Coville invites all who are interested in his methods of propagating the blueberry to visit his greenhouses.

Exhibits of nuts are especially wanted. If you have, or know of, a fine Persian walnut, pecan, shagbark, shellbark, butternut, black walnut, hazel, beech or other nut, send, or fetch with you, a good lot of specimens. They may win Wilder medals. They may be the nuts the North is seeking. Perpetuate the old trees. Come and talk about them too.

Why is it that the pecan is the only nut that we hear of in the South? Is it that you cannot grow the walnut, the shagbark, the almond and the rest of them? If so, the North may be going to put the South in the shade, for she is aiming to grow them all. That includes the pecan, too, for those Indiana pecans no one need be ashamed of aspiring to grow. Or are you so satisfied with the pecan that you do not feel the need of anything more? It is truly an almost perfect nut and the story of its development is a bright page in the annals of American horticulture. But why stop with this when you have the knowledge and experience to lead the rest of us on to success with the other nuts? Perhaps you do not wish to grasp all the honors.

In nut growing, the North is about where the South must have been about twenty years ago.

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

Atlanta, Birmingham, & Atlantic Railroad

Lands adapted to the widest range of crops.



All the money crops of the South plentifully produced.



For literature treating of this coming country, its soil, climate, church and school advantages, write

W. H. LEAHY
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley, Delmas, Van Deman, Teche, Russell, Mobile, Frotscher and Success.

■ Wholesale and Retail ■

For particulars and prices write
HERBERT C. WHITE
Putney P. O. Georgia

SHIPPING POINTS: Baconton, Ga., DeWitt, Ga., Hardaway, Ga., Albany, Ga.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1913-14.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

Here and there, besides the native trees, is a grove of seedling nut trees of one kind or another. They can hardly yet be said to be commercial propositions. The chestnut blight has interrupted—I hope only interrupted—the advance of the promising chestnut industry. Here and there, some isolated experiment is conducting work that, as we come together and work to gether, will lead, we believe to results as fine as the results of the great pioneer nut growers of the South.

The American nut industry is only just born.

Oklahoma Pecan Crop

Although there will probably be a short crop of pecans in Oklahoma this year, there will hardly be a raise in the market price over that of 1912. This is the opinion of several pecan brokers. Muskogee is the center of the Arkansas valley pecan belt, and more than 40 car loads were shipped from there last year.

The reason there will be no advance in price is that Texas and other Southern states have a fair crop, while the demand has not been so heavy recently. There will be no shortage of pecans.

Pecans last year brought as high as 14 cents a pound on the market at Muskogee. The present current price is between 8 and 10 cents.

Borers in New Jersey

State Forester Alfred Gaskill, of New Jersey, declares that the hickory nut crop gathered is a flat failure, and assigned as the cause the so-called "hickory borer." He says that unless something is done in the coming spring there will be no hickory nuts gathered at all in New Jersey next fall.

He recommends insecticides, spraying, the elimination of old trees totally infected with insects and vigorous fertilization as a preventive of young trees becoming affected.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**
Box 21. Macclenny, Fla.

Commercial Nursery Company Winchester, Tenn.

We have PECANS of leading varieties to offer for fall delivery.

Satsuma Oranges, Figs, Wonder
Lemons, Kumquats, Grape
Fruit and Japan Persimmons


This stock grown at our Branch Nurseries at Moccico, Florida. Prices right.

Pecan Trees and Nuts Grafting and Budding Wood in Season

Mrs. W. R. Stuart

The true successor of Col. W. R. Stuart
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

RHODES DOUBLE CUT PRUNING SHEAR



Cuts from both sides at once and does not bruise the bark.
We pay Express charges on all orders.
Write for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO.
522 S. Division Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Varieties Adapted to Monticello District

By R. C. SLAMPSON.

All varieties of pecans have their insect enemies and plant diseases just the same as other trees, but some sorts are more susceptible to these enemies than others. In selecting our list of varieties to plant in a given locality we must use those which have the most good qualities and the fewest bad ones. Do not lose sight of the fact in looking at the list given below that the order of preference is for a certain district and is the opinion of only one grower. Other growers here in the same region probably would not class them exactly the same and I would change it very materially for other sections of the pecan area. This matter of popularity of varieties is also something that changes from year to year as new varieties or new diseases make their appearance and as new methods of combatting the latter are discovered.

1. Moore. I place Moore at the head of the list for planting in the vicinity of Monticello, chiefly on account of its freedom from disease and very heavy and annual bearing habit. The Moore is not a large nut, classed as only medium, and not of the best flavor, but its other good qualities, in my opinion, overbalance these drawbacks. This variety matures its crop very early in the fall and this, as we all know, is another characteristic to be desired. From a commercial standpoint it is nuts we are after; and that variety which will bear heaviest crops and annual crops, providing, of course, that sufficient size and quality are not lacking, is the one to plant. The Moore will fill these requirements in Jefferson County, Florida. I recommend it only for trial, however, in other pecan sections.

2. Stuart. Comes second on my list and if I had not been restricted to my own locality would have been at the top. Stuart is an old variety and adapted to a

very wide range of territory. It is a good grower, bears well, is not seriously attacked by any disease, and is a favorite here. Those planting Stuart will make no mistake.

3. Success. Has not been grown long enough in Jefferson county to recommend it absolutely, yet it is showing up so well that I am risking my reputation by putting it third on the list. The trees are bearing young; the nuts are large and well filled; the tree is vigorous and healthy.

4. Schley. Is one of our best standard varieties and placed in the very forefront by many growers. Owing to its increasing susceptibility to scab it is losing some ground here. Nevertheless, it is one of our best sorts.

5. Teebe. Is showing up well at Monticello, and although its quality is not as good as we desire, its habit of heavy and regular bearing largely offsets this deficiency. Teebe is a good grower and so far seems to be absolutely free from scab.

6. Delmas. Is a large nut and a heavy bearer. It starts early in life and keeps it up. Scab bothers it to some extent, but this variety, as well as others so affected, when properly sprayed, will give the desired result, a good crop of clean nuts.

7. Moneymaker. Is a good variety, a strong grower, heavy bearer, and free from disease, but the nut is rather small.

8. Curtis. Is a small to medium sized nut, but possesses a most excellent flavor. The tree is healthy and a heavy bearer. It is a good variety for Florida growers.

9. Frotcher. Does not do as well here as it does around Thomasville and Cairo, Ga. I would recommend only a moderate planting of this variety.

10. Van Deman. Is a good variety, but unless thoroughly sprayed the nuts will be ruined by scab.

11. Alley. Is also a good variety and an early and heavy bearer

BUD WOOD

DO you know that all Pecan Trees of same variety are not equally prolific ?



The Pecan grove of the future is to be planted from selected buds and scions.



Judson Orchard
will supply what you need



Address

**Minnesota Co-Operative
Plantation Co.**

CAIRO, :: :: GEORGIA

For Sale **PECAN GROVE**
of thirty acres containing 500 budded and grafted trees. Varieties: Stuart, Frotcher, Schley, Moneymaker, Capitol, Van Deman and Pabst. Trees four and five years old. Situated on N. O. & N. E. railroad, one mile from depot in a town of 1500 population, with a good high school and agricultural high school; county seat, very healthy.

For further particulars
address

Box 165 POPLARVILLE MISS.

**Budded and Grafted
Pecan Trees our
Specialty**

WE do not grow BETTER trees than anyone else but JUST AS GOOD. Come to see or write

**TUCK BROTHERS
Thomasville, Ga.**

When writing to advertisers, please mention THE NUT-GROWER.

THE W. B. DUKES Pecan Farm MOULTRIE, GA.

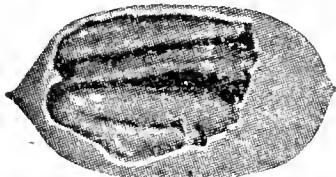
Growers and shippers of

Fancy Paper Shell Pecans

Budding and Grafting Wood
for Sale

PECANS Send for Price List Best Varieties

S. W. PEEK, Proprietor
Hartwell Nurseries, Hartwell, Ga.
The Original Pecan Nursery in Georgia



**New
Plan**
FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

Louisiana Sweets

Budded on Citrus Trifoliata
The Hardest Round
Orange Known

Also

Satsumas
Kumquats
Pomelos

Fresh

Citrus Trifoliata
Seed

A few Extra Fine
Pecan Trees

Write for Prices.

The

Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Increase Pecan Nursery & Orchard

We have a good stock of standard varieties of
Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees
including a limited number of EXTRA FINE
6 to 10 feet--Schley, Stuart, Frotcher, Pabst
and Van Deman. Personal attention given
all orders. Write

ARTHUR A. RICH, Lamont, Florida

but subject to scab. It is all right if sprayed.

12. Pabst. A good sort, but seems to be slow in coming into bearing here.

13. Dewey. A very high class nut, but the tree is a very poor grower.

14. Bolton. Is a fairly good sort which originated here, but seems to be late and shy bearer, often subject to scab.

15. Russell. Is subject to rosette, and is not adapted to this section.

16. Seminole. Is a nut of excellent flavor and considerable promise. It has not yet been sufficiently tested to recommend, except for trial.

17. San Saba. Is not at all adapted to our region. It is a poor grower and exceedingly subject to scab.

Nut Exhibit at Houston

Texas nurserymen, while in session at Waco, Texas, on September 24, appropriated \$200 to be used in securing pecans and paying premiums to the growers of the most valuable varieties of pecans grown in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and exhibited at the National Nut Growers' Association when in session on November 5th to 7th at Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas.

Appeal has been made to the people of each of these states, especially to owners of pecan trees, to aid in making the best possible display of nuts.

A list of liberal premiums will be paid to growers who supply nuts, by sale or otherwise, of finest varieties.

For the encouragement of growing and propagating nut trees, it is proposed to locate the most valuable nut trees in these three states. Premiums will be paid on first and second best varieties, first and second best display of valuable varieties, and most valuable crop from any single tree. Those competing for most valuable crop from a single tree, will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of good faith and also sample of nuts from the tree.

Each variety of nuts exhibited should be accompanied by a history of the tree, giving location, name and address of owner, approximate size and age of tree, and such other facts necessary to locate and identify tree.

The standard of judging pecans will be an ideal commercial nut, weighing fewer than 70 nuts to the pound, thin shell, easily removed, cleaning more than 55 per cent of meat, of rich, pleasing flavor, attractive shape and color and from a prolific and ever-bearing tree.

Horticulturists, merchants, commercial clubs, real estate men and all interested parties in each county are requested to offer inducements to nut growers to join in this work of improving and extending nut growing.

After exhibiting the nuts at the Corn Show at Houston, Texas, on February 10-24, 1914, after

Pecan Trees

Satsuma Oranges

and

Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

Pecan Trees

That Grow

We are now ready to book orders for choice-grown pecan trees. Scions taken from our 500 acre bearing orchard. Our process of growing trees produces a splendid root system—just what the trees need in getting a start in the orchard. Get our list of varieties and prices.

Catalog Free

References: Dun or Bradstreet
Standard Pecan Co.
H. S. WATSON, Manager
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing • Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSEYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

When writing to advertisers please mention The Nut-Grower.

which they will be delivered to educational institutions for permanent exhibition.

All premiums paid by the Texas Nurserymen, by the National Nut Growers, by the National Corn Show or other source, will be forwarded to the original grower.

Those having nuts, or those who can supply nuts, are requested to write E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas, giving estimate of number of varieties worthy of exhibit and giving price per pound and time they can ship.

Small shipments should be sent securely boxed and strongly nailed in order to prevent the usual robbery of packages. Those who are doubtful about the value of their pecans should send small sample of their nuts by mail for inspection and advice will be given about the propriety of making a display.

Sicily Almonds Short

The almond crop in Eastern Sicily is practically biennial, a season of heavy yielding being followed by a greatly diminished one, writes the United States consul at Catania, Italy. Harvesting begins about August 1 and is soon finished. The season of heavy exportation is October, November and December, though the outward movement continues until arrival of the new crop.

The season of 1912-13 was good. The present crop will probably not represent more than a fifth of the preceding year's yield. The quality compares favorably. This shortage of almonds has affected prices, which are some 50 per cent higher than those of last season, and the outlook is for maintenance of the high prices. The heavy rains in the autumn of 1912 and the mild weather of December caused the trees to flower prematurely and much damage was done by cold February weather.

Walnuts Condemned

Twenty five bags of English walnuts, each weighing 210 pounds,

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange. The rate is one cent a word for each insertion, cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25c.

For Sale

FOR SALE Pecan bud and graft wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala.

FOR SALE. Farm on Illinois Central railroad. 100 acres, 26 cleared, 135 budded pecan trees, best varieties, over 100 attained the bearing age. 8 acres in strawberries; large residence. For particulars address DeMontsabert, 1036 Dauphine, New Orleans, La.

PAPERSHELL PECAN GROVE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

35 acres—19 trees per acre—10 year old bearing trees in fine condition—excellent location in South Georgia—land produces bale of cotton per acre between trees—unusual opportunity—buyer can inspect property—good terms offered—write at once 1117 James Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Desirable Locations

We have selected from among many prospects examined a special list of places well suited for large pecan developments where diversified farming, truck growing and live-stock operations can be carried on to advantage. All of these are desirable for home and community interests. Ask for particulars by number. Prices are all attractive.

5. 192 acres. Suitable for nursery or orchard.

7. 2400 acres. Just the place for a colony of truck and pecan growers. On tidewater, with fine fishing and miles of oyster beds.

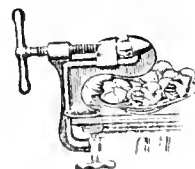
8. 10,000 acres, well suited to various purposes. One of the largest pecan trees in the Southeast is on this place.

16. A fine location for a nursery; frontage on railroad four miles from a city of 18,000; 20 acres well fenced and in cultivation; buildings worth 60 per cent of the cash price of \$2,500.

THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY,
Waycross, Ga.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

Perfection Nut Cracker...



The only perfect nut cracker that cracks pecans, English walnuts, Brazil and similar nuts by cracking from their ends so that meats come out in perfect halves. Price, \$1.00 per unit. Exclusive territory to good dealers. Perfection Nut Cracker Co., Box 127, Waco, Tex.

INDEPENDENCEFor Only
\$15.00 a Month**Fargo Farms Co-operative Colony**

On the famous Suwannee River in Great South Georgia

OFFERS a safe and sure 60 payment plan to own a well located 5-acre Pecan Orchard, planted with the best varieties and cultivated to maturity or cared for indefinitely from Guaranteed profits.

Offer limited, Resources ample, Illustrated Booklet Free

Better than Life Insurance for the Family

RUSSELL W. BENNETT, Manager

Valdosta Building

Jacksonville, Fla.

**Choice Pecan
and Satsuma
Orange Trees**

Florida Nurseries
W. W. Bassett, Proprietor
MONTICELLO, FLA.

**Moore pecan trees
make more money**The best all-round variety in
the Monticello sectionIT BEARS YOUNG
IT BEARS HEAVYWrite for literature and price
list of this valuable variety**Florida Nursery and
Trading Company**INCORPORATED
FLORALA, ALA.Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges SpecialtiesWe sell a general line of nursery stock
and ornamentals.**FOR SALE**

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are four years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

SUCCESS

NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to
bear and never failed to fill at both
end with kernels of best quality.**BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES**

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Biloxi Nursery

R. F. D. 2 Biloxi, Miss.

Grafted Pecans, Satsuma Orange
Trees, Figs, Roses and Magnolia
Grandiflora.MARCHEL NIEL, Rose a specialty.
JAMES BRODIE, Proprietor

which arrived at Tampa several days ago from Borden, France, were seized by the Government inspectors at the bonded warehouse the same day they were landed. The nuts were adjudged unfit for human consumption, and as a decisive step, were sent to Savannah for final judgment. The Savannah authorities announced by wire afterwards that decayed vegetable matter had been found in the nuts, and ordered Barton H. Smith, the importer, to either export the nuts at once or to burn them.

Shipping Satsumas

Reports from Baldwin county, Alabama, say that shipments of Satsuma oranges are now being made from that section. The growth of this orange is an important industry there, and numbers of growers are intercropping them with pecans and are obtaining satisfactory results.

**San Angelo Ships Some
Pecans**

San Angelo, Tex.—Few people realize in what enormous quantities pecans are shipped from Texas. People generally believe they are shipped by the bushel, but instead they are sent off by the carload.

A few days ago five full cars of the nuts were shipped from here

**PECAN
TREES**

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

and it is expected the crop in this vicinity alone will be 150 cars. The pecan crop this year is larger than in any previous year and the demand is just as great.

Killed the Goose that Laid the Golden Eggs

The principal decrease in Chinese exports was in the item of Manchurian walnuts, exports of which decreased by over \$129,000 in 1912 as compared with 1911. The reason for this is interesting. Inquiry for these walnuts from the United States began in 1910. The demand in 1911 was very heavy—so heavy that orders from the United States could not be filled, and in the beginning of 1911 the merchants in Tientsin sent Chinese buyers throughout the region of production to purchase the crop before it was ripe for delivery.

The Chinese, eager to realize the increased prices, thrashed the nuts down from the trees while the kernels were still in the milk, and threw them on the market as early as possible. As the nuts were not ripe, in many cases the hulls adhered to them and had to be torn off by hand. This left stains on the shells, and some chemical preparation containing sulphuric acid was used to bleach the exterior. This found its way at the joint between the two halves of the shell, and often injuriously affected the kernels. Then, many of the kernels, being in the milk, dried up, leaving nothing but the black skin in which they had been contained while those at a greater stage of development decayed.

The net result was great losses on the part of merchants who had engaged in the trade without proper precautions as to the quality of the nuts which they were shipping; while the buyers in the United States, bitterly disappointed and suffering severe losses, abandoned the trade. These facts account for the diminution in the exports of this article.—Consular Report.

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Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of THE NUT GROWER, published monthly at Waycross, Ga., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

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J. P. Gill, Albany, Ga.

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J. F. WILSON, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of Sept., 1913.

E. R. BENNETT, N. P.

My commission expires November 20, 1917.

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The Nut-Grower

Volume XII

December, 1913

Number 12



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The Rejuvenating of Old Or-
chards; Bulletin 141 of the West
Virginia Agricultural Experiment
Station, 60 pages. By W. H. Al-
derman, Morgantown.

Turkey Creek Nurseries, Mac-
clenny, Fla., in their 1913-1914
catalogue, list many important
plants suitable for southern use.
Satsuma oranges and pecans have
particular attention.

Spraying Walnut Trees for blight
and Aphis Control is the subject
of an eight page circular, No. 107
by Ralph E. Smith of the Univer-
sity of California College of Agri-
culture, Berkeley, Cal.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of
the Massachusetts Agricultural
College is published in two parts
as Public Document No. 31. It
contains 340 pages of carefully
prepared matter.

Fruitland Nurseries; Catalogue
for 1913-1914, 64 handsomely illu-
strated pages, listing fruit, nuts
and ornamental trees, shrubs and
plants. P. J. Berckmans Co. Au-
gusta, Ga.

(Continued on page 181)

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THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XII

WAYCROSS, GA., DECEMBER, 1913

NUMBER 12

THE NATIONAL NUT GROWERS' MEETING

 THE twelfth annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association was held at Houston, Texas, November 5, 6 and 7, as previously advertised. The sessions were held at the Rice Hotel. The first session was devoted to the opening exercises, the appointing of committees and the president's address. Charles L. Edwards, of Dallas, and T. P. Littlepage, of Washington, D. C., were the principal speakers at this session.

The attendance was not large, but fairly representative, as judged by the names and addresses published in the local papers, fully two-thirds of those present being credited to Texas points, while Louisiana and Florida were credited with the next highest list, with Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi with small delegations and one or two each from five or six other states.

President VanDuzee in his address, said in part:

We have come together in this, our twelfth annual convention, conscious of the growing strength that comes with age, experience and accumulating wisdom.

Our industry has grown and expanded wonderfully, and it is a matter of congratulation that we meet as advocates of the growing of cultivated nut orchards in this great State of Texas.

Our endeavor is to supplement this valuable contribution to the food supply of our people.

Experience seems clearly to support our contention, that we may grow nuts in abundance, which are superior to the wild fruit, and at a cost which insures ample reward for the effort.

That the people of Texas should so heartily welcome a convention, whose members are devoted to the growing of nut trees in cultivated orchards, seems proof that there is no controversy as to the desirability of such an accomplishment.

As the years have passed, many obstacles in our pathway have been overcome, and we find today little evidence of the tree peddler

or the sale of mutilated seedlings with wonderful names and records. The day of the uninformed, or dishonest promoter, is rapidly passing, and as our orchards increase in age, we find that, while the rosy dreams of earlier years have taken on a more sombre hue, we have yet a large measure of reward and great promise for the future.

At the beginning of our work as an association, definite knowledge was impossible to obtain and the pathway of our advancing footsteps is littered with the things we have been forced to cast aside. Now we are weighing accumulated experiences, sorting the valuable from the worthless facts, and, through the records we are making, these things are readily accessible to the experienced nut tree grower and to the novice.

In contemplating what, of greatest value, might be contributed at this time, it seems that we should first take account of stock.

The uncertain and often mistaken estimate of what was necessary in the growing of an orchard, and as to the behavior of trees at various ages, formulated in the absence of experience, and with no definite history as a basis, is now happily passing away.

In addition, we are moving with a wave of increasing interest in the problems of land tillage, and have access to the wealth of authentic information never before available on most of our problems.

This awakening interest in land tillage, the establishment of colleges, the introduction of agricultural teaching in our schools, the enlarged activities of the government, the increase of current literatures and text books, the appreciation of the importance of the contributions to the wealth of the nation which come from the land, and many other factors, are attaching to the soil at this time a higher type of men and women, and the tide of migration flowing toward the cities, which

(Continued on page 119.)

THE NUT INDUSTRY AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

By G. A. DENNISON
Chief of Department of Horticulture, Panama-Pacific Exposition

A Paper Read at the 1913 Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association.

WHEN we sit at our "Nuts and Wine" at that delicious moment crowned by serene good will to all the world, and are ready to listen to the feast of reason and flow of soul from our chosen speakers, it may be that through the charmed moments we shall hear the rustle of glossy leaves—of the leaves of the nut trees, which in sun-kissed orchards are taking on sweetness, storing up nutrition, providing by their subtle alchemy food for our brains, oil for our joints, and the delicate after touch of the banquet in which the true born epicure revels. The song of the poet, the matchless flow of eloquence, the garlands which decorate our tables, the faces of our loved friends, and exquisite flavor and pleasing diversions of the nuts with which we trifle, weave into our memories and become by the refinement of such supreme moments a finer part of the gloss and texture of our lives.

But the spirit of progress is abroad. That which was the luxury of the rich yesterday has today become the necessity of the poor and one of the benevolent tendencies of this stirring time, whether intended as benevolence or constitution simply blind, but beneficial to the economic law that is leading us onward, is that the poor are sharing in greater degree in the luxuries that yesterday were confined to the few. By yesterday I mean, of course, comparatively recent times.

The growth of the nut-growing industry in the United States presents a very interesting phase of our national enterprise. We are perceiving the economic value of nuts, and the many uses to which nuts are put in various parts of the world are opening our eyes to the profits which may be made from well cultivated orchards of nut trees. From figures taken from the report of the United States Census Bureau it is shown to have already attained that dignity which attaches to undertakings of great moment. It is not limited to any particular locality, although some states have taken front rank in the production of certain varieties.

The value of fruits and nuts produced in the United States in 1909 amounted to \$222,021,000. This value exceeds that of 1899, which was \$133,049,000, by 66.9 per cent. Of the total value of fruits and nuts in 1909 the value of the nut crop was \$4,448,000, representing a production of 63,323,010 pounds, while in 1899, the nut crop had a value of but \$1,919,931 for a production of 40,028,825 pounds. Practically every state in the union is represented in this production,

some in greater extent than others, those producing more than one million pounds of nuts each number eight. To bring the growth of the industry more directly to your view let me quote the production of these eight states by pounds of nuts for the years 1909 and 1899, thus making the advance, commercially considered:

| PRODUCTION OF ALL NUTS | | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1909 | 1899 |
| California | 28,378,115 | 17,775,505 |
| Iowa | 1,721,265 | 484,850 |
| Missouri | 2,823,308 | 1,747,520 |
| New York | 2,773,858 | 3,451,550 |
| North Carolina | 1,244,629 | 244,330 |
| Oklahoma | 1,019,238 | 45,330 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,795,804 | 5,065,500 |
| Texas | 5,945,932 | 1,836,970 |

We will take these same states, to compute increase in values, accepting the figures of the United States Census Bureau, as relating to the eight states mentioned.

| VALUE OF NUTS PRODUCED | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1909 | 1899 |
| California | \$2,959,845 | \$1,441,137 |
| Iowa | 36,922 | 7,603 |
| Missouri | 35,746 | 19,838 |
| New York | 74,420 | 71,122 |
| North Carolina | 28,535 | 3,413 |
| Oklahoma | 62,168 | 1,034 |
| Pennsylvania | 90,437 | 91,149 |
| Texas | 562,542 | 78,971 |

There are special varieties of nuts which are receiving great attention, because of their popularity based on edible quality. They are almonds, Persian and English walnuts and pecans. A segregation of these varieties was made by the United States Department of Agriculture and from the figures furnished in its report it appears that in 1910 there were in the United States 1,187,962 bearing almond trees and 389,575 non bearing. California leads in the production of almonds, having 1,106,730 trees which produced 6,692,513 pounds of almonds, worth \$704,304 and 365,961 trees yet to come into bearing. Arizona follows with 6,639 bearing trees which produced 33,759 pounds of almonds, valued at \$4,193.

Great interest attaches to the extension of the pecan nut industry. The very striking fact is shown in the Agricultural Department of the United States that in 1910 there were in existence in this country more non-bearing than bearing pecan trees. The

trees in bearing numbered 1,619,521 and the non-bearing trees 1,685,086. The production of pecans in 1909 was more than three times the quantity in 1899. While there is no definite information to show when the non-bearing trees of 1910 will come into bearing, it is clear that preparations have been made for trebling the crop of 1909 in the near future, so that it will be approximately thirty million pounds, on the basis of trees already accounted for. As the value of the pecan crop for 1909 was \$971,596, trebled production would, if market rates remained about the same, mean a value of nearly \$3,000,000 per annum for pecans alone. Texas leads in the number of both bearing and non-bearing, having 1,087,619 trees that produced 5,832,637 pounds of nuts in 1910 and 621,550 trees yet to come into production. Oklahoma comes next in point of bearing trees, having 75,519 which produced 894,172 pounds of nuts in 1909, but in having only 53,796 non-bearing trees she will shortly be eclipsed in production by Georgia, whose record shows 325,779 non-bearing trees and 75,519 bearing pecan trees. The total production of pecans in 1909 was 9,891,039 pounds and in 1899 it was 3,206,859. It would seem that the increase will be about the same in the next decade from the great number of non-bearing trees mentioned, as well as those included in the large plantings which have recently been made in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The production of Persian and English walnuts on a large scale is quite limited. The United States authorities name only three states in quoting figures, California, Mississippi and Oregon, and in these California leads with 914,270 bearing and 806,413 non-bearing trees. Oregon follows with 9,526 bearing and 177,994 non-bearing and Mississippi has double the number of non-bearing trees she has of bearing, viz: 5,513 non-bearing and 2,705 bearing.

The report of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "The most important nut crops are the Persian or English walnut, pecans and almonds, which are the only nuts that are, on any large scale, produced by cultivation. The combined value of these three varieties in 1909 amounted to \$3,971,000 or about nine-tenths of the total for all nuts. The crop of Persian or English walnuts in 1909 was more than twice as great as that grown in 1899. The production of pecans in 1910 was more than three times as great as that of ten years earlier. About three-fifths of the pecan crop was grown in Texas and most of the remainder in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida."

These figures point out something concerning the economic value of nuts in the United States, but the fact is that they have many uses that are not yet developed in this country. The Encyclopedia Americana has this to say of nuts: "The demand for nuts as an article of commerce is continually

growing. Recent experiments tend to show that the food value of nuts is much greater than was formerly supposed. Nuts have usually been looked upon as the fitting close of a feast promoting cheerfulness and pleasant thought. They serve this purpose and more, for, as sources of protein and fat, they furnish considerable nutritive material and energy.

Almonds, Brazil nuts, filberts, hickory nuts, pecans, walnuts chestnuts and other nuts in concentrated form, furnish a great deal of nourishment. Investigations carried on at the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of California in 1901-2 emphasized the fact that nuts are to be regarded as pure food, rather than food accessories."

Vegetarians point to the lithe, active squirrel and recommend the eating of nuts for reducing the abdomen and increasing agility. The fact that Americans do not appreciate the food value of nuts as much as European and Asiatic countries is attributed to the abundance of fruit and cereals in this country.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915 in San Francisco invites all states to participate. As Chief of the Department of Horticulture I take pleasure in urging upon you the advisability of being exhibitors.

I suggest that the National Nut Growers' Association, in conjunction with the other Nut Growers' Associations in America, undertake the gathering, arrangement and management of an exhibit that will exemplify in every particular the different phases entering into the caring for and developing of the nut from the time of planting until as food it passes into the hands of the consumer. The general public have but a vague idea that "nuts are to eat." They are not well informed of their great nutritive value as food. While the purpose of your association may tend to the development of the nut and to encourage its cultivation, what avails it if the increase of production is not met by a market demand? This market demand can only be created by fully informing the public upon a subject on which they have but meager information, for it is as important to start a movement to get them to EAT nuts as it is to get them to grow them.

Accompanying such an exhibit could be charts which the public could read at a glance, illustrating the planting of the different varieties of nuts in 1900 and in 1915. This would be a revelation to most people who have not thought along these lines and have little or no idea of the recent development which has been made by the industry, and charts showing the economic value of different nuts as compared with other foods would present concrete facts of inestimable value and would instantly attract the attention of the housekeeper, the student, the grocer and the planter. A little booklet should be prepared, illustrating how nuts add to the tastiness of cooking.

Recipes should be gathered of new and tempting dishes in combination with nuts, nut butters, nut sandwiches, salted nuts and confections. Every possible suggestion should be made to increase the desire to include nuts in every form of food.

Information should be given showing how the increased planting of nut orchards means the increase of the food product and supply of the country, and as such is of great economic importance. Facts about planting and caring for an orchard, the number of trees of different varieties to the acre, their pruning, cultivation and yield per acre. The varieties of nuts that should be planted in the different parts of the United States, the gathering and marketing of the crops and means that could be employed toward establishing uniform grading and packing. In other words, give the work of your association the vital element of human necessity. Instead of confining your efforts solely to the improvement of varieties and soil conditions, bring to it the great economic value the nut has to human life and improved health standards and you will attach a largeness of purpose whose influence will be world wide.

This exposition is extensively advertised in all quarters of the globe, and the advertising is continually being extended. The result of this will be that enormous crowds will be in attendance. They will be the thinking, discerning people of the world. They will consider the exhibits presented to their notice as indisputable evidence of the capacity for production of each and every industry that has been sufficiently progressive and active to bring its products to their view.

The nut exhibit will be made in the Palace of Horticulture, one of the most magnificent buildings on the grounds and the most beautiful that has ever been devoted to horticulture. It covers an area of five acres and is prominently located, immediately to the left of the main entrance to the exposition grounds. You will remember that the exposition is

only a little more than a year away and that what you will use as a demonstrating exhibit then must be prepared for now and selected from the crop of next year. Arrangements for the allotment of necessary space should have immediate consideration and the application should be filed at once. The convention should at this time appoint a committee of three active members to have administrative charge of such an exhibit. Next year will be too late. **IT SHOULD BE DONE NOW.** Upon the Advisory Committee of the Department of Horticulture, representing the Nut Industry, is your honorable Secretary, J. B. Wight, and your former Secretary, Dr. J. F. Wilson. Those two gentlemen I am sure will lend every aid in their power to further your interests and the work of the Department. This will be the first great nut exhibition ever made on the North American Continent, if you desire to make it great, and will take the proper steps. Horticulture is so varied and its many interests are so alert to advantages growing from wholesale advertising that the demand for space will exceed the amount available and this will be true of every department of the exposition. This fact will point out the necessity for prompt action on the part of those who are in attendance at this convention and those whom they represent. This is a great International Exposition and its aims and purpose is to invite the world to assemble its products for the information of the people; it welcomes the world and it will welcome you.

Nut growers of America, the lath string is out. We desire that you shall make a show of nuts so extensive and unique that it shall be one of the special features of this great International Exposition, advertising not only the present size of your industry, but also the greater things that shall be in your lines. In behalf of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition you are all invited to come to San Francisco in 1915.



NORTHERN NUT GROWERS' CONVENTION

By DR. W. C. DEMING, Secretary

WHEN your President is wanted so badly to get some big chap out of a fix that he can not only come to your meeting but also forgets to leave his presidential address; when your ex-president gets into trouble with the law for not doing something that he never failed to do when he got the chance, and his address too is held up in the mails; when a professor is haled to California, and a big nurseryman has some cars of stock to move quickly, and the of both fail to appear; and when two more guns of your heavy artillery have to work night and day for somebody else; when these things happen and still your meeting is a

success, then your secretary may feel well that the organization is self sustaining and no longer dependent on the support of the strong men.

Although Prof. Van Deman's exhibit from the tropics did hold the center, the nut growers held the right and left wings at the entrance of the hall of exhibition in the New National Museum Building at Washington on Nov. 18 and 19. As usual pecans from the South showed up strong. In fact, when C. A. Reed was asked if it was not the biggest collection of pecans ever exhibited he said that it probably was

(Continued on page 121).

NATIONAL NUT GROWERS' MEET

(Continued from page 115)

has drained the rural districts of its boys and girls, is checked. It seems a most favorable and auspicious moment; we stand at the dawning of a great day in the history of the nation.

Having taken account of these many favorable elements, we may justly experience a feeling of satisfaction, and it becomes a greater pleasure to consider factors which may influence our future prosperity and success.

The experience of the earlier years of our industry indicated that much is yet needed and it is becoming easier to recognize the essential factors and to plan wisely for the correction of our errors. The program of this session is filled with good things bearing directly upon the various details of our work, so at this time we must confine ourselves to the discussion of general topics.

A recent story, beautifully written, depicts the building of a farm home in the Middle West, by one of nature's noblemen, and he tells us that it was necessary for him to transplant his nut trees three times before he found a kindly soil location.

We have this lesson to learn and it will be many years before exact knowledge of the best soils and locations for nut orchards can be proven up; meanwhile we must apply the ordinary train of reasoning on this point and be content to do the best we can.

The adaptation of varieties to localities is gradually taking form, and the merits of the various conditions, is becoming each year more definitely known, but the need for more exact knowledge on these points is a very important necessity. The propagation of nursery stock has been accomplished by methods which have fitted the emergencies of these earlier years with reasonable accuracy, but they are becoming obsolete, and a recognition of the great need for more careful work, and better methods in the selection of stock and the care of the trees in the nursery is becoming daily more apparent.

The price at which nut nursery trees of the various varieties are sold is too low for best results, and yet, in many cases, is far beyond the value of the product; we should aim at a higher quality rather than a greater quantity.

In the planting of our groves we have fallen far below a reasonable efficiency; we are planting our trees too close, and we do not realize the great importance of what is termed the root pastures. In the handling of

the various soils, wonderful progress is being made in many sections, but the fertility of land is the great factor to be constantly considered.

Today the piney woods of the South are sparsely filled with scrub cattle and hogs. Many of our fields are planted with scrub seed, and our barns are holding the inferior farm products that result. Our orchards are, in many cases, filled with trees of unknown pedigree, questionable vigor and uncertain value. We pay large prices for machinery and tools of questionable merit. And our noble trees are frequently degraded by being compelled to shelter this costly equipment. We purchase commercial fertilizers of grotesque compounding, at heavy expense, and apply it with the same blind faith that saturates the youth at the race track side. We listen to the silver tongue of the salesman, and become separated from our money with a large measure of ease, and often in advance to its possession, and yet, with the growing of stock, legumes, cover crops, and in feeding the products of the land upon the farm, and intelligently saving the various manures thus produced, we have within the limits of our own resources a large proportion of the elements that make soil fertility.

The successful handling of our nut orchards rests largely upon this basis. In the marketing of our product much is to be desired, and we should take council, in the light of record of disaster which has followed all similar efforts, to the end that our products may be economically distributed to the markets of the world.

Our product should be standardized, our growers organized, and the machinery of distribution devised and placed in working order. If we can realize the importance of the work to be done, and can bring to this problem the same measure of effort that has carried us through our infancy with such satisfactory results, we may safely predict a future prosperity in the growing of nuts, which is beyond the conception of even those of us who have borne the brunt of the battle up to this day.

We are happy to observe the standing of the men who are being attracted to our industry, and it gives us a greater measure of confidence in the certainty that our future progress is more assured by their presence and assistance.

We contemplate with pleasure, the evidence of an increasing interest upon the part of the government in our work, and can

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.25.

feel assured of an increasing support as the industry grows. There are problems of serious import connected with the various enemies of nut trees. These can best be solved by a close study of their nature by scientific men, who are trained by a life of contact with similar matters; the best results and only come through hearty co-operation and sympathetic labor with such men, upon the part of the operators who are in charge of the actual field work.

Our representatives in congress and in the State legislature must have the necessity for such work impressed upon them. Their duties are many, and we must consider it an important thing to direct their attention to our needs.

With the value of the products of the soil reaching fully one-half of the annual income of the nation, it would seem the part of wisdom that a more liberal expenditure of the revenue, from that source, might well be set aside for the carrying forward of this great work.

We need more institutions of learning and more men trained for our work, to assist us in the problems which confront us, not alone in the field of nut growing, but in all those matters which bear directly upon the fertility of the soil and upon rural economies.

We are told that in some states more money is wasted every twenty-four hours from a lack of knowledge of these things than is required to administer the affairs of that state for the whole year. This money is not diverted into other channels, but is directly lost, and can never be recovered.

If such a situation can only be intelligently and forcefully brought to the attention of the government, and sufficient demand be made for a correction of this deplorable condition, we may surely expect a decided gain in the immediate future. The whole problem is one of economics, and it is to the efficient work of just such organizations as ours; to the activity of the members during the

interval between sessions as well as to their work upon the floor of our conventions, that we may look for the desired results.

And now, in closing, I wish to go upon record again in urging upon the small land owners of the nut territory that they plant a few trees about the home. If such a one has children or others dependent upon him, he can, at any expense less than the cost of a suit of clothes, leave them a legacy in trees that can not be stolen or squandered and which will equal in investment value life insurance that would cost more money in one month than the trees would cost for the full period of their growth into profitable bearing.

My own best trees are 8 years of age, having returned more money than the cost of the land, trees, care, fertilizers and interest upon the investment. I value them at ten times the total cost, but I have many other trees that are not so good.

Two weeks ago I helped to gather the crop from a 22-year old pecan tree, which will pay its own 8 per cent interest upon a valuation of \$2,000 this year. On that basis it has increased in value over \$7 each month for the twenty-two years, and it is not through growing yet.

The above are examples of the best trees, but there is not a farmer in the entire nut area that may not do as well or better, if he will. The income from a dozen such trees as the last one, would exceed the annual revenue from most farms of a hundred acres, and the labor involved in caring for the trees would not exceed 1 per cent of that of such a farm.

Such a legacy is better than life insurance to the boy or girl who has been taught to love the land and the ancestral home, and such trees, from the day of their planting, would have a strong influence toward the inspiration in our children, of every desirable attribute.

I know that there are many men and women who believe as I do, but there are thousands who do not know of these things, and it will be one of our greatest triumphs if we can make this session instrumental in sending this truth broadcast throughout the land.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston, who was expected to speak at the second session, was unable to be present.

Committees were appointed as follows:

Nominations—Edward E. Knox, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Thos. A. Banning, Robertsedale, Ala.; J. B.

Wight, Cairo, Ga.; Guy P. Stubbs, Monroe, La.; C. A. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.

Time and place of next meeting—Sam. H. Dixon, Houston, Tex.; T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.; W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.; R. G. Arrington, Montgomery, Ala.; B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

Resolutions—J. R. Sprague, San Benito, Tex.; N. B. Dixon, Andalusia, Ala.; J. P. McCann, Boston, Ga.; A. J. Clingman, Keithville, La.; H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.

Exposition—W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Thos. A. Banning, Robertsdale, Ala.; R. G. Arrington, Montgomery, Ala.

Awards—W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.; Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.; C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.

The feature of the afternoon session was the adoption of a report submitted by the committee on Markets and Marketing, by which action the association decided to form a marketing association to fight the northern nut shellers. It was charged the shellers are keeping down the prices to the producer and raising them to the consumer. (For this report, see page 125.)

In an address on What I Know and What I Do Not Know about Pecans, F. T. Ramsey, of Austin, Tex., said, in part:

I know that if you want to be sure your pecan tree will live when you plant it, all you have to do is to cut it back eight or ten inches, or above the first good bud, and mound soil over the stump. Then let only one shoot grow—the strongest one. The soil need not be removed.

Pecan trees respond to fertilizer like a weed or an annual plant, and I have seen them on hard upland go four months without rain during the middle of the summer without much distress.

If all the wild pecan trees of Texas were top worked, they would bring more revenue into our state than our cotton crop. People of Texas should by all means plant as many pecans as possible.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, Tex., made an interesting talk on Nuts to the Rescue of our Future Food Supply. Mr. Kirkpatrick said:

Dietary standards vary with individuals, with habits and with climate. Our physical and intellectual well being is largely influenced by diet. Temper, proclivity and qualities of all the passions are tintured and influenced by methods and quality of diet. Health, happiness, usefulness and our number of days in this world depend largely upon the food we eat. Nuts are the natural food of man, and when taken together with cereals and other fruits and vegetables

they form the safest and most complete ration.

The necessity of a substitute for our meat supply is growing intense. Nuts constitute a substitute which is in reality a better and healthier food than meat.

Nut growing supercedes the enslaving and slaughter of animal life, civilizes man, lifts the burden of human slavery and leads man back to nature and her benign laws; it creates a new Eden, world-wide, with man re-established in harmony with the divine purpose.

Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, of Robertsdale, Ala., who has done the industry signal service in publishing a book of recipes, entitled "The Use of Nuts," spoke of the different methods of preparing nuts. She declared that people did not begin to realize the many delicious dishes which can be made from them.

The committee on time and place of next meeting reported, recommending Thomasville, Ga., as the place for the 1914 convention and San Francisco for that of 1915. The recommendations were adopted.

Miss Rich, of the Extension Department, University of Texas, spoke on Nuts as Food and gave much valuable and interesting information along this line, contrasting the food values of the different species.

Prof. H. K. Miller, of Monticello, Fla., conducted a conference on fertilizers, which brought out considerable data.

A discussion on orchard management was led by B. W. Stone of Thomasville, Ga. A large number of the members took part in this discussion, asking and answering questions. Several speakers told of the methods of management used in their respective sections of the country.

Officers were elected as follows:

President, Chas. A. Van Duzee, Minneapolis, Minn.

First Vice President, W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

Second Vice President, E. J. Kyle, College Station, Tex.

Secretary, J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

Treasurer, Nathaniel Brewer, Jr., Newport, Fla.
(To be continued.)

NORTHERN NUT GROWERS

(Continued from page 118.)

the finest with the exception of the Government's collection. There was a good showing of Persian walnuts, filberts and almonds from California, but that has no special interest to the northern nut grower. Climatically California is on her continent, Japan and China are our closest neighbors.

Of the chestnut, hickory, red, black, white, and butternut, there were only few specimens shown and few buyers. This is a pity, as all these species

ior nuts of all these varieties are scattered over the country, known to some persons who should send them in to the nut growers' meetings so that they can be properly judged and taken up by the propagators if worthy. We ought to have prizes for this purpose. A member of our association did offer to give \$25.00 for the best hickory nut sent in but unfortunately the offer came too late to be acted upon this year.

Of the Persian walnut however, which just now holds the center of the stage in the North, there were many fine and promising specimens. The best looking nut came from the city of Lancaster. It is very large, clean, smooth and of beautiful color. Almost as large as the Bijou it suggest a cross between that variety and the Parisienne. It is thin shelled and the kernel is bright and sweet. If this nut fulfills its promises it will be one of the best yet located in the North. It is already being propagated.

A walnut from Newburyport, in the extreme north-eastern corner of Massachusetts, is of good character and the tree seems to be fruitful and hardy. Other good walnuts were shown from Canada, from Michigan, from Rochester, East Avon, Lockport and Hilton, N. Y., from Rosindale, Mass., from Haddonfield, N. J. from Sandy Spring, Md. and Lynchburg, Va.

It is quite evident that there are hundreds of these trees scattered over the East from Canada to Georgia, bearing good nuts plentifully, and there seems to be no escape from the corollary that this nut can be profitably grown over much of this territory.

Prof. W. N. Hutt who, in the absence of our president, occupied the chair without leaving it for a minute during the session of the two days: read a paper on, "Top Working Seedling Pecans." No one could hear this paper without becoming a better propagator of nut trees, because Prof. Hutt laid down principles and gave reasons and causes. The technique and results of budding the pecan were demonstrated on young trees furnished from the Arrowfield Nurseries. Prof. Hutt emphasized the importance of delicate treatment of the cambium layer in nut trees and the devitalizing effect on this structure of rough handling and exposure to the air, even for a brief moment.

Prof. M. B. Waite spoke on the "Diseases of Nuts and Nut Trees," a subject which might have been made a dry catalogue but which, in the hands of Prof. Waite, became one of the best talks of the meeting. Like Prof. Hutt's it was on principles, the kind that sinks into the mind and becomes part of one's mental equipment. He spoke of the likeness of the climate of the eastern United States to that of China and Japan, and the consequent adaptability of the flora of those countries to our conditions. He told of pests introduced from foreign countries to our non-immune flora and of foreign non-immune flora introduced to our native pests. And he told us *why* we have

blights on the walnut, chesnut and hazel and scab on the pecan, and the principles of action in combatting them.

Prof. J. Russell Smith spoke on "Forage Crops and the Chestnut and Walnut in Europe" from first hand investigations last summer. He makes a good case for conservation of soil, tree crops in untillable places and nuts as the second story in the two story agriculture that the centuries have taught the farmers of other continents.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman was elected an honorary member of the Association. His election, coming at practically the same moment as the announcement of the death of Henry Hales, of Ridgewood, N. J., our only previous honorary member, leaves Prof. Van Deman now our only honorary member.

Word was received during the meeting of the death of H. W. Endicott, of Villa Ridge, Ill. Though not one of our members, Mr. Endicott a few days before his death, wrote the Secretary that he was sending an exhibit and some account of his work in breeding chestnuts for our meeting. He was the originator of the Boone chestnut.

Mr. W. N. Roper was elected Vice-President and Mr. W. C. Reed member of the Executive Committee. The other officers were re-elected.

Prof. Collins of the Government spoke of the "Chestnut Blight" and the recent discovery of a disease native in China and so far indistinguishable from the blight. The theory of increased virulence, due to climatic influences, of a fungus native in America, seems to have little credence in Government circles.

Prof. A. L. Quaintance of the Department of Agriculture spoke on "Insects Injurious to Nut Trees" and Prof. Walter Swingle had a paper on the "Pistache in America," A. C. Pomeroy one on the "Persian Walnut" and W. C. Reed one on the "Indiana Pecan." Leon D. Baethelor, Horticulturist of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station spoke on the "Possibilities of Nut Growing in Utah."

The Secretary has harped a good deal about learning to propagate nut trees in the North as absolutely the first essential to the general growing of cultivated nut trees there. We are still mere babes at the art, compared with the southern pecan propagators, so that the demonstration of budding and grafting nut trees that had been arranged was one of the most valuable practical features of the programme. Mr. Rhode's demonstration of the methods used in the work of Agricultural Department at Arlington was followed by demonstrations by Mr. Rush, Mr. Jones and Mr. J. B. Wiggins. A man who can put in a thousand pecan buds with a thousand takes is one to be heard with respect. Mr. Wiggins advocates "chip grafting," a method which seems to differ from chip budding only in using a much larger "chip." He uses dormant buds fresh cut, in early spring, on large vig-

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orous stocks, even several years old and several inches in diameter, if the wood is smooth, and emphasizes the necessity of an absolutely accurate fit of the bud. A vigorous growth is obtained the same season. Wrapping buds with 1-4 inch strips of muslin which have been dipped in the purest melted beeswax, is the method of Prof. Hutt and Mr. Wiggins. Prof. Hutt says that the oil in ordinary grafting wax is harmful.

Dr. Morris' paper on "Unusual Methods of Propagation of Nut Trees" is, as always with his writings, full of original thought and experiences. He has had success in grafting the hickory with wood four, five and even six years old. He has devised an inarching method where the lower end of the scion, or guest is cut off and inserted into a test tube containing water, and a pond weed to keep it pure. Scions put on this way in full leaf have kept their leaves all summer and made good union. This method seems to open up great possibilities in the way of prolonging the propagating season and in facilitating difficult work.

Root segments of the hickory, beech and hazel will develop adventitious buds if kept in warm, moist sand. Hazels may be grown from branch cuttings like roses.

The most remarkable of Dr. Morris' observation is that the chinkapin, the bitternut, the shag bark hickory, and the pignut will develop fertile nuts when their pistillate blossoms are bagged so as to prevent any possibility of their being pollenized. Dr. Morris calls this "parthenogenesis" and believes that it opens up vast possibilities in nut breeding and propagation.

The sessions were closed with an illustrated evening talk on nut growing by Prof. C. A. Reed of the Department of Agriculture. Moving pictures were shown also of gathering Paragon chestnuts and husking them in a threshing machine on a large chestnut plantation in Pennsylvania.

An important resolution was unanimously adopted by the association directing the secretary to keep an accredited list of nut nurserymen, approved by the Executive Committee, to be furnished to any person on request.

The President has invited the association to hold its next meeting in Indiana.

The papers and discussions will be published in the annual report at an early date.


By the way, speaking of Persian walnuts, Dr. Morris wants us to drop the "Persian" and say just "walnuts." This seems like a good suggestion. Most people say "English" walnuts, which grates on the nut purist's ear, but "Persian" sounds affected and is difficult to say without self-consciousness, always has to be explained, outside of the inner circle, and it is hopeless to try to get into popular use in America. Even to the nut grower it is easier and more natural to say "English," and once in a while a satisfaction to bust the rules and say it. So why not make

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are four years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

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522 S. Division Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark. We pay Express charges on all orders. Write for circular and prices.

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Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

PECANS Send for Price List
Best Varieties
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Hartwell Nurseries, Hartwell, Ga.
The Original Pecan Nursery in Georgia

PECAN TREES

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We have a splendid line of root grafted pecans and mean to sell 10,000 of them **WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.**

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Save 40 per cent
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Write Us Today...

For 1913-14 cat dog. Budded and grafted Pecan Trees in standard varieties; Satsuma Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats; also general list of Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Palms, Ferns, etc. Pecan Budwood in 11 varieties from bearing trees.

GAINESVILLE NURSERIES, Gainesville, Fla.

Nut-Grower ads are efficient advertising.

it "walnut" for popular and everyday use, and *Juglans regia* for formal use? After all there isn't much more authority for "Persian" than "English." The only apparent objection is that in New England "walnut" is often applied to the shagbark hickory nut. But even here the confusion would not be serious as there is already a general tendency to make a distinction between "walnut" and "hickory nut".

While we are about it why not make a good job and cut "shagbark" off of "hickory" making "hickory" or "hickory nut" mean the shagbark hickory. Because there are fifteen or sixteen members of the hickory family is no reason why we should not do this. Simplification of nomenclature is very necessary.

A Plain Case of Graft

Cuero, Tex.—A burr oak tree in this vicinity is a thief and a grafter. It stole the nuts from a pecan tree. The pecan tree resented the pilfering, but being the weakest its protests were in vain. It is not known just what the authorities will do regarding the case and there has been no indictment. But there was a theft just the same.

On the farm of Oscar Franke, near here, a burr oak tree is actually growing pecans. In some unaccountable manner, a limb of a pecan tree near the oak became grafted to the latter and is growing perfectly. Franke says the grand jury should investigate this graft, as it is a plain case.

The exhibit of nuts displayed at the National Nut Growers' convention, consisting of 100 plates and 100 named varieties has been secured for the National Corn Exposition at Dallas in February.

Seedling Characteristics

E. E. Risien, of San Saba, Tex., illustrates aptly the characteristics of the seedling nuts. In the

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange. The rate is one cent a word for each insertion, cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25c.

For Sale

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala.

HARDY NORTHERN root grafted pecans for sale, also budded chesnuts and other natives northern nuts, California privet and fruit trees. R. L. McCoy, Lake, Indiana.

FOR SALE. On easy terms; a 25 acre tract improved land just outside the city of Houston, Tex. 14 acres best known varieties pecans, 2 acres strawberries, dewberries and asparagus, small house, new barn and packing shed, figs, dewberries, strawberries and truck very profitable. Best market and shipping facilities in the entire South, will sell all or divide into quarters; E. F. Edmonson Perry, La. or route 2, box 137 Houston, Texas.

BEAUTIFUL SOUTHERN HOME—consisting of 60 acres under cultivation with orchards, grape arbors and shrubbery. Has fine two store house (finished in curly pine) with every necessary out-building. Can also buy live stock, farming implements and forage for another year at a very reasonable price. Fine free stone water, healthy weather with delightful all the year climate. Located in small town on one of the big trunk lines with station right in front of the house with good automobile highway. Leading city two miles distant. Address **WALTER M. YOUNG**, Waycross, Ga.

200 ACRE FARM—50 acres under cultivation, 1-2 million feet of timber in woodland. Near fast growing town of 2500. Soil rich gray sandy loam with close underlying clay subsoil. Specially adapted to pecans and peaches. Address **WALTER M. YOUNG**, Waycross, Ga. Refer to The Nut-Grower.

40 ACRES—over 35 acres under cultivation—6 acres in grove of bearing paper shell pecans. All of cleared land is well suited for pecan culture or other fruits. Located on trunk line of railway near rapidly growing town of 3,000 people. Address **WALTER M. YOUNG**, Waycross, Ga. Refer to The Nut-Grower.

400 ACRE IMPROVED FARM. 150 acres under cultivation, 6 acres paper-shell pecans 16 years old, one acre scuppernon grapes, 3 dwelling houses, tenant houses, barns and every other necessary out houses. Improvements on this place could not be replaced for twice the price of the whole. Price \$30 per acre. If interested, you had better use telegraph. Address **WALTER M. YOUNG**, Waycross, Georgia.

Wanted

WANTED. To buy *Citrus trilobata* seed to plant, write stating price to, J. P. Broadstreet, Grenada, Miss.

Pecan Trees **5c** at . . . EACH

We have a large number of pecan seedlings that have to be moved this winter. To those who want pecan trees at a small cost we are offering these two-year pecans at 5c each; \$20.00 per 500; \$38.00 per 1000. Buy some of these and bud them yourself next summer: we sell pecan buds at 1c each—Stuart Frotscher and Money-maker. It's easy to bud pecans when you know how: we will send full directions free.

**The Paper Shell
Pecan Nursery, Ltd.**

LAFAYETTE, :: LOUISIANA

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices
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Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties

We sell a general line of nursery stock
and ornamentals.

following statement: "In my seedling orchard of 1000 trees and all from one mother tree, San Saba, which is still growing, healthy and vigorous in the midst of them, no two of her children are alike, neither is one the counterpart of her, although all are growing approximately under the same conditions. Some of these trees show distinctively her peculiarity of foliage, but the nuts prove to be entirely different, and where we find a tree whose nuts resemble nearest the mother type the foliage is not alike. Then there are early and late bloomers. Observations of the bark show some to be thick and scaly, while others are thin and smooth. In fruiting qualities they range from almost barren to my Texas Prolific, the most precocious of any yet found."

Growers to Organize

The most important development at the twelfth annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association was the determination of the members to organize so that they can protect themselves from the Northern pecan shellers who are doing all they can to lower the price of pecans to themselves and to keep the price as high as in the past to the consumer.

A number of the delegates to the convention who made addresses after the report of the committee on markets was made by Arthur A. Rich, said the time had come when the nut growers must organize and co-operate in the marketing of their crops so that wholesale buyers may not control the situation as at present.

One of the delegates said in California the almond growers had been at the mercy of the commission men for years until they formed marketing associations. The growers formerly received 7 cents per pound for almonds, while now, since the organization of marketing associations, the prices range from 15 to 17 cents. It was

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The Pecan grove of the future is to be planted from selected buds and scions.



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For Sale

PECAN GROVE of thirty acres containing 500 budded and grafted trees. Varieties: Stuart, Frotscher, Schley, Money-maker, Capitol, Van Deman and Pabst. Trees four and five years old. Situated on N. O. & N. E. railroad, one mile from depot in a town of 1500 population, with a good high school and agricultural high school; county seat, very healthy.

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**Box 165 POPLARVILLE
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Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees our Specialty

WE do not grow BETTER trees than anyone else but JUST AS GOOD. Come to see or write

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also stated that the price to the consumer is about the same, the difference in price being what used to formerly go to the middle men. The growers were advised to not rush their nuts to market, but to keep them for higher prices.

In his report on marketing Mr. Rich suggested that the growers should begin selling more to the consumer direct, thereby procuring better prices for themselves and saving money for the consumer.

The committee's report, which follows, was adopted:

It is the opinion of your committee on markets and marketing that a large percentage of the crops of choice table nuts can, for the next ten years, be disposed of by individual growers.

Five to ten-pound lots should be sold direct to the consumer, a demand having been created by the advertising and an intelligent distribution of samples. The producer has the opportunity of showing individuality and taste in the shape, style and labeling of his package. As an example of this plan a Monticello, Fla., grower had a large lot of choice seedling pecans placed in a retail grocery store in Jacksonville, Fla., and his representative visited the leading hotels and gave away small sample packages with the information as to where more nuts could be purchased. The pecans were quickly sold at triple the wholesale price.

Another Monticello grower sent samples of a choice variety to the great Florida East Coast hotels, and he was met with the statement that his offerings would be accepted if he could furnish several hundred pounds like sample. It was urged that the hotel patrons would expect the quality to be maintained and that therefore a large quantity would have to be supplied.

Pecan and Walnut Trees

Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

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Jennings, La.

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Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

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Pecan Trees

Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

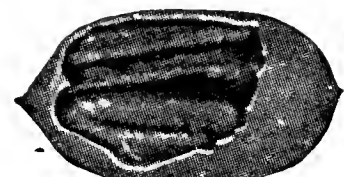
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Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

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ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI



New Plan

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

The Board of Directors of the Papershell Pecan Nursery, Ltd. ::

Have decided to place on the market the balance of the Capital Stock of the nursery in order to take care of its rapidly growing business and to help develop its rich land into a 60-acre pecan orchard.

The proportionate expense of doubling the output of the nursery will not be great for the nursery has the land, the teams, the experienced men, the grafting wood and also the seedling pecans to be grafted. The managers' salary and all general running expenses will remain the same. For this reason the Capital Stock is being offered at what is believed to be a very low figure. For detailed information address

The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Ltd.

W. M. Ellison, Sec'y.
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm Moultrie, Georgia

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The Nut Growers Association can help the start and the maintenance of this individual work by fixing a minimum price on five to ten-pound lots of named varieties; and the members can help themselves by maintaining the agreed price. Then no grower would have any especial advantage except in so far as the grower displaying the more enterprise in seeking a market and ingenuity in showing an attractive package. Quality and good grade would also figure in getting and holding the mail order business.

Your committee has secured, at some trouble and pains, samples of a five and ten-pound package prepared for the parcel post business, and these will be exhibited to any who wish to see them.

The president announced that the committee to take up this work would be announced later.

Premiums Awarded at the Convention

Best plate Florida origin—\$1, won by Griffing Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla.

Best plate Stuart Florida Grown \$1, won by Griffing Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla.

Best plate Schley—\$1, won by J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

Best plate Delmas—\$1, won by J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

Best plate Frotscher—\$1, won by J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

Best plate Pabst—\$1, won by Griffin Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla.

Best plate Van Deman—\$1, won by Griffing Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla.

Best plate Bradley—\$1, won by Griffing Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla.

Best plate Curtis—\$1, won by Griffing Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla.

Best plate Russell—\$1, won by Griffing Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla.

Best plate Teeche—\$1, won by

Bullard Pecan Nurseries


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Jeanerette, La.

Griffing Brothers, Jacksonville, Fla.

Best plate Success—\$1, won by Dr. R. D. Harris, Fulshear, Tex.

Best collection of named varieties of pecans grown in Texas in 1913—\$25, first premium, won by R. T. Ramsey & Sons, Austin, Tex.

Best plate of most promising new nut—\$5, won by Mrs. N. D. Lidstone, San Saba, Texas.

Best display of native Texas pecans, \$5 offered by committee of awards—won by F. T. Ramsey & Sons, Austin, Texas.

Best display of native pecans from one farm, special premium of \$20 offered by F. T. Ramsey & Sons—won by Y. P. Oliver, Junction City, Texas.

Best record yield of 10 acres of budded and grafted trees, premium of 25 budded pecans three to four feet, offered by B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.—won by J. I. Parker, Thomasville, Ga.

Best Texas grown native pecan, offered by Texas Nurserymen's Association—\$75 first premium, won by J. P. Fowler, Bastrop, Texas; second premium, \$37.50, won by J. D. Hanna, Meridian, Texas.

Each entry for this premium consisted of two pounds of nuts and a full descriptive history and exact location of tree from which nuts were secured.

Best new pecan west of the Mississippi, special premium of six budded pecan trees offered by J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.—won by J. P. Fowler, Bastrop, Texas.

A similar premium was offered for the best new pecan east of the Mississippi, but the premium was not awarded, as no entries were made in this class.

There was no second premium offered for the best plate of most promising new nut, but the judges wish to express honorable mention to J. F. Jecker, Victoria, Texas, for a fine specimen of nuts submitted.

Sam H. Dixon, Chairman,
W. N. Hutt,
Theo. Bechtel,

Committee.

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That are Right

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Monticello, Florida

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This long experience has helped us put on the market trees that are handled RIGHT, from the growing through the packing and shipping

This year we have the finest stock of these we have ever had, and should you desire them or any other General Nursery Stock, get our prices and let us make an early reservation in order that you may get the varieties and sizes you want.

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Season 1913-14

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An extra fine lot of Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees of standard varieties now being offered for sale. These trees are well-grown, healthy and true to name. Write

W. W. CARROLL, General Manager, Monticello, Fla.

The Pecan Crop

From Llano comes the report of a bumper pecan crop, with the added statement that the farmers and others will feed these delicious nuts to the hogs rather than go to the expense of gathering them only to sell at 5 to 5 1-2 cents a pound.

That brings up in another guise the same old trouble of barrier between the producer and consumer.

There is a demand for every pecan grown in Texas, yet, with the consumers eager to have the nuts, the growers are discouraged from gathering them by the prevailing low prices.

Here in Houston, pecans are retailed to the consumers at prices ranging from 20 to 40 cents a pound, whereas the shelled nuts bring 75 cents. With the consumers paying such prices, why should not the producers share reasonably in the proceeds? Surely the freight rates do not contribute much to the cost of these nuts to the consumers. Why is it that there is such a difference between the producer and the consumer? Who is it that absorbs so much of what the consumer has to pay that the producer can not obtain the cost of gathering and packing the nuts?

The nut growers, it seems to Texas Farm and Fireside, will have to do a little organizing for the purpose of preventing such conditions as those of which the Llano growers complain. Intelligent organization for concentrating the nut crop and forwarding to the best markets first, and then a marketing system that will eliminate much of the unnecessary cost of distribution—that ought to reach the trouble.

Of course, the crop will not be lost to the nut growers if it be fed to the hogs, because pecans make a fine hog food, but sure the best nut grown in North America ought not to be utilized as hog food when the people are willing to pay 25 to 40 cents a pound for it.

The marketing problem confronts our Texas producers at every turn, it seems. Bumper crops are usually attended by low prices for the producers and high prices for the consumers, and that is what has happened to the great pecan crop this year. We do not think for a moment that the nut growers should become discouraged however. Organization is getting results for the producers everywhere and there is no reason why the nut growers should not adopt the methods that have proven profitable to the onion growers of the Rio Grande, the tomato growers of East Texas and the strawberry growers of the Coast country.

There ought to be in Texas a pecan market where the nuts can be concentrated and classified, a market controlled in part by the nut growers themselves. In this way it might be possible for the growers to get their due without imposing unreasonable prices upon the consumers. The pecan industry of Texas is one that ought to be encouraged because it can be made a source of profit to hundreds of people. The first step toward building it up is to devise methods of handling and marketing that will make certain that neither the producers nor consumers will be robbed.—Texas Farm and Fireside.

Sam H. James' Announcement

Sam. H. James, of Mound, La., the veteran pecan grower, wishes to announce that he will have a large amount of grafting wood of the leading varieties of pecans from bearing trees; also budded pecan trees, pecan nuts and Japan clover seed to sell.

Mr. James wishes to call the attention of all pecan growers to the Carman pecan. He has fruited it now for twenty one years. It bears heavily every year, sells at the highest prices to the very rich people of the North—who invari-

\$750 an Acre from Pecans



THIS is a fair average profit from a Pecan grove fifteen years old, and by our plan you can secure a farm in the heart of the paper shell pecan belt and *share in the profits of our company until you are ready to take possession of your own land.*

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If you should NEVER want to take possession of your farm, you will have the land as security for your investment anyway, and receive big returns on your money right from the start. Only \$240 will secure one of these farms, where you can live out doors every day and mature three crops a year on the same land. Larger investments also accepted.

You place yourself under no obligations by writing for full particulars, and if you care to tell us how much you want to invest we will make you a definite offer by return mail.

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ably come back for more—and it is perfectly healthy, having never shown any disease. After testing nearly every known variety of pecan, Carman is the only variety that will do all these things.—Ad.

Books and Catalogs

(Continued from page 114.)

Hardy Acclimated English Walnuts, a small trade leaflet by L. C. Hall, Avonia, Pa.

J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga., publishes a four page folder answering sundry questions regarding pecan trees.

Nut Catalogue of the Vincennes Nurseries, W. C. Reed, proprietor, Vincennes, Indiana. 16 pages devoted to hardy nut trees for northern planting.

Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University. Bulletin of Popular Information, No. 11. This bulletin is given up largely to a sketch of the horse chestnut, a tree of much interest.

The Why and How of Orchard Success; Field Force Pump Co., Elmira, N. Y., is a hundred page illustrated pamphlet descriptive of spraying apparatus, methods, formulas and results of systematic treatment of trees.

The Use of Nuts. The cook book issued under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association by the Ladies' Auxiliary. Compiled by Mrs. Thomas A. Banning and Miss Elisabeth G. Wilson. Fifty pages of tried recipes. Published by The Nut Grower Co., Waycross, Ga. Price, 50 cents.

Splinters from the Board of Trade, a monthly publication by T. Jeff Bailey, secretary of the Waycross, Ga., Board of Trade, is a breezy little sheet, proclaiming the advantages of the section of country and the city where THE NUT-GROWER is pleasantly established. The initial number contains an article on "Pecans in the Waycross District," contributed by our editor, which has been copied by some of the prominent papers of the state.

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W. W. Bassett, Proprietor
MONTICELLO, FLA.

Moore pecan trees make more money

The best all-round variety in the Monticello section *

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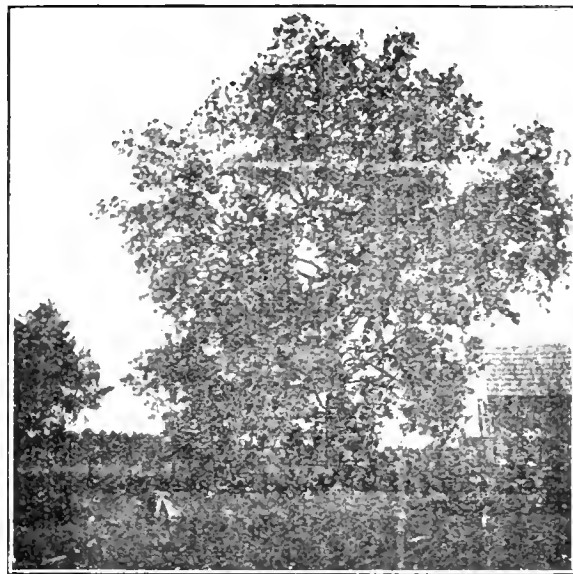
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The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

January, 1914

Number 1



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD—FOUR
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**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1913-14.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

Items of Interest

The recent Texas floods washed away many pecans that had not been gathered.

The owner of a large pecan tree at Ballinger, Texas, claims to have received \$300 for its 1913 crop.

Residents of San Antonio, Texas, are preparing to replace the hackberry with the pecan for shade tree purposes.

More than 125,000 pounds of walnut kernels were shipped to eastern markets from Hamblen county, Tennessee, during the past season.

Shipments of pecans from the Brownwood, Texas, territory aggregated eighty car loads valued at \$250,000. The entire crop was gathered from forest trees.

The proceedings of the National Nut Growers' convention will be published by the Houston committee of entertainment without expense to the association.

The South Atlantic Pecan Corporation marketed about 40 tons of nuts during the season just past, receiving prices ranging from 15c to \$1 per pound.

In Pulaski county, Arkansas, through the efforts of County Judge Joe Asher, many citizens are being induced to plant pecan trees along the public roads.

Brownwood, Texas, celebrated the marketing of the largest pecan crop in many years by a banquet on November 25, at which many prominent people from all over the state gathered.

Under the direction of the Civic Improvement committee of the Woman's Clubs of San Antonio, Tex., the following prizes, offered by Harvey C. Stiles, were awarded for native seedling pecans at the Made-in-San Antonio Show: First prize: For softshell ungrafted sort, best five pounds, Mrs. J. V. Spring, Fieldstone Farm. Second prize: Dr. T. T. Jackson, San Antonio River Ranch and Mrs. A. A. Thomas, 927 South Alamo street, San Antonio.

BUD WOOD

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and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight
Cairo, Ga.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIII

WAYCROSS, GA., JANUARY, 1914

NUMBER 1

PECAN VARIETIES AND THEIR BEHAVIOR

BY C. A. REED

Of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture

A Paper read at the 1913 Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

THE one phase of pecan growing which, above all others, is of paramount importance, is the selection of varieties, and of chief importance in the selection of varieties is the matter of production in quantity. Be the nuts ever so attractive in appearance, large, thin-shelled, easy to crack, plump-meated, rich in quality or delicate of flavor, the variety will not be worth having unless the trees are commercially productive. Absolutely, the first end to be gained is that of nuts in paying quantities. Next to quantity comes quality. By quality, we mean to include all points of merit which have a part in the making up of the character of the nut, its size, appearance, thickness of shell and the ease with which it can be cracked, and the plumpness, richness and flavor of its kernel. In the sense here used the terms Quantity and Quality combine to make a test, which if a variety can pass muster, will certainly entitle it to very serious consideration for future planting.

Pecan history tells us that while one variety, the Centennial, dates back to about 1845, when it was first propagated by being grafted, the real recognition of distinct varieties began less than three decades ago. Since the late A. G. Delmas, of Pascagoula, Miss., first propagated the Stuart in 1885, then under the name of Castanera, upwards of one hundred varieties have been similarly propagated or recognized in some other way. During this period of approximately a quarter of a century, interest in the planting of select varieties has been aroused to a greater or less extent in many states. Varieties are now under rational test in the ten states bordering on the Atlantic from Maryland south, and on the Gulf of Mexico west, to Texas; in Kansas; in the six interior states adjacent to the Mississippi river, and north to Indiana and Illinois; and in the three western states bordering on the Pacific Ocean, making a total of twenty states within which some varieties have already become more or less well established.

Occasionally test plantings of certain varieties have been made in the more northern states and even

in Canada, but so far as reliable reports have been received no pecan trees have ever fruited to an important extent north of the thirty-ninth degree of latitude, and, except in the most favored localities, pecan trees seldom live for any length of time north of the forty-first degree.

From what has been said, it will be evident that at present there are twenty what might be properly called pecan states and one hundred varieties for us to put together during the present discussion. However, pecan planting is general only in certain comparatively small sections of the South Atlantic and Gulf states. The discussion of varieties for the other states can be confined to the most general terms.

In addition to these one hundred varieties, there are a good many which were tried early and fell so far below the standard set by pecan men that they have already been lost sight of. Of the one hundred varieties, the names of which, at least, are more or less familiar to the most of us, there are some twelve or fifteen which in the past have proved so unsatisfactory that they are now being supplanted by others at a very rapid rate. Then there are a great many others which have never become well-known simply because they have not been pushed before the public. Of such little can be said regarding their merit, for the obvious reason that they have not been fairly tested.

The variety of pecan which is perfect in all respects has not yet appeared. There is not a single variety which is without its objectionable features. In the choosing of varieties for planting, the best that can be done is to select those which we believe to have the fewest undesirable points and the greatest number of desirable features in their favor. It is by a method of elimination that we are able to make a choice.

Taking up the varieties in alphabetical order, we will briefly summarize their important points and discuss their behavior to the extent that we have had opportunity for observation.

ALLEY

A well known variety from southern Mississippi. A symmetrical, strong grower; nuts of medium size; shells medium to thin, easily cracked; kernel plump and of very good quality. Apparently this is an excellent all around variety, although quite subject to scab under certain conditions. Believed to be well worthy of planting over the greater part of the southern pecan area east of the Mississippi river.

APPOMATOX

A new variety from southern Virginia. Not considered promising for the reason that the kernels are very deficient from nuts grown on both the parent and top-worked trees.

ATLANTA

A variety from southwestern Georgia no longer being propagated.

AURORA

A large variety from southern Alabama; of attractive appearance; thin shelled, easy to crack and of good quality, but oftentimes not well filled. Parent tree very prolific and of symmetrical growth.

BEMAN

A rather small variety from northeastern Georgia; not yet propagated to a general extent; shell rather thick but brittle; cracks readily; kernel plump, rich and of excellent flavor. Considered very promising for north Georgia and vicinity.

BEVERIDGE

A Florida variety of large size, but an awkward grower, a shy bearer and highly subject to scab.

BIDWELL

A seedling from Chico, Cal., reported as being prolific; of fair size; of excellent cracking quality, and of fine flavor. Here mentioned for the first time. Should be of chief value in northern California.

BOLTON

A north Florida variety of above medium size; not well known. Should demonstrate greater merit in the locality of its origin before being planted elsewhere.

BRADLEY

A very productive variety from north Florida. Size somewhat below medium; shell moderately thick; cracking quality good; kernel plump, rich and of very good quality. Probably one of the best varieties for Florida and south Georgia planting.

BURKETT

An attractive appearing variety from north Texas. Not yet well known. Size large, shell thin, kernel thin and flavor very good. Apparently especially promising for north Texas.

BUSSEXON

An Indiana variety of considerable promise. Not in fruit, except on parent tree. Size of nut, thickness of shell and quality are all medium. This is one of the varieties now considered as being especial-

ly desirable for northern planting. It is hardly probable that it will adapt itself to southern conditions.

BUTTERICK

From southern Illinois. Recently introduced; now being propagated to some extent by Indiana nurserymen.

CANDY

An entirely new variety from southern Mississippi, mentioned here for the first time. A small nut, thin shelled, of excellent cracking quality; kernel fairly plump, of very good quality and flavor. Parent tree thrifty, prolific and, so far, free from scab.

CARMAN

From northern Louisiana. Size large; shell fairly thin, cracking easily; kernel plump, clean, easily extracted and of very good quality. Not yet tested outside of its place of origin. Its good points place this nut in the front rank of large sized varieties.

CENTENNIAL

A well known Louisiana variety, no longer being propagated to any extent. Size large; shell fairly thick, but brittle, cracking readily; kernel usually plump and of very good quality. Variety too tardy and shy in bearing to be recommended for any locality.

CLAREMONT

A variety of the Moneymaker type, from northern Louisiana. Neither well known nor extensively propagated. Size medium; shell rather thick, but cracking readily; kernel usually plump; quality very good. Parent tree both precocious and prolific. Considered very promising for planting in the northern portion of the southern pecan area.

COLORADO

A seedling of San Saba and introduced by the originator of that variety. Size large; shell rather thick; kernel plump; quality rich; flavor very pleasing. Highly thought of by its introducer but, so far as we have knowledge, it has not been fruited elsewhere than on the parent tree. Should be valuable in west Texas.

CURTIS

This variety is one of the best known and most valuable of any that have originated in the state of Florida. Size slightly below medium; shell thin, cracking quality very good; kernel plump, rich in quality and of excellent flavor, usually freckled with black or brown specks over the surface. This variety is very prolific. At the present time it promises well in Florida and in Georgia as far north as the Albany section. It is somewhat subject to scab under certain conditions, but without doubt the Curtis is one of the most valuable of all varieties at the present time.

DAISY

One of the older varieties from Texas. A rapid grower and said to be productive. Size medium; shell moderately thin; kernel plump; quality rich;

flavor very good. Owing to the character of the kernel and the structure of the shell the nuts of this variety are among the most difficult to crack.

DELMAS

A well known variety from southern Mississippi. Size large; shell moderately thin; kernel plump; quality very good; flavor excellent. Quite subject to scab under certain conditions. Should be planted conservatively and not discarded for the present.

DEWEY

A north Florida variety not generally known. Size medium; shell thin; kernel plump; quality rich; flavor excellent. Parent and orchard trees of awkward habit and not regular in bearing. This variety has been under observation for a number of years but it is not yet out of the test stage.

FROTSCHER

Too well known to need description. Some of its favorable points are: its attractive appearance; its remarkably thin shell and the ease with which it is cracked, and its practically entire freedom from scab thus far. Objectionable features are: the unattractive appearance and poor quality of its kernel. It is a fairly rapid grower but quite inclined to form forks, which split easily. The wood is very brash and the limbs break easily when loaded with nuts or during severe storms.

GEORGIA

A well known variety for the southwestern portion of the state after which it was named. It is one of the most precocious and productive varieties known, but it is also one of the most subject to scab. It is no longer being propagated, though it is less unpopular at present than formerly.

GREENRIVER

This is one of the northern varieties, few of which are well known. The Greenriver comes from the Indiana section and is considered as being very promising for northern planting.

HADLEY

A large variety from north Georgia, which is believed to be of very little promise. The nuts from the parent tree do not fill at all satisfactorily.

HALBERT

A west Texas variety, very well known but not extensively propagated except by top-working. Size small; shell very thin; kernel unusually plump; quality rich; flavor excellent. Very prolific. Scabs badly when grown in sections of humid climatic conditions. One of the best varieties for west Texas planting. Its greatest objection apparently lies in its over-plumpness, which renders it quite impossible to crack the shell without crushing the kernel. However, the shell may be easily pared away with an open knife.

HALL

One of the large, thin-shelled and highly productive varieties, but very objectionable because of

its great percentage of deficient kernels. Not recommended by those familiar with it.

HAVENS

A seedling of the Russell and like that variety in many respects. Size medium to large; shell very thin; kernel plump; quality good; flavor sweet. Productive and very promising along the Gulf coast. Not tried elsewhere so far as reported.

HAZEL

A new variety from southern Mississippi. Apparently promising because of its excellent cracking quality and the general merit of its kernels.

INDIANA

A northern variety from the same source as the Busseron. Considered to be very promising for northern planting.

JAMES

A north Louisiana variety of considerable promise. Size medium; shell very thin; kernel plump; quality rich; flavor sweet. Very prolific. Considered highly promising for planting in the northern portion of the southern pecan area.

JEWETT

One of the first varieties propagated in southern Mississippi. Already abandoned because of the deficiency of its kernels.

JUST

A small, round and thin shelled nut from near Fort Worth, Texas. The nuts run remarkably uniform in size and are of very rich quality and of excellent flavor. Believed to be very promising for central, west and north Texas planting.

KENNEDY

A sister variety to the Curtis, which it greatly resembles. It is somewhat larger than that variety and has a thicker shell. It is of nearly as good quality and flavor, but is a moderate bearer.

KINCAID

A well known west Texas variety of large size, rich quality and excellent flavor. One of the leading varieties in the section of its origin.

KRAKEZY

A north Florida variety, not well known. Possesses considerable merit but not ranked as a leading sort.

LEWIS

A large variety from southern Mississippi recently called to attention. Being closely watched at the present time.

MAJOR

A small round nut from the Indiana section. In cracking quality, color, richness and flavor of kernel, this variety is not excelled. One of the very best northern varieties yet introduced. Probably not suited to southern conditions.

MANTURA

A Virginia seedling which was probably grown from a southern nut. More hardy than most south-

(Continued on page 10.)

The Nut-Grower

Published monthly by The Nut-Grower Company

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No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

It is suggested that every farmer in the country might plant at least one nut tree for each child in the family and give them the crops they may harvest from such trees. Such a policy would add much to the attractions of the farm home, aside from its indirect advantages.

Straws show which way the wind blows, and the localities that are in the pecan push have no difficulty in selling their crops. A letter from Fitzgerald, Georgia, says that the bulk of last season's crop was sold at thirty-five and forty cents, and the demand was ten times greater than the supply.

While orchard work is distinctively a farm specialty, it does not follow that other operations may not be conducted as circumstances warrant. The growing of legumes and the raising of hogs, which we have repeatedly advocated, is, we are glad to note, being successfully carried out in different sections of the pecan belt.

The price received for the 1913 crop of Texas pecans is far below that realized by the more progressive producers in the southeast, where the improved varieties are grown in well cared for orchards. While the Texas native product averaged less than ten cents a pound, the standard thin shelled varieties seldom fell as low as twenty-five cents, while many large sales were made at fifty cents and over.

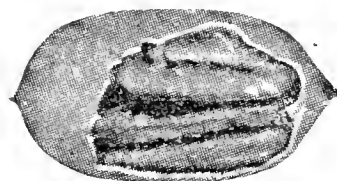
Dr. J. P. Broadstreet, of Grenada, Miss., sends a specimen pecan, which he has named "Grenada," for examination. The nut is of medium size, thin shell, well filled, cracks well and has a fine appearance. The kernel, however, is not as highly flavored or as rich in oil as some other varieties. Its general character seems to warrant its being tested as a seed nut, as it shows desirable qualities along this line.

Some optimistic sentiments regarding the future of the pecan emanated from the Houston convention. One grower prophesied that the industry would assume the importance of the cotton crop. Another said that it would be increased a hundred fold within the next generation. Some data assembled by THE NUT-GROWER during the past two years indicates that in the Southeast the increase in orchard planting during the past decade was at the rate of fully twenty-five per cent a year. Thus far, the supply of available trees has been the real measure of increase of plantings in this section of the pecan belt.

It is a source of gratification to the editor to receive acknowledgement of the value of The Nut-Grower as an advertising medium. We have many evidences of success attending even the temporary use of our columns; in fact have had orders cancelled because one insertion sometimes cleans up the stock offered. However, the regular patrons who stay by us from year to year are the ones who have made the phenomenal successes in building up large and profitable trade. The following is copied from a letter on file and shows how one patron keeps tab on advertising results. He says: "Credit to whom credit is due. On basis of cost I am getting better results from advertisements in The Nut-Grower than from any of twenty other publications."

From the earliest times nuts have been known as a source of human food. The aborigines of this and other countries have always used them because they were one of the natural products of the soil, are rich in oil and other elements of food, are wholesome, nourishing and pleasing to the taste. The coconut and other nuts that are borne by various tropical palm trees enter largely into the commerce and food supply of the world. The temperate zones also furnish many species of nuts, and North America is by no means behind in this respect. But until within recent years there has been little done in the way of cultivating any of the native or foreign species, except in California, where the almond and European walnut have been extensively planted for many years past. Now the eastern states are awakening on this subject, and both north and south.

One of the difficulties which the pecan investigator encounters is having to discriminate between what is simply "boost material" and the reliable data which is the actual constructive information which is building the industry. Possibly a little systematic study will convince the prospective purchaser of an orchard that "boost material" is free and abundant and is being pressed on the public generally, as well as on interested individuals. The information actually needed, however, must be sought out in other



New Plan

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.



OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 364 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

For Sale

PECAN GROVE
of thirty acres
containing 500

budded and grafted trees. Varieties: Stuart, Frotcher, Schley, Moneymaker, Capitol, Van Deman and Pabst. Trees four and five years old. Situated on N. O. & N. E. railroad, one mile from depot in a town of 1500 population, with a good high school and agricultural high school; county seat, very healthy.

For further particulars
address

Box 165 POPLARVILLE MISS.

HAVE left 2000 fine grafted pecan trees for sale; Stuart variety; wholesale prices. Write

Louisiana Delta
Pecan Orchard Co.
Marshall, Texas

channels from people who know. The people of this class, however, are always busy with their own affairs and are not public servants. This condition of affairs is the occasion of the various associations, and is why THE NUT-GROWER ex-

ists for the public good and the benefit of its patrons. If every prospective investor in nut culture would subscribe for this magazine and regularly read it, much of the difficulties of getting started right would be avoided. THE NUT-GROWER is not only a clearing house for general information, but it furnishes specific data as well—free to its subscribers and at a nominal cost to others.

What is known as the "Blue Sky Law" goes into effect in Georgia with 1914. It provides that corporations, promoters and development companies shall obtain permits from the secretary of state before offering stock, bonds or other securities in the state, and that Official has declared that permits will be granted only to those that can fully satisfy him that the proposed offerings are sound financially and are honestly managed.

The painstaking efforts of Mr. C. Forkert, of Ocean Springs, Miss., in hybridizing pecans are beginning to show some encouraging results. While much of his labor has produced negative effects, still the single success indicated in the description of one of his creations in this issue is an achievement of which any scientist may well be proud.

Mr. J. B. Wight's Frotcher tree at Cairo, Ga., added 344 pounds in 1913 to its previous total of 1796 pounds, making 2140 pounds since it began to bear in 1896, when it produced one nut.

Sam H. James' Announcement

Sam. H. James, of Mound, La., the veteran pecan grower, wishes to announce that he will have a large amount of grafting wood of the leading varieties of pecans from bearing trees; also budded pecan trees, pecan nuts and Japan clover seed to sell.

Mr. James wishes to call the attention of all pecan growers to the Carman pecan. He has fruited it now for twenty-one years. It bears heavily every year, sells at the highest prices to the very rich people of the North—who invariably come back for more—and it is perfectly healthy, having never shown any disease. After testing nearly every known variety of pecan, Carman is the only variety that will do all these things.—Ad.

A Fine Seedling Tree

The illustration on our cover this month shows a very fine specimen of the seedling pecan tree. This tree, which is located on the plantation of Mr. Charlton Wright, near Brunswick, Ga., is twenty-five years old. It is sixty feet in height and the crop last year was four hundred pounds. The tree began bearing the eighth year.

Hybridizing the Pecan

Mr. C. Forkert, of Ocean Springs, Miss., sends to the editor specimen of a new pecan which he produced by crossing the Jewett and Success. The nut is large, plump, well-shaped and thin-shelled, but the shell is rather dark in color. Cracking quality is excellent. The kernel is light colored and of very fine quality.

The tree is a good, healthy, upright grower on the order of the Stuart, but having considerable resemblance to the Jewett.

Mr. Forkert is one of the very few men who are bending their energies toward producing the ideal pecan by combining the desirable characteristics of known varieties through the medium of cross-pollination. This branch of pecan investigations, while requiring the most careful efforts and attention to the minutest details, as well as long periods of waiting for results, will undoubtedly produce results that will hasten the appearance of that long sought for ultima Thule, the perfect pecan.

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| GRAPE FRUIT | Pecan Trees | SATSUMAS |
| | WE HAVE THEM IN | |
| | QUANTITY — as well as — QUALITY | |
| | <p>Our stock is especially strong in large grades. Let us figure on your wants.</p> <p>Orders for one tree or one car load given the same careful personal attention.</p> | |
| <p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">Simpson Nursery Company</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">Monticello, Florida</p> | | |

NATIONAL NUT GROWERS MEET

(Continued from last issue.)

Following is the revised list of state vice presidents:

Alabama, A. M. Troyer, Fairhope.
 Arkansas, J. T. McKinnon, Siloam Springs.
 District of Columbia, T. P. Littlepage, Washington.
 Florida, A. A. Rich, Lamont.
 Georgia, H. W. Smithwick, Americus.
 Illinois, H. S. Watson, Bloomington.
 Indiana, H. M. Simpson, Vincennes.
 Louisiana, B. M. Young, Morgan City.
 Massachusetts, Frank A. Humphrey, Worcester.
 Minnesota, J. P. Van Duzee, St. Paul.
 Mississippi, C. Forkert, Ocean Springs.
 Missouri, Robert Woodson, St. Louis.
 New Jersey, A. B. Malcomson, Orange.
 New York, Robt. T. Morris, New York.
 North Carolina, W. N. Huft, Raleigh.
 Ohio, H. A. Gossard, Wooster.
 South Carolina, Jno. S. Horlbeck, Charleston.
 Texas, Chas. E. Edwards, Dallas.

The former executive committee, consisting of H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.; H. S. Watson, Bloomington, Ill.; Sam H. Dixon, Houston, Tex.; Theodore Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss., and B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga., was re-elected.

Judge Chas. E. Edwards of Dallas gave a paper on "Recent Development in Propagating and Cultivating the Pecan." The speaker exhibited a number of illustrations of the methods of budding which he had found best. He spoke of spring budding as preferable to that done at any other season. He also told of the use of waxed wrappers, and exhibited several which he said were superior to most others

for keeping out the moisture and cold. Crown budding was another feature mentioned favorably for use in the spring and early summer.

In speaking of the cultivation of pecans, Judge Edwards compared the nut industry today with the cattle business as it was forty years ago in Texas, in that nature is the main cultivator and that there is no breeding up or effort made to attain a high quality for the product. He dwelt on the need of nut growers for improving the quality of their product by improved methods of culture.

Prof. H. P. Attwater delivered an illustrated lecture on the resources and products of Texas. Discussing pecans, the speaker said: "Few people know that very fine oil is produced from pecans. This oil is as pure as any in the world, and is excellent to apply to burns and sores. A half million dollars yearly goes to waste in Texas on account of the small pecans not being gathered."

Prof. E. J. Kyle's illustrated lecture on "Top-working the Pecan" was of particular interest and value to the state of Texas, where there are so many trees which can be advantageously top-worked to the best varieties.

Ed. R. Kone, state commissioner of agriculture, was introduced, and spoke for several minutes. "In twenty-five years," Mr. Kone predicted, "the pecan industry will be equal to the cotton industry in Texas. We have the climate, the soil and will soon develop the market. It is the healthiest nut and one of the most nutritious foods in the world and there is no reason why Texas should not make it a commercial asset to a greater extent than at present.

Robert Woodson, who claims to have invented the first power nut cracker in America, was present and made a brief talk on the commercial use of nuts

The Board of Directors of the Papershell Pecan Nursery, Ltd. ::

Have decided to place on the market the balance of the Capital Stock of the nursery in order to take care of its rapidly growing business and to help develop its rich land into a 60-acre pecan orchard.

The proportionate expense of doubling the output of the nursery will not be great for the nursery has the land the teams, the experienced men, the grafting wood and also the seedling pecans to be grafted. The managers salary and all general running expenses will remain the same. For this reason the Capital Stock is being offered at what is believed to be a very low figure. For detailed information address

The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Ltd.

W. M. Ellison, Sec'y.

LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

Write Us Today...

For 1913-14 catalog. Budded and grafted Pecan Trees in standard varieties; Satsuma Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats; also general list of Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Palms, Ferns, etc. Pecan Budwood in 40 varieties from bearing trees.

GAINESVILLE NURSERIES, Gainesville, Fla.

Biloxi Nursery

R. F. D. 2 Biloxi, Miss.

Grafted Pecans, Figs, Roses and Magnolia Grandiflora

MARECHAL NIEL ROSE a specialty.

JAMES BRODIE, Proprietor

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

LEON A. WILSON JNO. W. BENNETT
W. W. LAMBDIN

WILSON, BENNETT & LAMBDIN
ATTORNEYS AND
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Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

C. A. Reed, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., devoted some time to a discussion of pecan varieties. His paper on this subject appears in this issue of THE NUT-GROWER.

E. E. Schroll, of Austin, Tex., discussed, "Our Friends and Our Foes among the Insects." He began by stating that the best way to kill insects that are harmful to the nut trees is by ample cultivation of the soil for a year or two preceding the planting of the trees. He insisted that the cultivation should be continued after the planting for the same purpose. "Poultry and hogs," said Mr. Schroll, "are good things to turn into an orchard or nut grove. The hogs, by their rooting up the earth, act as tillers of the soil, while the poultry will keep the bark of the trees near the ground clear of insects."

Mr. Schroll was followed by J. B. Gill, of Monticello, Fla., who spoke at some length on the technical methods of treating insects, and showed a number of illustrations of various insects detrimental to the nut industry.

Prof. A. Caswell Ellis, of the state university at Austin, then offered some suggestions for experimentation in pecan propagation. Prof. Ellis, who was formerly a surgeon, compared the human body with that of the tree and showed the similarity of operations on the two bodies. Comparing tree grafting with the grafting of human skin, the speaker stated that it has been found that grafted skin will not grow if any bacteria have been fastened under it, and offered the suggestion that perhaps bacteria cause the many failures in tree grafting. He proposed that some of the members, when they do their next grafting, rinse the buds with a quinine solution.

The exhibit of pecans at the convention was the largest and most complete ever gotten together by the association. The collection was turned over to C. A. Reed, of the Bureau of Plant Industry,

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

Atlanta,
Birmingham,
& Atlantic
Railroad

Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.



All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.



For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. W. CROXTON
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Pecan Trees **5c** at . . . EACH

We have a large number of pecan seedlings that have to be moved this winter. To those who want pecan trees at a small cost we are offering these two-year pecans at 5c each; \$20.00 per 500; \$38.00 per 1000. Buy some of these and bud them yourself next summer; we sell pecan buds at 1c each--Stuart Frotcher and Money-maker. It's easy to bud pecans when you know how; we will send full directions free.

**The Paper Shell
Pecan Nursery, Ltd.**

LAFAYETTE, :: LOUISIANA

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

Florida Nursery and Trading Company

INCORPORATED
FLORALA, ALA.



**Pecans and Satsuma
Oranges Specialties**

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

for exhibition at the meeting of the National Pomological Society, after which it will be displayed at the Dallas Corn Show.

Pecan Varieties and Their Behavior

(Continued from page 5.)

ern varieties, with which it compares very favorably in points of size, thinness of shell, ease of cracking, plumpness and general character of shell. Well worthy of test planting beyond the range of southern varieties.

MELANSON

This Louisiana variety is better known as the Capital from Mississippi, but the name here used was recognized long in advance of its advent into the latter state. The variety is in the class with Rome and apparently of little greater merit.

MOBILE

This is one of the most deceiving of all varieties. A remarkably precocious variety and unusually prolific, but disappointing because of the high percentage of deficient kernels after the first few crops. Being supplanted in most sections where tested.

MONEYMAKER

A well known variety from northern Louisiana. Some of its strong points are its precocity, prolificacy, freedom from scab and early maturing. It is somewhat objectionable because of the thickness of its shells and the medium quality of its kernels.

MOORE

A very productive variety from north Florida and one of the earliest to mature in the fall. Its chief virtue lies in its habit of heavy bearing. The nuts are small, rather thick shelled and of only medium quality.

NELSON

The largest of all varieties and one of the most vigorous growers. Shells very thick, hard and difficult to crack. Kernels sometimes plump; but quite often otherwise; quality medium; flavor good. Not considered worthy of commercial planting in any locality.

SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are four years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

**RHODES DOUBLE OUT
PRUNING SHEAR**



RHODES MFG. CO.
522 S. Division Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark. We pay Express charges on all orders. Write for circular and prices.

Listen! Listen!

Take Advantage of this Offer

We have a splendid line of root grafted pecans and mean to sell 10,000 of them **WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.**

Get to us with an order **QUICK** and we will ship any date you say. Just get your order in and

Save 40 per cent

No reduction after the above time expires. Also quoting special thirty day rates on Satsumas.

**PENSACOLA SEED &
NURSERY COMPANY**

Cottage Hill, Florida

Bullard Pecan Nurseries

"Not the Largest but
One of the Best"

Nothing but Pecans

All Standard Varieties

Good Trees and a
Square Deal

William P. Bullard
Albany :: Georgia

NEW ORLEANS

Laux & Appel

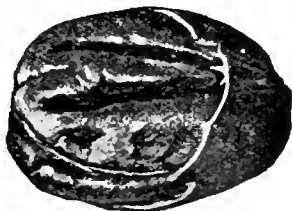
PECANS

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representa-
tives and correspondents ::

Geo. H Appel 127 Camp St.
211 Poydras St.
POSTOFFICE BOX 976

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to
bear and never failed to fill at both
end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

NIBLACK

One of the newest of the north-
ern varieties, but considered to be
second only to the Major of those
from the Indiana section.

NORTON

A large variety from northern
Missouri, not yet extensively prop-
agated. The only variety from
that state thus far.

OLIVER

A large variety from west Texas,
highly thought of by its introdu-
cer, Mr. Ramsey.

OWENS

Recently introduced from north-
western Mississippi. Large, thin-
shelled, easy to crack; fairly plump-
meated and of medium quality.
The most northern of any southern
variety yet introduced from the
Mississippi valley. Considered as
being of especial value in sections
just beyond the limit adapted to
southern sorts.

PEERLESS

A new variety from Texas. Not
well known, but considered by
those who are familiar with it as
being of much promise for west
Texas planting.

PABST

Another of the well known sorts
not necessary to describe. A stur-
dy, thrifty grower; productive, but
not ordinarily coming into bearing
at as early age as some varieties.
Quite free from scab, except in rare
instances.

POSEY

One of the newer varieties from
the Indiana section. Size large;
shell thin; cracking quality excel-
lent; quality and flavor very good.
Apparently very promising for the
north.

POST

One of the older varieties from
west Texas. Probably of consider-
able merit, but not generally being
planted.

PRESIDENT

A highly promising variety from
north Florida. Believed to be
worthy of greater attention than it
has received.

PROFUSION

From west Texas. Too new for
rating at this time.

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to ad-
vertisements of subscribers who have
orchard and farm products, live stock,
implements, etc., to sell or exchange.
The rate is one cent a word for each
insertion, cash with order. No adver-
tisement accepted for less than 25c.

For Sale

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft
wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala.

HARDY NORTHERN root grafted
pecans for sale, also budded chestnuts
and other natives northern nuts. Califor-
nia privet and fruit trees. R. L. McCoy,
Lake, Indiana.

FOR SALE. On easy terms; a 25 acre
tract improved land just outside the city
of Houston, Tex. 14 acres best known
varieties pecans, 2 acres strawberries,
dewberries and asparagus, small house,
new barn and packing shed, figs, dew-
berries, strawberries and truck very
profitable. Best market and shipping fa-
cilities in the entire South, will sell all
or divide into quarters; E. F. Edmonson
Perry, La. or route 2, box 137 Houston,
Texas.

BEAUTIFUL SOUTHERN HOME
—consisting of 60 acres under cultivat-
ion with orchards, grape arbors and
shrubbery. Has fine two store house
(finished in curly pine) with every nec-
essary out-building. Can also buy live
stock, farming implements and forage
for another year at a very reasonable
price. Fine free stone water, healthy
weather with delightful all the year cli-
mate. Located in small town on one of
the big trunk lines with station right in
front of the house with good automobile
highway. Leading city two miles dis-
tant. Address WALTER M. YOUNG,
Waycross, Ga.

200 ACRE FARM—50 acres under
cultivation, 1-2 million feet of timber in
woodland. Near fast growing town of
2500. Soil rich gray sandy loam with
close underlying clay subsoil. Specially
adapted to pecans and peaches. Address
WALTER M. YOUNG, Waycross, Ga. Re-
fer to The Nut-Grower.

40 ACRES—over 35 acres under cul-
tivation—6 acres in grove of bearing paper
shell pecans. All of cleared land is well
suited for pecan culture or other fruits.
Located on trunk line of railway near
rapidly growing town of 3,600 people.
Address WALTER M. YOUNG, Waycross,
Ga. Refer to The Nut-Grower

400 ACRE IMPROVED FARM. 150
acres under cultivation, 6 acres paper-
shell pecans 16 years old, one acre scup-
pernon grapes, 3 dwelling houses, tenant
houses, barns and every other necessary
out houses. Improvements on this place
could not be replaced for twice the price
of the whole. Price \$30 per acre. If in-
terested, you had better use telegraph.
Address WALTER M. YOUNG, Waycross,
Georgia

Wanted

WANTED. To buy Citrus Trifoliata
seed to plant, write stating price to, J.
P. Broadstreet, Grenada, Miss.

Hardy Nut Trees...

We are pleased to announce that we have now to offer a nice lot of

Pennsylvania Grown Hardy Nut Trees

for Northern and Middle planting.

Our Persian Walnut Trees are especially fine and we have, so far as we know, the only stock of Budded and Grafted Trees, NORTHERN GROWN, to offer this season.

Our illustrated catalogue and cultural guide will interest you. Free for the asking.

Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist

Willow Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Budded and Grafted Pecan Trees our Specialty

WE do not grow BETTER trees than anyone else but JUST AS GOOD. Come to see or write

TUCK BROTHERS
Thomasville, Ga.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**
Box 21. Macclenny, Fla.

RANDALL

A sister variety to Curtis and Kennedy. Larger and thicker shelled than either, and not as prolific as Curtis. In the matter of plumpness, richness and excellence of flavor, this variety is one of the best.

REUSS

A very prolific variety from central Louisiana. Not well known. Of rather small size but considered well worthy of more general propagation because of its thin shell, ease of cracking, plumpness, richness and the excellent flavor of the kernels.

ROBINSON

Of the most southern origin of any Florida variety. Of large size and very prolific but rather thick shelled and of medium quality. Probably well suited to planting in the southern limits of the pecan area.

ROBSON

A sister variety to Russell, with which it is easily confused. Probably no better than Russell and should therefore give way to that variety.

ROME

Alias Columbia, Twentieth Century, Pride of the Coast, etc., known everywhere, but without friends anywhere. Large and thick shelled; seldom prolific and kernels not often plump.

RUSSELL

One of the very easiest nuts to crack without breaking the kernel. Not always plump-meated, but of excellent flavor. Very productive; entirely free from scab as far as known; very late in maturing. Starts into growth in early spring and is sometimes nipped by late frosts.

SAN SABA

One of the best known varieties from west Texas. In the opinion of some, the San Saba, Halbert and Major are the finest varieties from the consumer's standpoint. This variety and the Halbert have the objection of being over-plump in that, as previously noted, the shell cannot be cracked without

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges and Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear —beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Hand-some pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

INDEPENDENCEFor Only
\$15.00 a Month**Fargo Farms Co-operative Colony**

On the famous Suwannee River in Great South Georgia

OFFERS a safe and sure 60 payment plan to own a well located 5-acre Pecan Orchard, planted with the best varieties and cultivated to maturity or cared for indefinitely from Guaranteed profits.

Offer limited, Resources ample, Illustrated Booklet Free
Better than Life Insurance for the Family

RUSSELL W. BENNETT, Manager

Valdosta Building

Jacksonville, Fla.

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

Prices the Lowest, Quality Considered

Write for Sample Trees

January to March the best planting season in the latitude of North Florida and South Georgia

Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees and
General Nursery Stock

FLORIDA NURSERIES

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

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Ltd.
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Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

mashing the kernel. The San Saba is very prolific and one of the earliest to come into bearing, but scabs badly in sections of humid climatic conditions.

SCHLEY

One of the best known of all varieties. It has certain weak points in that it is a moderate bearer, the nuts are quite variable in size even on the same tree and the variety is quite subject to scab under certain conditions, but on the other hand its good points largely if not entirely offset these objections. The tree is a thrifty, strong, symmetrical grower and it is very seldom that nuts of this variety fail to develop plump kernels, no matter how small or irregular in form they may be. In refinement of appearance of nut and kernel, in delicacy of texture, richness of quality and in excellence of flavor the Schley has no superiors and very few equals. It is safe to predict that this variety will be among the very last to suffer from competition.

SEMINOLE

A north Florida variety; not yet well known. The nut itself has several very strong points.

SENATOR

A variety from southwestern Georgia. No longer propagated.

SOVEREIGN

This variety is a seedling of San Saba, which it resembles greatly in character of tree, productiveness and merit of nut, and susceptibility to scab when grown in sections of humid climatic conditions. The nuts are large, thicker shelled and much more difficult to crack than are the San Saba. This is the variety which, after being recognized by the name here given, was re-named Texas Prolific by the introducer. However, the name, Sovereign, is recognized for the variety in all standard works.

STUART

No variety is better known than is the Stuart. Everywhere that the southern varieties have been tried, the Stuart has been planted. Thrifty trees have been seen

in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and have been reported from the New England States. Stuart trees are not uncommon on the Pacific coast, where more favorable reports come from them than from any other variety. They have generally made good over a wider range of soil and climatic conditions than have trees of any other variety, and are the most consistent of all varieties in habit of growth, regularity in bearing and uniformity in size of nuts. The Stuart is one of the most hardy and resistant to scab of the southern varieties. It has certain objectionable points, however, in that the nuts are somewhat thick shelled and the kernels very difficult to extract without crumbing. However, this latter objection may be largely overcome by soaking the nuts in water overnight before cracking. If due pains are taken to remove all particles of shell and partition from the grooves of the kernels, it will be found that the quality of the Stuart kernel is very good.

SUCCESS

One of the newer varieties from southern Mississippi. Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel usually plump; quality rich; flavor very good. Occasionally the nuts of this variety do not fill satisfactorily; otherwise the Success is very promising. It is not known to be susceptible to scab.

SUPERB

A variety from southern Mississippi; not well known. Being held strictly under test.


SWINDEN

A variety from Brownwood, Texas, being propagated to some extent.

TAYLOR

A southern Mississippi variety well worthy of more attention than it is receiving. For a long time this variety held the record score ever given by the Committee on Nomenclature and Standards. The nut is of medium size, thin shelled, and the kernel plump, rich in quality and of excellent flavor.

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 HIS is a fair average profit from a Pecan grove fifteen years old, and by our plan you can secure a farm in the heart of the paper shell pecan belt and *share in the profits of our company until you are ready to take possession of your own land.*

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Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

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This year we have the finest stock of these we have ever had, and should you desire them or any other General Nursery Stock, get our prices and let us make an early reservation in order that you may get the varieties and sizes you want.

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Monticello, Fla.

Late in maturing; free from scab so far as known.

TECHE

One of the more productive varieties and one of the best known but one of the poorest in quality. Except when thoroughly dry, at which time the quality becomes very good, the Teche is not as good for table use as are the average wild nuts from Texas.

VAN DEMAN

One of the earliest varieties disseminated and one of the best known. Less hardy and more subject to disease, also much more variable in its behavior than the Stuart, with which it has been closely associated. Under some conditions this variety bears heavily, while under others it is inclined to bear very light crops, especially in young orchards. As this is one of the most attractive in appearance of all varieties, and second in plumpness, richness and flavor of kernel to few, the variety should not be abandoned too quickly in any locality because of its habit and moderate bearing or its susceptibility to scab at certain times.

WARRICK

One of the Indiana varieties not well known. Considered to be very promising for northern planting.

WAUKEENAH

Much like the Moore, to which it is a sister variety. Equally productive.

WOLFORD

A Texas variety introduced some years ago with considerable promise. Not generally known.

YOUNG

A variety much like the Russell and believed by some to have been its parent. The kernels of Young are more often defective than are those of the Russell, and it is therefore a less desirable variety.

ZINK

A new variety from southern Mississippi; very attractive in appearance, but should be more closely observed as to its filling qualities before general propagation.

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Season 1913-14

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
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Chas. E. Pabst

Proprietor

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Jefferson County Pecan and Live Stock Company

MONTICELLO, FLA.

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An extra fine lot of Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees of standard varieties now being offered for sale. These trees are well-grown, healthy and true to name. Write

W. W. CARROLL, General Manager, Monticello, Fla.

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Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

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C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



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small tracts on small payments

We are now booking or-
ders for Pecan stock for fall
and winter delivery.

Send for catalog.



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

February, 1914

Number 2

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Nut Growers' Societies

Many inquiries come to The Nut-Grower in reference to the various associations of nut growers. As a matter of interest to our readers, therefore, we give a list of the officers of the three associations, any of whom will be glad to furnish information in regard to their respective bodies:

National Nut Growers' Association:

Chas. A. Van Duzee, president,
St. Paul, Minn.

W. N. Hutt, first vice president,
Raleigh, N. C.

E. J. Kyle, second vice president,
College Station, Tex.

J. B. Wight, secretary, Cairo,
Ga.

Nathanael Brewer, Jr., treasurer,
Newport, Fla.

Northern Nut Growers' Association:

T. P. Littlepage, president, Union
Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

W. C. Deming, secretary, George-
town, Conn.

Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association:

B. W. Stone, president, Thomas-
ville, Ga.

W. W. Bassett, secretary, Monticello, Fla.

Walter Adolph, a New Orleans attorney, is starting a small pecan planting at Bogalusa, La.

The Pensacola Seed and Nursery Co., has bought a ton of seed pecans to plant in their nursery at Cottage Hill, Fla.

The Nona Mills Co., of Beaumont, Tex., will plant 4,000 pecan this season on 200 acres of the company's land at Leesville, La.

M. Lathrop, of Marshall, Tex., has recently completed the planting of 100 pecan trees, making a total of 2,000 trees in his orchard.

The South Georgia Pecan Co., has one of the largest and best managed orchards in the Albany, Ga., district, or, for that matter, in any part of the pecan belt. It needs to be seen to be appreciated.

PECAN NURSERY

On black, sandy land. Half interest
for sale: easy terms.

C. T. HOGAN,

Ennis, Texas

Grafted Pecan Trees of Slect Papershell Varieties

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Ltd.,
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Pili nuts from the Philippine Islands are now to be found on sale in American markets.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIII

WAYCROSS, GA., FEBRUARY, 1914

NUMBER 2

THE EXTENSION OF THE PERSIAN WALNUT INDUSTRY

THE public favor which the pecan is now and has been receiving for the past fifteen years is serving the general industry to advantage in attracting attention to other nuts, especially in localities where the pecan is barred on account of severe climate. Among the edible nuts, which, as far as climate is concerned, can be grown in all parts of the United States, is the well known English walnut, *Juglans regia*, more properly called the Persian walnut—though some authorities claim it should be called the Circassian walnut, as it is the variety which produces the most expensive grade of lumber known by this name.

It is not our purpose to write a history of this valuable tree, or even describe the merits of the nut, but rather to bring out some points which might prepare the way for its more extensive cultivation.

At present, there are but a few sections of the country, aside from the Pacific coast, where it is grown as a commercial commodity. As far as we know, the plantings have been made entirely for the nuts, and the feature of the lumber has not yet attracted much attention.

So showing the importance of this nut as a horticultural product, the following figures, gleaned from the most reliable sources, cannot fail to interest many of our readers who are investigating prospects for growing it in localities where the pecan will not thrive.

Since the year 1900, California products of this nut have more than doubled, 11,550 tons being reported for 1912, while advanced figures for 1913 estimate the crop at 11,750 tons, or 23,500,000 pounds. Importations into the United States have also increased in about the same ratio. For the fiscal year 1902-03, the figures are 12,962,567 pounds, while nine years later, 1911-12, it had increased to 37,213,674 pounds, but fell off considerably the following year. This large importation was valued at \$4,069,515.

Over 60 per cent. of this tonnage came from France, with Italy supplying 15 per cent.

It will be noted that this large increase in California production and imports has occurred during the same period which witnessed the phenomenal pecan development.

Under such circumstances it becomes an interesting problem, as to what extent this nut can be successfully grown in the vast territory formerly the home of the rapidly-disappearing black walnut.

From repeated attempts, made by many people in various localities, it seems that in general the results have not been permanently satisfactory or successful in a commercial way, except on the Pacific coast and some points in western New York and eastern Pennsylvania. At Lancaster, Pa., the Rush variety has shown favorable results, and in western New York the Pomeroy is being exploited as a durable variety. As in many other things, we are inclined to think that there is more in the man, growing them successfully, than in the locality or land.

At the same time, growers on the Pacific coast claim that this nut, in common with nearly all of the species, has habits and requirements, which are well known. The tree is an aristocrat in the choice of location and environments. It wants the best soil, deep and rich, as well as thorough drainage. Eastern growers of the hardy varieties claim that no particular soil is required, except that low and wet land is not suitable.

One of the initial moves in growing walnuts is in getting the right stock for budding and grafting. In California the native black walnut is used largely. In Oregon, this same stock, as well as the American black, *Juglans nigra*, are in favor. On general principles, the stock tree would be best suited to the locality which corresponds to its native surroundings. This would indicate that the common American black walnut, which was so widely found in the primeval forests, is the most promising foundation stock for practically all sections of the country.

Although the nut is slow to germinate and the stock takes considerable time to reach a suitable size for working, still it is hardy, long-lived and adaptable to a large area. The technique of budding and grafting may be difficult, but nurserymen will overcome such troubles when the demand for such trees becomes general.

The point we wish to impress is the desirability for widely extended planting of a few trees each by

hundreds of farmers and orchardists in all parts of the country, and by giving them careful attention and good cultivation, as the years go by report experiences and successes as well as failures. Such data, in the hands of competent horticulturists, can be tabulated and made the basis for establishing lines of operations which have proven most practicable.


If western New York and eastern Pennsylvania can make a commercial success in growing this nut, it seems reasonable to infer that many other localities can duplicate their operations, as the points mentioned are not supposed to possess all the soil and climatic conditions necessary.

In this connection it may be well to urge the ex-

tended planting of black walnut. A few trees about the home grounds, or larger numbers in permanent pastures or on hillsides not available for general farm work will in time add largely to the farm's value as well as its revenues. It may not be generally recognized that the time is at hand when the cultivation of the black walnut, simply for timber, must receive public attention. The natural supply is being rapidly diminished, and it is none too soon to start new forests, which will serve the quadruple purpose of beautifying waste places, aid in conserving climate, yield profitable crops of nuts and at maturity of trees furnish high priced lumber. Any one of these purposes warrants, not only the planting of the Circassian, but also the native black walnut.



THE PROPOSED PECAN GROWERS' LEAGUE

 THE par excellent qualities of the pecan under modern methods, with improved varieties and scientific cultivation has created a new industry, wonderful in its development and rich in prospects for permanent commercial operations, but the present stage of the industry requires new facilities and suitable methods for advantageously marketing the increasing crops which are already being produced and which will, during the next decade, be wonderfully enlarged.

The successful marketing of pecans is a strictly business proposition and must be handled either by the individual grower or co-operatively as herewith proposed.

Organized work in pecan culture, which dates back only to 1902, has been thus far confined almost entirely to disseminating information regarding the growth of trees, the selection of varieties, the prevention of diseases and insect ravages and the correction of abuses in the sale of trees and stock in orchard companies. The necessity for carrying on this work led to the formation of the initial nut growers Association.

Now that orchards are rapidly coming into bearing, the need of facilities and conveniences for marketing the crops is becoming more and more apparent. All economic progress is directly traceable to efficient organization. Everything that awaits accomplishment can be accomplished most readily through co-operation, and at the same time many of the risks and losses that might be otherwise encountered are avoided.

The Pecan Growers' League is proposed for the mutual convenience and profit of those who will co-operate along sound and approved business lines, as a purely business organization, for the double purpose of marketing to advantage the pecan crops of the members, and of furnishing to the consuming

public a standard product at its proper commercial value.

To meet the initial cost of putting the organization upon its feet, it is proposed that a membership fee of \$2.00 and annual dues of the same amount be paid until such time as it may become self-supporting, when certificates of stock might be issued at par for all amounts paid in, the shares being fixed at \$10, as three or four years might be needed to put the work into profitable shape.

The plan contemplated is to secure concert of action in growing and marketing pecans by the adoption and operation of the most practical and economical methods, thus saving expense and avoiding losses as far as practicable, and to reach the consumer directly in all parts of the country.

It is proposed to guard the interests of the individual members of the league, and to give every one a referendum vote, not only in the election of officers, but also on the adoption of all measures proposed by a duly elected board of directors.

As advertising and publicity is the life of trade, co-operative operations in these particulars is in contemplation, so that the best and most economical service in these lines will be at the command of the members. Another essential feature is the standardization of packages, the selling by guaranteed grades and varieties and the use of the league label on each package. These labels, as well as standard shipping boxes, will be furnished only to members who will fully maintain the adopted standards. A nominal charge can be made for these labels and boxes which will in time furnish substantial revenues for the maintenance of the business. Another source of revenue and profit will be the buying and selling of seedling nuts for seed, and such other business not in competition with the interests of the members.

Such an organization requires several things to

make it a success. While co-operation means working together, it also means that purely selfish interests must make reasonable concessions to the general good. This not only gives increased power, but actually multiplies power. It furnishes the bridge to span the chasm between the producer and the consumer. It extends the same conveniences to the large and to the small producer. It secures concert of action among all the members for the public good. The important work of widely advertising the product can well be handled by such a body at a minimum cost.

The proposed organization will not come into competition with existing associations, but will perform a work supplemental to theirs, or, rather, carry on a work that is beyond the facilities and resources at their command. It will specialize in its own particular lines, provide its own working capital, admit no antagonistic elements and will carry no members other than those who actually co-operate as contemplated.

Mutual helpfulness, free interchange of suggestions, advice, counsel and encouragement and the furnishing of general and particular information will surely solve the problems of marketing when the selling is under direction of a central office fully equipped with knowledge of market conditions, requirements and values.

Urgent necessity for efficient marketing will come sooner or later and it is the part of wisdom to prepare for it in due time, which is now. Organization means progress and furnishes the key to success. It avoids waste, reduces cost of distribution, gives the producer a fair margin of profit and reduces the cost to the consumer, which in turn increases the demand for the product. This same organization promotes and encourages the industry by extending the market demands, and by studying the needs of the market as well as the wants of producers.

By standardizing the product through proper grading and then shipping under a guarantee as indicated by a League label on every package, a reputation for honest service may be established, which will, of course, aid largely in building up a steady trade.

A cardinal feature in the proposed League is that the membership will be limited to actual producers of pecans who pledge themselves to co-operate fully in the work of the organization. It is also planned that all members be as nearly as practicable upon the same basis and that each shall have a full voice in planning and executing all operations by means of the referendum referred to above. This obviates the danger of control being secured by interests not in accord with the spirit of the League's principles.

There are several available sources of income beside those already mentioned, which in time will fur-

nish a substantial revenue, while the initial expenses may be provided for on as easy terms as membership dues in other bodies.

While the amount of capital stock and terms of payment for the same cannot be definitely stated until a specific plan is adopted, it is likely that the plan already mentioned—\$10 a share paid at the rate of \$2 per year—will be the one under which the League will work. Preferred stock may also be issued, to be paid for at the time of subscription, to bear interest until such time as dividends are practicable. The holders of preferred stock will not be entitled to a share in the management of the organization.

The Nut-Grower will have no stock in the proposed league, nor voice in its management, but gives the movement its hearty support and aid in the publicity work as far as the interest of the public and the good of the industry is concerned.

Parties interested in this movement are invited to report their names and addresses to the Pecan Growers' League, care of The Nut-Grower, in order that they may receive further information and be given an opportunity to participate in the organization.

The principal sources of potash are the potash salts from Germany. The most important of these are sulphate of potash, muriate of potash and kainit. The first two contain about 50 per cent. of potash; the latter about 12-12 per cent.

The fascination of nut growing is that many of the problems are still to be solved. We know that solutions are possible. Who will be the first to find them? Anybody can hire anybody else to set out and maintain a fruit orchard by accepted methods with assured success, but if you want to grow fine nuts you must do at least some of the work yourself. You are almost sure to discover something new; and the satisfaction will be proportionally greater.—Dr. W. C. Deming.

Man's worth is not measured in the dollars he has gathered to himself, neither is it a safe criterion to measure man's worth by the honors he bears, for property may be inherited or gains ill-gotten, and honors are sometimes unworthily bestowed. There is but one correct rule to gauge man's worth, a rule suggested by the greatest of all teachers two thousand years ago, a rule that has never and will never be improved upon—the rule of service. The man who is worth most to the world is the man who gives most. Sentiment? No. Happiness is the goal of every human heart and the only road to human happiness is through service. Go ask the great men and women of our illustrious past, and without a single exception they tell us that true contentment is found only in service to others.—J. R. Mayhew.

The Nut-Grower

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In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.12.

No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

Parties who feel inclined to represent The Nut-Grower, in soliciting new business in subscription and advertising lines on a commission basis will be advised as to terms if they will address the Business Manager.

The February *Fruit Belt* gives a double page spray calendar, containing a full list of fruits and vegetables as well as insects and diseases, with instructions as to proper remedy, and time and frequency of application for each.

As the matter of suitable varieties for the different pecan districts becomes better understood, greater attention is being given to the proper fertilizing and cultivation. This will be followed soon by more general and scientific treatment of insects and tree diseases.

Any public work should be constructive in order to be of permanent value. That is the kind of work that has been building the nut growing industry during the past decade. Results depend upon the character of the foundation as well as the superstructure.

With changes in business which come each year, there is a decided trend from the selfish methods which have prevailed, to a better sentiment which places service and helpfulness in a more conspicuous light. This means more and better business than the old methods furnished.

Mr. C. A. Locke, of Alabama, in reply to our inquiry as to what varieties of the pecan are proving most satisfactory in his locality, says that the Stuart is by far the best variety. He has fruited Success, Schley, Frotscher, Alley, Van Deman and Pabst on-

ly in a small way. Mr. Locke places Success and Frotscher next to Stuart.

The home or farm which lacks shade trees or some ornament of shrubs or flowers is the exception rather than the rule in all parts of the country. However, we rarely find places where shade and ornament are both obtained by the use of profit-making trees like the pecan and other varieties of nuts. Think over this matter and see what you are missing by not using such trees for this purpose.

Texas pecan producers whose crops come almost entirely from native trees seem inclined to let their hogs harvest their nuts rather than go to the expense and trouble of gathering and marketing them at five and a half cents a pound, while they are retailed in Texas cities at from 20 to 45 cents a pound. Organized and co-operative marketing of the crop should help both the producer and the consumer.

"Ten acres enough," has been repeatedly urged as a slogan for the intensive farmer. While the size of the farm must naturally be conditioned to a great extent on the location of the farm and the enterprise of the farmer, still this shibboleth impresses the fact that a small area with special crops suited to the locality may be made to produce phenomenal yields. The day is already dawning when the small orchard on every farm will furnish the great bulk of pecans.

Attracting the birds to the pecan orchard is an interesting and profitable work, as the feathered tribe can be of great assistance in controlling the insects that damage the trees. Build suitable houses and put them in the trees about the orchard and they will soon be occupied. We would suggest that our subscribers make a study of the birds in their orchards, with a view to learning the habits and operations of the different species, and how to attract and keep such as prove beneficial.

The recent meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society appointed a committee to solicit state aid in establishing and operating a number of horticultural experiment stations in different sections of the state. This is a good move and if put into operation and properly conducted will be of great value. For years past The Nut-Grower has advocated the establishment of experimental work in pecan culture. If carried into effect, this proposition will provide a means for pecan investigation, as well as for experiments with other horticultural lines, including truck farming. One of the beneficial results to be anticipated, is the influence such stations would have in developing intensive cultivation of the unoccupied but fertile lands in the southeastern part of the state.

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General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

Hickory Lands Come High

Editor Nut-Grower:

There is a land agent in this city selling Texas hickory land at \$500 per acre for top grafting to pecans, claiming that the land will produce \$1,500 worth of nuts the fifth year. Do the facts substantiate his claim? Is top grafting to hickory a proven success anywhere? An answer thru The Nut-Grower will be of interest to many.

R. T. BOWER.

Detroit, Mich.

[If the Texas land agent will divide his figures by ten, they might be classed as worthy of consideration.

Top-working hickory to pecan is a demonstrated success—so far as the operation is concerned—but there are no considerable orchards yet old enough to show what the yield per acre will be. Results from individual trees are not uniform, and give the impression that best results are obtainable from pecan stock.—Editor.]

Paper Shell (?) Pecans

Editor Nut-Grower:

I see a great many articles in The Nut-Grower about pecan orchards and their value as a legacy to our children; also the profitable investment for our old age.

This depends. I am in receipt of a 1-lb. package of "paper-shell" pecans—so advertised. Upon opening them, I found a terrible jumble of trash. An orchardman would give such to his laborers or keep them for the hogs. And yet, this is what the public are being shown for "paper-shell pecans." These are being offered and sold for 25c, including a nut cracker.

Now, if there is to be a living in a nut shell, the general public will have to learn the difference be-

tween an A-1 paper-shell pecan and this sack of trash that is being palmed off as "paper-shell pecans."

F. P. HAVILAND.

Havana, Fla.

Mr. Risien's Exhibit at Houston

Editor Nut-Grower:

I am now in receipt of your December number, giving reports of the meeting held in Houston.

Now, while I am gloriously independent of my competitors, I am somewhat surprised at failing to see any mention of the part of my exhibit showing what had actually been accomplished in building up the pecan in the short time of only three generations by hand pollination. This little exhibit certainly should have been regarded as both interesting and instructive.

Now, because so many parties have expressed their astonishment at my failure to send in a display, I would ask that you please give space for a few facts.

On the day set to receive the exhibits I had in Houston a hundred-pound box plainly addressed to E. W. Kirkpatrick, Rice Hotel. That box never reached the Rice Hotel till the 20th; side-tracked for 15 days, which of course knocked out every prop from under me. And, while I was sure of the premiums offered, it was not the loss of the money that hurt. I have put in my claim to the express company, and still hope to probe that way of doing to a finish.

E. E. RISIEN.

San Saba, Tex.

[The editor regrets that Mr. Risien's exhibit failed to receive notice in the report of the convention, but, as The Nut-Grower did not have a representative at the convention last year, we were neces-

sarily dependent on the Houston papers and other similar sources for our information, and hence the report we published was necessarily hampered by the limitation of these sources. If Mr. Risien will furnish The Nut-Grower with a synopsis of his work along the line of pecan breeding, we will be glad to give it publicity.—EDITOR.]

Training the Pecan Tree

Editor Nut-Grower:

Through your columns I would like to secure the information as to whether experience teaches that there is any advantage in having the limbs of a pecan tree begin close to the ground, say with a trunk of five or six feet, where the permanent limbs may begin, or whether it is found that these lower limbs are of little value for carrying nuts, and, therefore, be as well that the tree be headed higher up so that the strength may be thrown into that part of the tree which produces nuts.

It has been my observation that nut trees in general carry the major portion of their nuts in the upper two-thirds of the tree, and if this is true, there will be little advantage in trying to form a good system of limbs close to the ground. I do not know whether this holds good with the pecan tree, but, being interested in shaping up a large orchard that is soon to come into the bearing age, I am anxious to learn from those who have had experience what would be their suggestions along this line.

E. H. GRAVES.

Lee's Summit, Mo.

[The Nut Grower will be glad to publish observations along this line from those who have studied the conditions Mr. Graves refers to.—EDITOR.]

Items of Interest

A pecan tree at Ballinger, Tex., produced a crop last year which was sold for over \$300.

Mr. S. A. Baker, of Chicago, has purchased a twenty-five-acre pecan

orchard in the Waycross, Ga., district.

The Royal Pecan Co., of Reading, Pa., has purchased a tract of 500 acres near Albany, Ga.

One Florida railroad expects to handle five and a half million boxes of oranges during the present season.

An exhibit at the meeting of the Arkansas Horticultural Society at Fort Smith showed eleven kinds of nuts native to the state.

The Atlantic, Birmingham & Atlanta railroad has appointed two Farmers' Co-operative Agents, who

have been stationed at Fitzgerald and Moultrie, Ga.

Some fifty varieties of Texas pecans were shown at the recent convention held at Houston. The exhibit was afterward turned over to the State A. & M. College.

The executive committee of the National Nut Growers' Association has set the date for the next convention, which is to be held at Thomasville, Ga., for October 28, 29 and 30.

Mr. J. B. Wight, secretary of the Nut Growers' Association, advises that the proceedings of the Houston convention are now in press



ALL ABOUT KUDZU

Most Wonderful Growth. The Coming Forage Crop of the South. Better than Alfalfa, Red Clover or Timothy. Better because it succeeds on land too poor for those crops. Better, because it does not have to be fertilized nor limed. Better, because it outyields them on poor land. Better, because it doesn't have to be cut at a certain time to save it. Better, because a shower of rain doesn't ruin the hay. Better, because stock like it better and it contains more protein than wheat bran, from 16.59 per cent. to 19.80 per cent. Kudzu is perfectly safe for all stock. Now is the time to place your orders to be sure of plants. Kudzu has great possibilities as a cover crop for pecan orchards, to supply nitrogen for the young, growing trees. For further information and prices, write

C. E. PLEAS PLANT COMPANY :- Chipley, Fla.



and will be mailed to members within a few days.

Subscribers interested in forage plants for cover crops in pecan orchards will do well to study up and test out on their grounds the kudzu vine which is advertised in this issue by the C. E. Pleas Plant Co., Chipley, Fla. The editor has arranged to give it a trial at his farm at Glenmore, Ga.

The increased use of copra for oil production which has been witnessed in the last few years and which has led to the development of copra export and the planting of an immense acreage of cocoanut groves all over the Far East and in southern islands is leading to the establishment of oil factories at various points in the cocoanut-growing districts.

Cocoanut palm planting is the leading agricultural activity in Panama, and cocoanuts are ex-

ported in large quantities, 5,000,000 being yearly shipped to the United States through Colon and direct from the San Blas coast. During 1912 the declared value of such invoices through this port to the United States was \$138,660, representing about 4,500,000 cocoanuts. The export duty is 50 cents per 1,000.

The Georgia Farm, Fruit & Pecan Company has planted at Astoria, near Waycross, Ga., 400 acres of improved varieties of pecans. In addition, they have also set out 50 acres of Satsuma oranges, figs, plums and persimmons. This company now has 750 acres cleared and stumped and improvements under way on 750 acres more. Beside the orchard operations mentioned, they have 150 acres in Irish potatoes, 25 acres in cabbage, 50 acres in melons and 50 acres in tomatoes.

A noted South Georgia pecan orchard is the W. B. Dukes grove at Moultrie. The trees are eleven years old and last season bore a crop averaging twelve pounds per tree, or 200 pounds an acre. The nuts were sold to retail dealers at 50 cents per pound, and consumers paid 75 cents a pound for them. It is estimated that when the trees were ten years old, the income from the grove was at the rate of \$150 an acre.

Mr. E. H. Hood, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., has a promising pecan orchard of 2,500 trees at Tifton, Ga. These trees were mostly planted in the spring of 1912 and finished a year later. The editor made a hurried survey of the planting in April, 1913, and was pleased to note that the selection of varieties and the character of work in evidence followed closely up-to-date methods and practical experience. However, this is not strange, as for several years past the owner has been a close and interested reader of *The Nut-Grower*. Inter-cropping and other operations on this place are of interest, as a herd of dairy cattle is being built up in connection with the pecan orchard.

Personal Mention

O. K. Darden, of Lone Grove, Okla., is using the hickory groves of his state as foundation for pecan orchards.

Dr. W. R. Munger, of Carlsbad, N. M., has a promising pecan orchard at Waresboro, Ga. He also is growing a fine lot of nursery stock.

Mr. C. E. Cook, one of our many Chicago subscribers, was a caller at *The Nut-Grower* office recently. Mr. Cook has important pecan interests in the Waycross district, as well as around Monticello, Fla.

S. K. Yarnell, one of *The Nut-Grower's* subscriber's whose address has been until recently 17, S. S. New Hampshire, has left the navy and is now located at Dupont,

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Is the OFFICIAL
ROUTE for the

Nut Growers' Convention

Thomasville, Ga. :- Oct. 28-30, 1914

For information as to lands in the Nation's Garden Spot, that great fruit and truck growing section along the ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R., in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to Wilbur McCoy, A. & I. Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. N. Clark, A. & I. Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

L. P. GREEN,
Trav. Passenger Agt.,
Thomasville, Ga.

E. M. NORTH,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt.,
Savannah, Ga.

Fla., where he is starting a pecan orchard.

California's Walnut and Almond Crops

The growth of the California walnut industry may be judged by the following statistics of the walnut and almond crops of that state:

| Tons | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Year | Almonds | Walnuts |
| 1900 | 2,740 | 5,430 |
| 1901 | 1,500 | 6,900 |
| 1902 | 3,270 | 8,570 |
| 1903 | 3,200 | 5,500 |
| 1904 | 800 | 7,590 |
| 1905 | 2,100 | 6,400 |
| 1906 | 750 | 7,000 |
| 1907 | 750 | 7,400 |
| 1908 | 2,900 | 9,200 |
| 1909 | 1,500 | 9,350 |
| 1910 | 3,300 | 9,600 |
| 1911 | 1,450 | 12,500 |
| 1912 | 3,000 | 11,250 |
| 1913 (estimated) | 1,100 | 11,750 |

Nuts at the Panama Exposition

In 1915 San Francisco will see not only the greatest aggregation of nuts and nut products ever assembled between Napa and Stockton, but the most comprehensive exhibit ever made in North America, if not in the entire world.

To California, with her nut production amounting to \$4,000,000 a year—more than five times that of any other state in the Union—this unique display will particularly appeal; but it will also open up new gastronomical worlds to millions of eastern people to whom thirty-cent beefsteak is becoming a luxury in the class of diamonds and fresh eggs. Visitors are promised a display of not only almonds, pecans, Persian walnuts, chestnuts and the humble "goober" or peanut in the rough, but of salted and blanched kernels, nut flour, nut butter, nut bread, nut oils and nut confections, in the form of working exhibits, with demonstrators on hand to show the uninitiated how to cook, combine and serve these important food products as

substitutes for the products of the slaughter houses and dairies. In short, the high cost of living will receive a broadside of shells loaded with the most toothsome of meats. Along with this display will be exhibits of growing nut groves of all commercial sorts, together with detailed information tending to promote the more extensive planting of the trees as the wider utilization of their products, not as dainties, but as staple food products.

Geo. W. Dennison, chief of Horticulture of the exposition, has named the following to assist him in gathering this unique nut exhibit: A. B. Stubenrauch, of the Agricultural Department; J. B. Wight, of the National Nut Growers' Association; J. F. Wilson, editor of The Nut-Grower, and B. W. Stone, of Thomasville, Ga.

Facts About the Walnut

The walnut tree does not begin to produce profitably until it has

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

Prices the Lowest, Quality Considered

Write for Sample Trees

January to March the best planting season in the latitude of North Florida and South Georgia

Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees and General Nursery Stock

FLORIDA NURSERIES

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Satsuma Orange Trees, Grape-Fruit, Kumquats, Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees

Our nursery business is twenty-three years old and we were among the first to grow and sell Satsuma orange and pecan trees.

This long experience has helped us put on the market trees that are handled RIGHT, from the growing through the packing and shipping

This year we have the finest stock of these we have ever had, and should you desire them or any other General Nursery Stock, get our prices and let us make an early reservation in order that you may get the varieties and sizes you want.

SUMMIT NURSERIES
Monticello, Fla.

Hardy Nut Trees...

We are pleased to announce that we have now to offer a nice lot of

Pennsylvania Grown Hardy Nut Trees

for Northern and Middle planting.

Our Persian Walnut Trees are especially fine and we have, so far as we know, the only stock of Budded and Grafted Trees, NORTHERN GROWN, to offer this season.

Our illustrated catalogue and cultural guide will interest you. Free for the asking.

Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist

Willow Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**
Box 21, Macclenny, Fla.

Pecans, Satsumas, Grape Fruit

We have them in QUANTITY as well as QUALITY. Our stock is especially strong in large grades. ... Let us figure on your wants. Orders for one tree or one car load given the same careful personal attention.

Simpson Nursery Co.
Monticello, Florida

been planted at least eight years and its best productive period is between the ages of 15 and 40 years.

An English walnut orchard in western New York is reported as bearing an average of half a bushel per tree in 1913. The trees were twelve years old and stand 40 feet apart.

The first planting of English walnuts in the southern part of California, outside of the mission gardens, was made by the late Col. J. J. Warner on his ranch at San Diego in about 1843, and was of the hardshell variety.

Prof. C. L. Lewis, of Oregon, says: "Walnut orchards need intensive cultivation, and at times will need cover crops much as apple orchards do. They should not be planted closer than 40 feet, and 50 is preferable. While the trees are young, other fruits and vegetables can be grown between them."

Southern California walnut growers will receive \$3,500,000 for their 1913 crop, according to an announcement made by the Southern California Walnut Growers' Association, which fixes the price of the product for the American market. The estimated output of the Southern California groves last year was 22,800,000 pounds.

A new walnut which is highly endorsed by Prof. R. E. Smith, of the University of California, and others who are familiar with its merits, is the Eureka, or Stone's Eureka, one of whose strongest points is its healthy growth and resistance to disease and blight. The tree comes into bearing early and is a heavy producer, and the nuts are of good flavor and quality.

No more beautiful shade tree is known than the English walnut. They make comparatively no litter, have a pure white bark on trunk and branches, very closely resembling that of the silver birch, and bear a heavy foliage with a rich, glossy leaf. They are almost immune from insect pests, a certain alkali sap which they possess serv-

The Board of Directors of the Papershell Pecan Nursery, Ltd. ::

Have decided to place on the market the balance of the Capital Stock of the nursery in order to take care of its rapidly growing business and to help develop its rich land into a 60-acre pecan orchard.

The proportionate expense of doubling the output of the nursery will not be great for the nursery has the land, the teams, the experienced men, the grafting wood and also the seedling pecans to be grafted. The managers salary and all general running expenses will remain the same. For this reason the Capital Stock is being offered at what is believed to be a very low figure. For detailed information address

The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Ltd.

W. M. Ellison, Sec'y.

LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

Write Us Today...

For 1913-14 catalog. Budded and grafted Pecan Trees in standard varieties; Satsuma Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats; also general list of Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Palms, Ferns, etc. Pecan Endwood in 40 varieties from bearing trees.

GAINESVILLE NURSERIES, Gainesville, Fla.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15. ORLANDO, FLA.

LEON A. WILSON JNO. W. BENNETT
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WILSON, BENNETT & LAMBDIN
ATTORNEYS AND
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Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

Pecan Trees and Nuts

Grafting and Budding Wood in Season

Mrs. W. R. Stuart

The true successor of Col. W. R. Stuart
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange. The rate is one cent a word for each insertion, cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25c.

For Sale

HARDY NORTHERN root grafted pecans for sale, also budded chestnuts and other natives northern nuts, California privet and fruit trees. R. L. McCoy, Lake, Indiana.

FOR SALE--Pecan land; 2860 acres cut over land; North Florida. Well adapted to pecan culture; close to town and two lines of railway. Price and terms on application. W. M. H. SMITH, 208 Whitaker Bldg., Davenport, Iowa.

BEAUTIFUL SOUTHERN HOME—consisting of 60 acres under cultivation with orchards, grape arbors and shrubbery. Has fine two store house (finished in curly pine) with every necessary out-building. Can also buy live stock, farming implements and forage for another year at a very reasonable price. Fine free stone water, healthy weather with delightful all the year climate. Located in small town on one of the big trunk lines with station right in front of the house with good automobile highway. Leading city two miles distant. Address WALTER M. YOUNG, Waycross, Ga.

200 ACRE FARM—50 acres under cultivation. 1-2 million feet of timber in woodland. Near fast growing town of 2500. Soil rich gray sandy loam with close underlying clay subsoil. Specially adapted to pecans and peaches. Address WALTER M. YOUNG, Waycross, Ga. Refer to The Nut-Grower.

40 ACRES—over 35 acres under cultivation—6 acres in grove of bearing paper shell pecans. All of cleared land is well suited for pecan culture or other fruits. Located on trunk line of railway near rapidly growing town of 3,000 people. Address WALTER M. YOUNG, Waycross, Ga. Refer to The Nut-Grower

400 ACRE IMPROVED FARM 150 acres under cultivation, 6 acres paper-shell pecans 16 years old, one acre scuppernon grapes, 3 dwelling houses, tenant houses, barns and every other necessary out houses. Improvements on this place could not be replaced for twice the price of the whole. Price \$30 per acre. If interested, you had better use telegraph. Address WALTER M. YOUNG, Waycross, Georgia

Wanted

ATTRACTIVE OPENING FOR SOME NURSERYMAN.

I want partner with practical experience and capital to join me in my Pecan Nursery business. Been in operation three years. Cash inventory now over \$10,000. Sales past season, \$7,000. Finest location in South. No other nursery within 75 miles. Other lines, especially flowers, can be added with profit. Partner must take full charge. Write NURSERYMAN, Box 428, Waycross, Ga.

WANTED. To buy Citrus Trifoliata seed to plant, write stating price to, J. P. Broadstreet, Grenada, Miss.

ing to drive away the parasites which are so ruinous to the chestnut and nearly all other fruit trees.

Black walnut grows on a variety of soils and especially along waste creek and river banks. Thousands of dollars' worth of timber could be raised from the walnut if planted where land could be used for nothing else. They can be planted when the ground is wet by dropping the nut and pressing it in with heel or planted with a hoe or a strong pointed stick just under the surface. A mile or more can be planted in a row in a single day, and you can hardly estimate the value to come from the effort.

Values of Walnut Orchards

As the average assessment upon walnut orchards in bearing, including improvements, is approximately \$450 per acre, and as the property, for taxation purposes, is assessed at about 60 per cent. of its actual value, the average value of full bearing orchards would be about \$750 per acre. However, there are but few, if any, first-class orchards for sale at so low a price. A good orchard in its prime usually commands a price of not less than \$1,000 per acre. Unplanted walnut land is worth about one-half the price of a bearing orchard.—California Fruit Grower.

Some Nature Faking Here

The New York Journal of Commerce says.

A new nut has made its appearance in the west. It is called philo, and is a cross between the pecan and the hickory nut, and is obtained by grafting limbs of the pecan to the hickory tree. It has the thick shell of the hickory nut, requiring a hard blow to crack, but in color and shape is similar to the pecan, but a good deal larger. The kernel is in one piece, about twice the size of the ordinary filbert. It contains much oil and tastes somewhat like a Brazil nut.

This makes an interesting story,

The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm Moultrie, Georgia

Growers and
Shippers of

FANCY PAPER SHELL PECANS

Budding and Grafting wood for sale

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are four years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

RHODES DOUBLE OUT PRUNING SHEAR



Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark. We pay Express charges on all orders. Write for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO.

522 S. Division Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Listen! Listen!

Take Advantage of this Offer

We have a splendid line of root grafted pecans and mean to sell 10,000 of them **WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.**

Get to us with an order **QUICK** and we will ship any date you say. Just get your order in and

Save 40 per cent

No reduction after the above time expires. Also quoting special thirty day rates on Satsumas.

PENSACOLA SEED & NURSERY COMPANY

Cottage Hill, Florida

but does not conform to conditions as we have them in the South, where the grafting of the pecan on hickory produces pecans, rather than hybrids.

Birds Cause Injury to California Almonds

A bird known as the Lewis woodpecker is reported to have caused considerable injury to almonds in the Capay Valley, California, one grower sustaining a loss of 10 per cent. of his crop. The woodpecker by nature is a high mountain bird. In stomach examinations of five woodpeckers taken in an almond orchard, over 65 per cent. of the food eaten was made up of small pieces of almond. The California blue jay is also mentioned as being by far the worst pest of the almond orchard.

Chestnut Bark Disease in Maine

Dr. Haven Metcalf, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports the finding of the chestnut bark disease at two points in the state of Maine, namely, Temple and Auburn. These are the most northerly points at which the disease has been found in America, except one isolated chestnut orchard in British Columbia. Fortunately this news does not need to occasion much alarm in Maine, since there is very little chestnut timber in that state, and in general the tree is rarely found in the state except where it has been planted for ornamental purposes or for the nuts.

The chestnut bark disease is a native of China, where it causes little harm. It appears to have been imported into this country in the early 90s and distributed largely with chestnut nursery stock. The parasitic fungus which causes the disease found a very congenial home in the American sweet chestnut, and it was estimated by experts as long ago as 1911 that the disease had caused more than \$25,000,000 damage. If the disease continues to spread at the

Pecan Trees 5c

at . . . EACH

We have a large number of pecan seedlings that have to be moved this winter. To those who want pecan trees at a small cost we are offering these two-year pecans at 5c each; \$20.00 per 500; \$38.00 per 1000. Buy some of these and bud them yourself next summer: we sell pecan buds at 1c each—Stuart Frotcher and Money-maker. It's easy to bud pecans when you know how: we will send full directions free.

The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Ltd.

LAFAYETTE, :: LOUISIANA

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

Florida Nursery and Trading Company

INCORPORATED
FLORALA, ALA.



Pecans and Satsuma Oranges Specialties

We sell a general line of nursery stock and ornamentals.

BUD WOOD

DO you know that all Pecan Trees of same variety are not equally prolific ?



The Pecan grove of the future is to be planted from selected buds and scions.



Judson Orchard

will supply what you need



Address

Minnesota Co-Operative
Plantation Co.

CAIRO, :: :: GEORGIA

PECAN TREES

That are
the Best



Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight
Cairo, Ga.

rate at which it has spread during the last ten years, it will probably make the American chestnut commercially extinct.

Chinese Nut Oil

A small trade in Lumbang or Biao nuts, the oil from which is valuable in making varnish, has sprung up in the Philippine islands. The nut grows wild throughout the archipelago, from Luzon to Mindanao, but is seldom gathered or marketed. Traders obtain a small quantity in southern Mindanao from Moros, who exchange the nuts for merchandise. The tree grows well in the islands and produces liberally. It is believed by those who have investigated the subject that if a system could be devised for gathering the nuts enough could be obtained to make a valuable article of export.

Sam H. James' Announcement

Sam. H. James, of Mound, La., the veteran pecan grower, wishes to announce that he will have a large amount of grafting wood of the leading varieties of pecans from bearing trees; also budded pecan trees, pecan nuts and Japan clover seed to sell.

Mr. James wishes to call the attention of all pecan growers to the Carman pecan. He has fruited it now for twenty-one years. It bears heavily every year, sells at the highest prices to the very rich people of the North—who invariably come back for more—and it is perfectly healthy, having never shown any disease. After testing nearly every known variety of pecan, Carman is the only variety that will do all these things.—Ad.

Books and Catalogs

Willson's Wonder Walnut; an illustrated trade and price list; 4 quarto pages; F. C. Willson, Sunnyvale, Cal.

C. H. Kennerly, seedsman, Palatka, Fla.; catalog for spring of

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley, Delmas, Van Deman, Teche, Russell, Mobile, Frotscher and Success.

Wholesale and Retail

For particulars and prices write

HERBERT C. WHITE

Putney P. O. :: Georgia

SHIPPING POINTS: Baconton, Ga., DeWitt, Ga., Hardaway, Ga., Albany, Ga.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

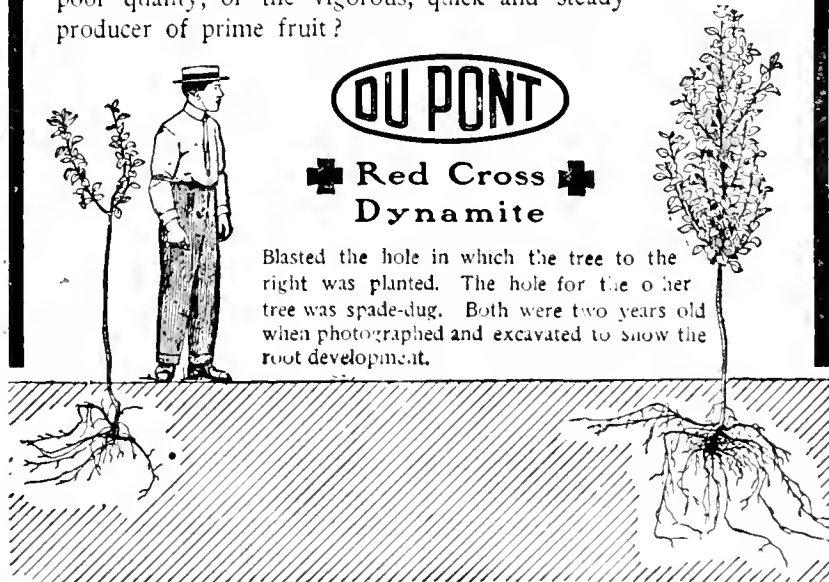
We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1913-14.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

Which Tree Do You Want?

The slow-grower, with few and shallow roots and fruit of poor quality, or the vigorous, quick and steady producer of prime fruit?



DU PONT
 ✚ Red Cross ✚
 Dynamite

Blasted the hole in which the tree to the right was planted. The hole for the other tree was spade-dug. Both were two years old when photographed and excavated to show the root development.

THE ROOTS TELL THE REASON WHY

Dynamite set trees bear fruit one year earlier. Write for Farmer's Handbook No. 325 F, and learn how to stop first year losses and get quick profits.

BLASTERS WANTED

Many farmers prefer to hire blasters. Demand exceeds supply. Reliable men taught free and helped to get work. \$200 capital needed. Write for free booklet No. 325 B.

DU PONT POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del Established 1802

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1913-14

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
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Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

1914; sixty pages, listing seeds and implements.

Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.; Trade Catalog for 1914; fifty pages, listing fruit and ornamental nursery stock.

Attracting the Birds; Educational Pamphlet No. 3; the Liberty Bell Bird Club of the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa. Price 5 cents.

Yamhill Walnut Experiment Station Bulletin; by J. C. Cooper, McMinnville, Ore.; 16 pages with illustrations. An interesting and valuable publication.

Facts and Figures, or the A, B, C, of Florida Trunking; by C. H. Kennerly, Palatka, Fla.; 150 pages of practical matter for southern truckers. Price 50 cents.

Hastings' Seeds; Catalog No. 47, for spring of 1914; H. G. Hastings & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; farm and garden seed for the southern states and cultural suggestions.

Tree Talk; a periodical devoted to the planting, care and treatment of trees and landscape forestry in general. 16 pages, The Frost-Bartlett Company, Stamford, Conn.

Planting Pecan Trees is the title of a four-page leaflet issued by T. H. Parker, Moultrie, Ga. It also contains instructions on cultivation, fertilizing and pruning the trees. Copies will be mailed on application.

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Annual report for the year 1913, Part One, 180 cloth bound pages, with illustrations, F. Crandfield editor, Madison, Wis. Part Two for the same year contains constitution, bylaws, reports and membership roll of 1500 names.

Some Diseases of Pecans; by F. V. Rand, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.; a 36-page reprint from the Journal of Agricultural Research. The following diseases are illustrated and the results from treatment described: nursery blight, brown leaf-spot, pecan anthracnose, kernel spot, crown gall.

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The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

March, 1914

Number 3

COUNTRY BOYS' CREED

In every schoolhouse in Prince Edward County, Va., a placard containing a creed for the American country boy and dedicated to the Boys' Corn Club of Virginia has been posted. It reads:

I believe that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city which man made; that life out of doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work with nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but on how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to a boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in town; that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself; not upon my dreams but upon what I actually do; not upon luck, but upon pluck. I believe in working when you work and in playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of my life.

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THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIII

WAYCROSS, GA., MARCH, 1914

NUMBER 3

AN EDITORIAL LETTER TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

 THE NUT-GROWER occupies its place as a special, or, as commonly classified, a trade publication. It circulates widely, but naturally goes, as a rule, to parties already interested in nut culture; in fact, that is why it has a regularly increasing list of subscribers, because it supplies information in its particular line. Outside of this direct patronage are the millions of people who know little about nuts as a food and the millions more who have never seen or sampled and hardly heard of the modern pecan.

How to reach these masses with such information as will encourage interest in nuts and create a demand for them is the task before us as a preliminary to the creating of new and enlarged markets. Ordinarily such preparatory work belongs in the field of direct advertising, which demands large and continuous expense, which in this case is beyond the combined means of the producers of the superior varieties of pecans. Now these growers, in general, as their products reach market, come in direct competition with the almond, the Persian walnut, the seedling pecan of the southwest and the foreign importations. With most of these nuts the selling prices are substantially fixed from year to year and while these selling prices, if paid for pecans, would yield handsome profits, still they are much below the prices the actual consumers pay for the product.

Thus it becomes necessary that facilities for special marketing, or direct from grower to consumer be arranged and put into operation for handling the increasing product, so that it will not be necessary to throw these superior nuts on the general market in competition with those now found there.

Right at this point is where proper publicity comes in to help solve the problem of direct marketing. In the former publicity campaign conducted by the National Nut Growers' Association the work was general in its character and applied to no particular feature of the industry. That it was highly efficient at a small cost any one familiar with its workings must admit; but the results worked out in particular directions, notably that of largely increasing the demand for trees and so enlarging the business of the nurseries. In fact, one nurseryman expressed to the writer the opinion the "the industry had too much publicity."

However, the fact remains that there are many people in all parts of the country who are intensely alive to questions pertaining to our food supply and who will welcome any up-to-date information bearing on the subject. This makes the opportunity. The question of improving it led to the adoption of the plan which has recently been inaugurated. This plan consists of the printing of a monthly sheet of pertinent and timely paragraphs relating to the nut industry and the mailing of these to the editors of several hundred general, local, agricultural and trade papers, with the request that they make such use of any or all of the paragraphs from time to time as may furnish information of interest to their readers. The editors are assured that the matter sent them is authentic and up-to-date, and that they are free to use it as they see fit without incurring financial or other obligations.

It is not supposed that all, or even a large proportion of those receiving these paragraphs will use them, but it is a certainty that some will, particularly those who have questions from their subscribers to answer. These will often find in the paragraphs furnished, the information desired. Any item thus used by even a single publication is given a certain measure of publicity and as it may be clipped by other papers is likely to come to the attention of innumerable readers.

So much for the plan and its operation. The extent to which the work can be carried on and the effectiveness of the service depends to a great extent upon the co-operation and support of our own subscribers. THE NUT-GROWER has appropriated for the current year \$250 for carrying on this service; and several public spirited subscribers and advertisers have made substantial contributions to the fund. These, with others as received, will be acknowledged through our columns in subsequent issues. While no one is, of course, under the slightest obligation to help maintain this work, still if they see in it an opportunity to help along a cause which seems to them a good one, we feel that any help thus received will enable us to proportionately enlarge and extend the service.

We have thus taken our readers into our confidence in this work because we need their moral assis-

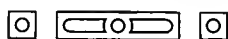
tance in making this service as successful as it deserves to be. Any reader who feels that THE NUT-GROWER has been of interest and use to him can show it if he feels so disposed in the following way. On request we will mail free to every subscriber a recent copy of this publicity sheet. On its receipt and after you have carefully studied every paragraph, take it to the office of your local paper; tell the editor about the work and see if he will not be willing to help the cause along by using such of the items as he may think of interest to his subscribers. Assure him that we will, on your recommendation, place his paper on our mailing list for the regular issues as they appear, provided he will agree to note carefully the paragraphs before he passes the sheet to the convenient waste basket. This seems easy; but editors in general have tribulations peculiar to their vocation and one thing that stirs their irascible proclivities is the frequent effort made to have them use veiled advertising matter under the pretense of its being bona fide news or educational data. Under such circumstances it becomes a matter of argument as to the true character of the data we submit. It can hardly be otherwise than that many indirect advantages may accrue to parties who have or have not any connection with this service, but the thoughtful editor will waive that when he is satisfied with the genuine character of the matter offered him. Under our proposition he is free to use any, all or none of the paragraphs but the appeal for their use

can be made on the grounds that they furnish timely and interesting items on a subject that will be more than likely interesting to many of his subscribers.

It will, of course, frequently occur that a subscriber cannot conveniently see the editor of his local paper or there may be several of the papers. In such cases simply write them a letter calling attention to the matter.

Since August, 1902, we have been building up THE NUT-GROWER. We do not need to speak of what it has accomplished during these twelve years, but of one thing we are thoroughly convinced, and that is the cumulative power which comes from numbers when working co-operatively for a specified purpose. This becomes doubly significant in this particular when we remind the reader that our subscribers are located in practically every state in the Union, as in foreign countries in every continent on the globe. So we modify our plans from year to year and are getting away from what was formerly a very necessary practice—relying on ourselves for the accomplishment of great things when we have in our own circles of friends and patrons such influence and resources as they command.

Simply send us a post card, requesting a copy of the publicity sheet and we will understand from that your willingness to help in the way indicated. The promptness with which you reply will measure the encouragement it means to the editor.



LARGE PECAN TREES IN INDIANA AND KENTUCKY

By J. F. WILKINSON, Rockport, Ind.

A Paper Read at the Houston Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

THE Ohio Valley in Southern Indiana and Northern Kentucky once was covered with a dense forest of valuable timber, but which in recent years has nearly all been removed to clear the ground for agricultural purposes. Trees of all kinds, regardless of size or value, have shared the same fate before the woodman's ax, so that today only a small portion of that once great forest remains.

This section contains many native wild pecan trees and is attracting the attention of nut growers in all sections of the country. Last fall, pecans were sent from Luce township, Indiana, to Maryland, North Carolina, Louisiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Alabama, Toronto, Canada, and even as far as London, England, and to Chili, South America, for eating and planting. Some of these old trees no doubt furnished food for the Indians in the early days, and

they still bear bountiful crops of delicious nuts, and will do so for many years to come.

At Grandview, Indiana, grows one of the largest pecan trees in the North, the tree measuring 17 feet in circumference, estimated height 175 feet; to the first limb, 65 feet. This tree has yielded as high as 17 bushels in a single crop. Just across the river from Grandview is a forest of several hundred pecan trees. Last year many of the largest trees in this forest were cut and sawed into lumber. Trees having a diameter of from 3 to 3 1-2 feet were common.

In this same forest is the original Kentucky pecan tree, which is a magnificent specimen of the hardy northern pecan, and is being propagated from. This tree is about 12 feet in circumference with an estimated height of 120 feet. Last year it bore 4 1-2 bushels of nuts.

At Enterprise, Spencer County, Indiana, there still remain a few of the old trees which were originally a part of the forest there. The largest of these trees is 14 1-2 feet in circumference, is about 120 feet in height and with a spread of 70 feet. A pioneer of Enterprise claims to have known this tree since 1852 and says that it was a large, regular bearer then, and it is still a regular bearer. One very large tree here which has recently been cut down often produced 300 pounds of fine nuts and was a regular bearer. If standing today it would probably be propagated from as one of the leading northern varieties.

Not far from Enterprise, on the banks of Pigeon Creek, is another of the famed varieties—the Warwick—which is a medium sized tree, and, in spite of fact that it has been badly mutilated by pecan gatherers, it has grown a new top and is now bearing good crops of nuts. This tree is being widely propagated and promises to be a good variety for northern planting.

About ten miles east of Evansville, Ind., in Henderson County, Kentucky, is located what is known as the Green River pecan forest. It has been cleared of practically all trees other than the pecan and is one of the largest natural pecan forests in the country. The forest covers over 200 acres and the trees are very tall and some very large. Many thousand pounds of pecans are gathered annually from this grove and bring good prices in the Evansville market. This grove is owned by Mrs. Major, of Henderson County, Kentucky. The pecans are gathered by men who go there each year and who receive as compensation one-half of what they gather. Expert tree climbers are always in great demand there at harvest time to climb and shake the pecans from the large trees. The harvest begins about November 1 and sometimes lasts until Christmas.

In this Green River forest are two trees which are now being widely propagated from in the North, namely, the Major and the Green River.

The Major and the Green River are very regular bearers and it is stated upon very good authority that neither tree has made an entire crop failure in fourteen years. Last year the Major produced 160 pounds and the Green River 250 pounds. The Major is 8 1-2 feet in circumference, about 120 feet high and 60 feet to the first limb. The Green River is 10 feet in circumference, about 90 feet high and 35 feet to the first limb.

Near these trees stands what is reputed to be the largest pecan tree known in this section and is called by the keeper of grove the mother tree. This tree measures 19 feet in circumference, trunk 70 feet, estimated height 175 feet. The top of this tree can be seen far above all surrounding trees. Nearby to this monster tree stands another large one which measures 16 feet in circumference, trunk 60 feet and about 140 feet high.

There are many trees in this grove with a diameter of 3 to 4 feet; also scattered through the cornfields above and below these Green River woods are many field grown pecan trees, some of which are very large and have a spread of from 70 to 90 feet.

The pecan belt in the Ohio River Valley extends down the Ohio River below Shawneetown, Ill. At the mouth of the Wabash River on both the Indiana and Illinois banks, are native pecan forests which also contain numbers of large trees, some of which probably will closely rival the Green River and Grandview trees. Farther up the Wabash River grows the Posey tree, a medium sized tree, about 90 feet high. This tree, so far as is known, has a good bearing record, and the nut it bears is one of the best of the northern varieties, being very thin shelled, and in cracking quality is unexcelled. This nut actually yields nearly 100 per cent. of whole halves.

These native forests are gradually disappearing, but it is hoped that the interest aroused by the various fruit and nut associations will induce people living in the northern pecan belts to set out nut orchards of their own of grafted and budded trees of the proper varieties, which, with the proper amount of attention, will become a source of profit to themselves and to future generations.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Pecan nurserymen will hold a meeting at Thomasville, Ga., April 10.

A little trade journal advertising is a good thing. More of it is better—if followed up regularly.

Mr. Sam. H. James puts life into his ads—see what he has to say of his Moneymaker pecan.

The Proceedings of the Houston Convention, a neat volume of about ninety pages, has been received. A more extended notice will appear next month.

Edwards & Patterson, of Milledgeville, Ga., are establishing a branch of their pecan nursery at Mr. Patterson's old home in Kentucky. The calls for pecan stock suited to northern latitudes prompted this move.

A Louisiana advertiser says he is just closing a very prosperous season's business. We hope he will continue to prosper as he takes additional space to accommodate his new ad.

One of the requirements to carry the Satsuma orange safely through the winters of South Georgia is to hold the trees dormant when cold weather arrives. By withholding cultivation after the middle of September they will ordinarily be safe.

A small power nut cracker at moderate cost, which will do as efficient work as most of the hand machines, is greatly needed. The manufacturer who supplies such a machine will find a ready and in time a large demand. Many parties are now ready to start in the business if such a machine was available.

The Nut-Grower

Published monthly by The Nut-Grower Company

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.12.

No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

The man who sticks a nut tree in the ground and goes off waiting for it to grow and drop a golden harvest into his hand is doomed to disappointment when he calls around for it. No industry calls for wider knowledge or closer application of scientific horticultural principles than good nut growing.

A slight accident which happened to the editor in February while directing some nut-grafting operations, was followed by sundry complications and a surgical operation, which has confined him to his room for several weeks past. However, while shut in, he has been able to keep his pen moving and promises to be out in the near future.

Legislation now pending promises to establish a system of rural credit which, it is claimed, will put the agricultural interests of the country on a financial basis which will enable farmers and fruit growers to obtain money on easy terms for purchasing or improving real estate. This, if enacted into law, will be a great help to people of moderate means in planting pecans.

The general interest in walnut culture seems to be reaching all parts of the country. It was in response to a frequently expressed desire for information along this line that we devoted much of the space in our February number to this nut. We have much more of this valuable data on hand, which will be used from time to time. A notable feature of the present situation is the number of scientific men in different parts of the country who are making a study of this important nut.

The matter of marketing pecans has been receiving attention and careful study at the hands of the

editor for a number of years. The Nut Grower has repeatedly urged the wisdom of early preparation for handling the propagated varieties, because they are in a class by themselves and will come in competition with the present market supply. When the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association was organized at Monticello about eight years ago, Mr. Rich and the editor framed the constitution and one of its provisions was for a committee on markets and marketing and defined the duties of the committee. Several years later, at the 1910 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, a committee was formed and has since had the matter under advisement.

THE GEORGIA-FLORIDA PECAN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

In this issue will be found President B. W. Stone's official announcement for the 1914 meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association. We have some orthodox ideas as to how to build a program for such a meeting—simply to keep in mind the purposes of the organization and follow the provisions of the constitution in having reports from its several regular committees. The most important and widely valuable work accomplished by this body was the report of its committee on Statistics, which gave to the public soon after its organization, the first reliable data as to the extent of orchard planting in the association's territory. Another of the association's committees, which seems to have been lost sight of, however, was on the shipping and marketing of pecans. What has become of the constitution has been a matter of inquiry for years. Naturally, under the circumstances, its provisions have not been followed, with the result that no committee reports have been heard at the meetings for years.

Still, in spite of the fact that the association was not doing the work it was capable of, one of the officials, the treasurer, Mr. A. A. Rich, was right on the job and kept the dues collected up to date, and saw to it that members in arrears were dropped from the roll. But this fidelity, even, failed to work to the advantage of the association because these funds, aside from some small contingent expenses, have been accumulating in the treasury.

However, the great work for the coming meeting is to plan, arrange and carry into early operation such measures as will make the meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association next October one of great attractiveness and interest. Closely connected with this will be the work of planning for the pecan exhibit the association should show at the Panama-Pacific Exposition next year.

There is plenty of work in sight, and if it is properly arranged for consideration and discussion, the 1914 meeting will come into its own as an established agency in the interests of its members and as a more capable factor in aiding the industry.

Pecan Trees **5c** at . . . EACH

We have a large number of pecan seedlings that have to be moved this winter. To those who want pecan trees at a small cost we are offering these two-year pecans at 5c each; \$20.00 per 500; \$38.00 per 1000. Buy some of these and bud them yourself next summer: we sell pecan buds at 1c each---Stuart Frotscher and Money-maker. It's easy to bud pecans when you know how: we will send full directions free.

**The Paper Shell
Pecan Nursery, Ltd.**

LAFAYETTE, :: LOUISIANA

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayveiw Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Pecan Trees and Nuts

Grafting and Budding Wood in
Season

Mrs. W. R. Stuart

The true successor of Col. W. R. Stuart
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.



WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

Georgia-Florida Association to Meet

EDITOR NUT-GROWER:

I am glad to announce that the date for the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association Convention has been fixed and is to be held May 27 and 28. There seems to be more enthusiasm for this meeting than there has been for any previous one. The pecan industry develops problems all along, and there are many who want them solved.

Thomasville, Ga.

R. W. Stone,

President.

From Mr. Risien

Editor NUT-GROWER:

Regarding my little exhibit at the Houston meeting would say that it was not packed in with my 100 pound exhibit by express. My son took this with him. It only showed about a dozen samples of each of the three generations of pecan work done by hand pollination. There were also samples from the parentage on both sides. And this is why I thought it both interesting and instructive.

I have not yet seen anything of my other exhibit. I hope to soon have more time to follow it up.

E. E. RISEIN,

San Saba, Tex.

Varieties for the Albany District

Editor NUT-GROWER:

You have published a list of pecans that succeed in the Monticel district, but I have seen none for the more northern districts. The Stuart seems to do best with me so far. The Mobile does not fill out well. It seems to be too late to ripen. The Van Deman is a shy bearer. The Moneymaker is most too small and round. I have

the Pabst, Schley and Delmas, but they have not yet borne. Mr. Willis Thompson, of Pittsview, Ala., writes me that the Curtis scabs as bad as any.

I have a 17 year old pecan tree with 46 buds of two year's growth which I set in 1911.

Please give a list of best varieties for Albany, Ga.

F. L. PICKETT,

Fitzpatrick, Ala.

[In the Albany district, the Schley, Stuart, Frotscher, Teeche, Van Deman and Delmas seem to be the favored varieties.—EDITOR.]

Good Work in Canada

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I have succeeded in top grafting and also in nursery work with our native walnut trees to an extent that must please any person. In top-grafting my results are about as near perfect as possible. Last year I tried pecan trees for the third time. I think this time will

(Continued on page 44.)

SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

Jennings Nursery

Jennings, La.

Commercial Nut Shelling

At the Houston convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, Mr. Robert Woodson, of St. Louis, spoke on the subject of cracking and shelling nuts. He said in part:

"The pecan has always been considered one of the hardest nuts to shell without a fracture of the meats, which makes it more tedious to extract the meats and also lessens the value to a considerable extent, the meats of the pecan being practically the same construction or form as the hickory and walnut varieties, all of them being unlike the almond, filbert and Brazil, the structure of whose meats makes them easily extracted.

"The first knowledge I had of the commercial shelling of the pecan was in 1881, when the Barnhart Mercantile Company, of St. Louis, were cracking by the primitive method of a hammer with a block of lead as a base. On account of the small demand for shelled pecans it was several years, or until 1889, that the business had increased to the importance of requiring a machine for the cracking of pecans, and in that year your humble servant invented the first hand power machine, which was operated with one hand, the other being used to feed the machine. These machines, and I might say other hand machines, answered the purpose until the invention, also by myself, of a power driven machine which automatically adjusted itself to the size of the nut. This came into general use in 1902. This machine cracked two nuts at each revolution and permitted the operator to employ both hands in the feeding thereof. This machine was awarded a grand prize and gold medal at the World's Fair at St. Louis. This machine had a capacity of about 500 pounds per day, or about four times what an operator would crack with a hammer.

"Shortly after the World's Fair, other machines were invented

along the same lines as the Woodson machines. The question of a feed for the machine now became an important matter in the reduction of the cost of cracking and this proved to be a most difficult task and the subject occupied more or less of my time for fifteen years, together with a considerable expenditure of money, running up into the thousands of dollars, but I am pleased to say that my patience has at last been rewarded by having invented a perfect automatic, self-feeding machine. One of the greatest expenses connected with the shelling of the pecan is the separating of the meats from the shells after the nut is cracked, and here is a grand chance for one with an inventive turn to make a fortune. I, for one, have served my time and do not intend to tackle it. I once had a man call upon me who stated that he had such a machine and when I called his attention to the fact that we

were in Missouri, he said all he wanted was to have the privilege to set his machine up in our factory, that he knew what he was talking about. His request was readily granted, and although this gentleman claimed to live in St. Louis, and two years have passed, we have never seen or heard of his machine since.

For Sale

FOR QUICK SALE—A No. 1 pecan grove of 43 acres at price below ordinary cost. Located at Thomasville, Ga. Inquire of THE NUT-GROWER for particulars.

NURSERY BARGAIN. 25,000 budded and grafted pecan trees of the choicest varieties to be sold in bulk for fall of 1914 delivery. Three year roots with one and two year tops; sizes will be two feet and up to large trees. This stock has been well grown on excellent nursery land and is better than that ordinarily of the same age. Will make count by grade August 1 and verify same October 1. Offers from reliable parties will be given careful consideration. Write L, care The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala.

A Country Editor Once Wrote:

The constant drip of water
Wears away the hardest stone;
The constant gnaw of Towser
Masticates the toughest bone;
The constant cooing lover
Carries off the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser
Is the one who gets the trade.



Do you get the idea? It isn't the amount of money you spend to keep your business in the public eye that counts in results. It's the keeping everlastingly at it that brings success. It's not too early to go after your fall business right now. Get your ad in THE NUT-GROWER and begin to make a continuous impression.



THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY
WAYCROSS, GA.

"Previous to the advent of the automatic cracking machine there was considerable skill required in the cracking of pecans, as too much pressure would shatter the meats, and not enough almost equally bad, for the meats would be damaged by the forcing of same from shells. The difference in the commercial value of what is known as the pecan halves and pieces is about 20 per cent in favor of the halves, and in order to make the picker more careful, we pay less for picking of pieces; all the work being paid for at so much per pound. I do not speak of the method of cracking the other kind of nuts, for their shells are easily fractured with but little damage to their meats.

"The commercial shelling of the pecan has now become of such proportion that it has attracted the attention of the health boards and pure food officials of States and Nations, and through their agency

there has been much improvement in the sanitary conditions of the factories and the abatement of the worst evil of all, that of sending out of the cracked nuts to families mostly foreign, to be picked, although this baneful practice is still clandestinely practiced. With their usual diligence, it is hoped that the government will soon have accomplished its purpose in the suppression of this practice.

"As to the growth of the shell nut business, undoubtedly the almond was the first nut shelled for commercial purposes. Then the poor man's friend, the peanut, and at the present time all edible nuts are now shelled for commercial purposes, even the phili nut from our Philippine possessions, which has only made its appearance in this country the past three years. It is within my memory when the almond and the peanut were the only shelled nuts on the market.

In the year 1881 the Barnhart

Mercantile Company were undoubtedly the sole shellers of pecans for commercial purposes, and this only in a limited way, as the number of persons employed by them did not exceed ten. The growth of the business was quite slow for several years. They had the monopoly of this business for several years—the volume of which however, was very small.

"About the year 1888 the business seemed to increase very perceptibly and others became engaged in it. There has been a steady and wonderful increase in the output since then, and from a start of ten employees, I figure that today there are no less than 2,000 persons so employed and from the consumption of not to exceed one car of nuts in the shell in 1884, to 298 cars for the 1912 crop, and from a friendless waif the pecan has become the favorite nut of our people. This fact is very readily proven by a mere question of price and figures, it bringing when statistical conditions justify, the highest price of any shelled nut upon the market. I attribute the popularity of the pecan today to the placing of the shelled nut upon the market."

Besides being very profitable as an orchard tree, the pecan makes one of the prettiest trees for shade around the home, or upon the city streets. No deciduous tree surpasses it in symmetry, beauty, or length of life.

Nuts in Arizona

Nut culture is receiving attention in an experimental way. Almonds do well in the southern part of the state excepting when late frosts occur, which is about two years out of three. Persian walnuts are exciting the most interest, as they produce well in certain places at altitudes of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Pecans will grow in the southern and western sections at altitudes of 1,500 feet and over,

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Is the OFFICIAL
ROUTE for the

Nut Growers' Convention Thomasville, Ga. -- Oct. 28-30, 1914

For information as to lands in the Nation's Garden Spot, that great fruit and truck growing section along the ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R., in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to Wilbur McCoy, A. & I. Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. N. Clark, A. & I. Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

L. P. GREEN,
Trav. Passenger Agt.,
Thomasville, Ga.

E. M. NORTH,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt.,
Savannah, Ga.

but their bearing qualities have not yet been proven.

The Missouri-Kansas Wholesale Grocers Association has complained very bitterly to the California Walnut Growers' Association of the inferior quality and poor deliveries of walnuts during the past season.

Pecan Growers' League

The organizers of the Pecan Growers' League have mailed to interested parties the following circular:

For the purpose of forming a stable business organization to handle in the most advantageous manner the selling of improved varieties of pecans by approved methods and the creating of new markets and uses for the crops of members, also for the handling of the crops of other producers for profit, and the transaction of business incident to the advertising and selling of pecans, we, whose names are attached, voluntarily associate ourselves under the following conditions:

1. That actual growers of pecans only are entitled to membership.
2. That modes and methods adopted and used be distinctively co-operative.
3. That the capital stock shall be \$5,000, divided into 500 shares of \$10 each.
4. That payments for stock are to be made at the rate of 20 per cent. annually and when fully paid certificates for same shall be duly issued.
5. That the payment of 20 per cent. on one or more shares entitles the subscriber to all the rights and privileges of the league during the period of organization and for one year thereafter.
6. That all cardinal principles, laws, regulations and election of officers are adopted by referendum vote of actual members of the league.
7. That the administration of the affairs are vested with such committees and officers as may

best serve the aims and purposes of the league.

8. That a meeting be held at Waycross, Ga., Wednesday, April 22, 1914, for the purpose of organizing, the appointing of temporary officers and such committees as may be desirable.

9. It is understood that the skill, integrity and enterprise of members will be utilized in laying a firm foundation for building a business system well suited to the needs of members and of command-

ing influence in the commercial world.

10. It is also understood that time and expenditure of available capital must precede the gaining of dividends, and that the fixed policy to be adopted will prohibit the contracting of debts or financial obligations without the full approval of the membership.

The pecan is destined to become more largely consumed than the

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity Prices the Lowest, Quality Considered

Write for Sample Trees

January to March the best planting season in the latitude of North Florida and South Georgia

Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees and
General Nursery Stock

FLORIDA NURSERIES

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Satsuma Orange Trees, Grape-Fruit, Kumquats, Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees

Our nursery business is twenty-three years old and we were among the first to grow and sell Satsuma orange and pecan trees.

This long experience has helped us put on the market trees that are handled RIGHT, from the growing through the packing and shipping

This year we have the finest stock of these we have ever had, and should you desire them or any other General Nursery Stock, get our prices and let us make an early reservation in order that you may get the varieties and sizes you want.

SUMMIT NURSERIES
Monticello, Fla.


The Board of Directors of the Papershell Pecan Nursery, Ltd. ::

Have decided to place on the market the balance of the Capital Stock of the nursery in order to take care of its rapidly growing business and to help develop its rich land into a 60-acre pecan orchard.

The proportionate expense of doubling the output of the nursery will not be great for the nursery has the land the teams, the experienced men, the grafting wood and also the seedling pecans to be grafted. The managers salary and all general running expenses will remain the same. For this reason the Capital Stock is being offered at what is believed to be a very low figure. For detailed information address

The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery, Ltd.

W. M. Ellison, Sec'y.
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

 NEW ruling of the Post Office Department allows printed matter to be sent by parcels post. We are in a position to make a specialty of printing for nut growers and the ruling referred to above allows us to deliver same at a minimum expense.

We will be pleased to figure with you on anything in our line.

WILSON
Publishing
Company
Waycross, Georgia

walnut, filbert, chestnut or any of the popular nuts of our time.

The pecan is gaining in popular favor wherever known. It is a splendid nut, richer than the walnut and much more highly prized by nut eaters.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, when in the South, I was given a few large pecan nuts. The owner of the tree said that it was the only one of the sort in the vicinity, and people came from far and near to get the nuts. The owner remarked that he could make a fortune out of a few trees of the sort if he could get them. At that time it did not occur to either one of us to talk about budding or grafting other trees from this one—and, as I remember, the quality of the large nut did not impress me particularly. In the intervening years finer pecan nuts have been discovered, thousands of acres of orchards have been set out, consisting of budded and grafted trees, and numerous promoters and adventurers are playing the part of the Old Man of the Sea on the basis of the recognized value and prospects of a new legitimate industry. This must necessarily represent the history of any new and valuable occupation, for it includes the entire range of human interest and character. The pecan history now has an established position, however, and it is destined to furnish an immense part of the food supply of the coming millions of people, who will never suspect that the tree remained for so long a time in obscurity. — Robert T. Morris, M. D.

Until recent years planters of pecan trees have been greatly handicapped in the selection of varieties because of the limited number of choice sorts which have shown special adaptability to particular localities. At present there are about fifty different sorts of sufficient merit to make it possible to select varieties reasonably certain

to succeed in any pecan-growing locality.

Pecan Diseases

Prof. F. V. Rand, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has an article in the January issue of the *Journal of Agricultural Research* on "Some Diseases of Pecans." Prof. Rand has been carrying on investigations in Georgia and other Southern states. A very interesting statement in this paper is as follows: "Notwithstanding the highly colored statements of promoters of pecan culture, this tree, like all of our cultivated fruit trees, has its insect and fungus enemies. Possibly they would form a shorter list than would some of our common fruits, but they are none the less real and important, for, whenever a plant is brought under cultivation or taken out of its natural range, new diseases and new problems with old diseases are sure to follow." The trees that grow, uncared for, on the hillside and way places, in a new country, are not good indicators of the diseases that trees of the same kinds of fruit would have if planted in an orchard. An insect or a disease has less chance of living through the winter if the number of their host plants is small. The more insects to go into the winter the better chance that some of them will come out alive. The larger the amount of disease the better the chance of the disease to go through an unusually hard season. The more trees planted in a neighborhood the less chance will there be for a year when there will be no fruit whatsoever. The years when there are no fruit are the ones when the insects and diseases which live on the fruit alone starve to death.

The Shellbark Hickories

Although the pecan is the most important and best species of the hickory genus, some of the others are almost equal to it. The best one of these is known as the Little

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are five years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

RHODES DOUBLE OUT PRUNING SHEAR



RHODES MFG. CO.
522 S. Division Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark.
We pay Express charges on all orders.
Write for circular and prices.

Grafted Pecan Trees and a large surplus of Satsuma Orange Trees

We are offering attractive prices on our large surplus of Satsuma Orange trees, so as to close them out quick. They are a fine lot of trees and have excellent root systems. Write at once for prices.

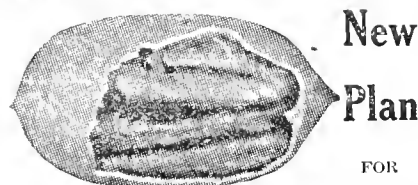
The Paper Shell Pecan Nursery Ltd.
Lafayette, La.

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

LEON A. WILSON JNO. W. BENNETT
W. W. LAMBDIN

WILSON, BENNETT & LAMBDIN
ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELORS AT LAW

Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.
WAYCROSS, GA.



GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE
25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.
B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

Shellbark. It grows naturally from the New England States to Minnesota and Missouri, but is most abundant from Pennsylvania to Illinois. In the forest the tree grows large and tall, with a slender trunk and long shaggy bark, but in the open it makes a full, round head above a low, stout trunk.

All of the hickories make beautiful shade trees, with their luxuriant foliage and spreading tops. There are great differences in the size, shape, thickness of shell and flavor of the nuts of the species we are now considering, and in the bearing of the trees as well. Almost any country boy knows this full well, and just where to go and get the best nuts and the most of them in the frosty days of autumn. So far there has been almost nothing done towards marking, naming and propagating from the choice varieties that are scattered about the country. Some of them are so valuable for their nuts that it is highly important that they should be saved and distributed over the country as grafted trees or their scions or buds set in to others that they may thus be made to yield far more valuable returns. A little has been done in this direction, and we have a few named varieties of very fine character of tree and nut. These few are as much superior to the ordinary run of the wild varieties as our best apples are better than the fence corner seedlings.—H. E. Van Deman.

With the Editor and His Correspondents

(Continued from page 39.)

be entirely successful. Will tell you about it again.

D. S. SAGER.

Brantford, Ont.

Fertilizers and Cultivation

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I don't want to miss any article on the subject of orchard statistics and right here I want to thank you

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard and farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange. The rate is one cent a word for each insertion, cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25c.

For Sale

HARDY NORTHERN root grafted pecans for sale, also budded chestnuts and other natives northern nuts, California privet and fruit trees. R. L. McCoy, Lake, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Pecan land; 2860 acres cut over land; North Florida. Well adapted to pecan culture; close to town and two lines of railway. Price and terms on application. WM. H. SMITH, 208 Whitaker Bldg., Davenport, Iowa.

BEAUTIFUL SOUTHERN HOME—consisting of 60 acres under cultivation with orchards, grape arbors and shrubbery. Has fine two store house (finished in curly pine) with every necessary out-building. Can also buy live stock, farming implements and forage for another year at a very reasonable price. Fine free stone water, healthy weather with delightful all the year climate. Located in small town on one of the big trunk lines with station right in front of the house with good automobile highway. Leading city two miles distant. Address **WALTER M. YOUNG, Waycross, Ga.**

200 ACRE FARM—50 acres under cultivation. 1-2 million feet of timber in woodland. Near fast growing town of 2500. Soil rich gray sandy loam with close underlying clay subsoil. Specially adapted to pecans and peaches. Address **WALTER M. YOUNG, Waycross, Ga.** Refer to The Nut-Grower.

40 ACRES—over 35 acres under cultivation—6 acres in grove of bearing paper shell pecans. All of cleared land is well suited for pecan culture or other fruits. Located on trunk line of railway near rapidly growing town of 3,000 people. Address **WALTER M. YOUNG, Waycross, Ga.** Refer to The Nut-Grower

400 ACRE IMPROVED FARM. 150 acres under cultivation, 6 acres paper-shell pecans 16 years old, one acre scuppernon grapes, 3 dwelling houses, tenant houses, barns and every other necessary out houses. Improvements on this place could not be replaced for twice the price of the whole. Price \$30 per acre. If interested, you had better use telegraph. Address **WALTER M. YOUNG, Waycross, Georgia**

Wanted

ATTRACTIVE OPENING FOR SOME NURSERYMAN.

I want partner with practical experience and capital to join me in my Pecan Nursery business. Been in operation three years. Cash inventory now over \$10,000. Sales past season, \$7,000. Finest location in South. No other nursery within 75 miles. Other lines, especially flowers, can be added with profit. Partner must take full charge. Write **NURSERYMAN, Box 428, Waycross, Ga.** 2-2

The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm Moultrie, Georgia

Growers and
Shippers of

FANCY PAPER SHELL PECANS

Budding and Grafting wood for sale

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

for the valuable article on that subject which appeared in the March issue of last year.

I should like to take the liberty of asking a few questions and will thank you for any information you may give.

In your opinion, how many years of cultivation should an orchard receive before it is safe to cease cultivating and sow down to pasture?

What is the average amount and kind of fertilizer, per tree, needed after the fifth (orchard) year?

How often should trees in a five year old orchard be sprayed per year and how many years should spraying be continued?

Does intercropping improve or impoverish an orchard?

Thanking you for the trouble of answering the above questions and for past favors received I am,
Very truly yours,

W. S. CABLE.

Chicago, Ill.

[An answer to Mr. Cable's questions can only be given in a general way, as there are so many modifying local conditions that specific instructions can be given only from a knowledge of the soil, locality and previous conditions. The editor's private opinion is that the future crops will be regulated by the continued cultivation indefinitely. The industry, so far as it deals with budded trees, is too young to furnish comparative data in this respect.

As to fertilizers, an approximate rule is one pound per tree for each year of the orchard age, annually. The kind of fertilizer depends largely on the character of the soil and the crops used for intermediate cultivation.

Spraying also depends on the necessities of your trees as regards insects or disease. You simply meet the indication as they arise. Ordinarily there is no occasion for spraying. You diagnose the difficulty and then apply the proper remedy on the same principle that a doctor treats a patient. Some doctors treat well patients, or keep

Hardy Nut Trees...

We are pleased to announce that we have now to offer a nice lot of

Pennsylvania Grown Hardy Nut Trees

for Northern and Middle planting.

Our Persian Walnut Trees are especially fine and we have, so far as we know, the only stock of Budded and Grafted Trees, NORTHERN GROWN, to offer this season.

Our illustrated catalogue and cultural guide will interest you. Free for the asking.

Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist

Willow Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**
Box 21. Macclenny, Fla.

Pecans, Satsumas, Grape Fruit

We have them in QUANTITY as well as QUALITY. Our stock is especially strong in large grades. ... Let us figure on your wants. Orders for one tree or one car load given the same careful personal attention.

Simpson Nursery Co.
Monticello, Florida

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

Traversed by the

**Atlanta,
Birmingham,
& Atlantic
Railroad**

Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.



All the money crops of
the South plentifully pro-
duced.



For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. W. CROXTON
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

sick ones on the string longer than
necessary.

Inter-cropping, if intelligently
conducted and properly adjusted
to local conditions, improves the
land and is beneficial to trees. Un-
fortunately many people are not
sufficiently skilled to be entrusted
with an orchard.

Pecan culture is just like other
lines of endeavor; the more you
know about it, the better the re-
sults. The man doing the work is
the real problem.—EDITOR]

Books and Catalogs

J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga. Vari-
ous Answers in Regard to Pecan
Trees, is a folder which he will
send on application.

Saul's Select Seed: seed annual
of Charles E. Saul, seedsman, 264
James St., Syracuse, N. Y. listing
implements and supplies as well as
seed.

Suggestions on preparation and
use of Spray Formulas; Bulletin 99
of the Agricultural Experiment
Station of the University of Tennes-
see; Knoxville.

Industrial Texas; 1913 Edition;
120 pages. Issued by the Texas
Commercial Secretaries and Busi-
ness Men's Associations, Fort
Worth. Price \$1.00

The Armstrong Nurseries of Ont-
ario, Cal., in their 1914 catalogue,
list a large and interesting list of
fruits and flowers not ordinarily
seen in common catalogues. It is a
volume of 64 pages and finely illus-
trated.

Apple Growing; Bulletin No. 2,
December, 1913, Massachusetts
Agricultural Society, Wilfred
Wheeler, Secretary, Boston, Mass.
Over 200 pages, illustrated and
showing the industry in all impor-
tant particulars.

The Pecan Business in the Mon-
ticello Section: An official bulletin
of the Jefferson County Business
League, by W. W. Carroll, Montic-
ello, Fla. A page reprint from the
Monticello News of Feb. 20, 1914.
This is designed to answer inquir-
ies regarding the pecan in Jefferson

Bullard Pecan Nurseries

"Not the Largest but
One of the Best"

Nothing but Pecans

All Standard Varie-
ties

Good Trees and a
Square Deal

William P. Bullard
Albany :: Georgia

NEW ORLEANS

Laux & Appel

P E C A N S

HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representa-
tives and correspondents ::

Geo. H Appel 127 Camp St.
211 Poydras St.
POST OFFICE BOX 976

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to
bear and never failed to fill at both
end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.



Ditch 4 Rods in 1 Second

IT'S EASY WITH

DU PONT

RED CROSS DYNAMITE

One second nothing but the level marsh. Bang! There's your ditch.
One man can do it alone. Quick, cheap and efficient. To learn
how write for Free Farmer's Handbook No. 325 F.

BLASTERS WANTED

Many farmers prefer to hire blasters. Demand exceeds
supply. Reliable men taught free and helped to get
work. \$200 capital needed. Write for free booklet
No. 325 F.

DU PONT POWDER CO.

Wilmington, Del. Established 1802

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1913-14

**Will be pleased to book or-
ders now for Grafted Pecans**

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst

Proprietor

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Pecan and Walnut Trees

Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for
best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern
states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our book-
let "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

County, and is endorsed by the pe-
can and business men of the section.
It contains data of general interest
and extracts from same will appear
in The Nut Grower from time to
time as occasion offers.

The Moneymaker Pecan

For twenty-one years I have
been fruiting the Moneymaker pe-
can, and I wish to say right here
that no one need be afraid of plant-
ing it if making money out of pe-
cans is his wish. Although I am
fruiting nearly all the celebrated
varieties of pecans, Moneymaker
has brought me in ten times as
much money as all the other var-
eties put together excepting Carman.
Last winter I sold it to the critical
multimillionaire class all through
the North, and it gave unqualified
satisfaction.

The manager of the largest busi-
ness corporation in the world
bought one hundred and forty
four dollars worth of Moneymakers
and afterwards wrote me: "I have
heard nothing but words of praise
for these pecans. You may look
for a large order next year." One
of the largest and oldest wholesale
grocers in Boston wrote me that
Moneymaker sold better on the
Boston market than any pecan he
had, and he added the people want-
ed it and were willing to pay high
prices for it because the kernel
came out whole.

A few years ago, I gave the def-
inition of the perfect pecan which
the world has generally accepted
and adopted. It is this: "A var-
iety that ripens early; a precocious
and heavy annual bearer; a vigor-
ous and healthy grower, bearing
nuts of sufficient size and flavor to
sell well on the market." That is
exactly what Moneymaker has
done for me for more than twenty
years. I know that there are a
few men who are knocking Mon-
eymaker. They had just as well
stop. It has come to stay. As
long as pecans are cultivated it
will be a standard variety.

SAM. H. JAMES.

Monnd, La.

Adv.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old
bearing Pecan Grove for sale in
small tracts on small payments

We are now booking orders
for Pecan stock for fall
and winter delivery.

Send for catalog.



ROOD PECAN GROVES


ALBANY, GA.


The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

April, 1914

Number 4

REE-PLANTING has its rewards in both pleasure and profit. The Japanese consider the man who plants a tree a philanthropist. He works not only for himself and family, but for future generations. His name goes down in the records of time as a good man and his tombstone is engraved with wreaths of honor. Though he is dead, his living trees speak words of praise and tell the people of his virtues when in the world of action. No greater monument to the dead can be erected than the life-giving, health-restoring and pleasure-sustaining tree that talks and sings of the good deeds performed by its donor.



10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

BUD WOOD

DO you know that all Pecan Trees of same variety are not equally prolific?



The Pecan grove of the future is to be planted from selected buds and scions.



Judson Orchard
will supply what you need



Address

**Minnesota Co-Operative
Plantation Co.**

CAIRO, :: :: GEORGIA

PECAN TREES

**That are
the Best**



Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight
Cairo, Ga.

Books and Catalogs

Citrus Culture; a four-page circular by Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.

The Modern Gladiolus Grower is a new trade journal published by Madison Cooper, Calcium, N. Y.

The Fig; a four-page quarto leaflet by Griffing Bros. Co., Jacksonville, Fla. This firm urges the fig as a combination crop with pecans.

Propagation of Citrus Trees in the Gulf States; by P. H. Rolfs; Farmers' Bulletin No. 530, United States Department of Agriculture.

The Pecan Review, published by Percival P. Smith, Chicago, is a new publication in the interest of the commercial side of the pecan industry.

Pecan Planters' Practical Pointers; fifth edition; Bechtel Pecan Nursery, circular of information, Theo. Bechtel, proprietor, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Soy Beans; Farmers' Bulletin No. 372, U. S. Department of Agriculture; 26 pages, describing culture, varieties and uses of this valuable legume.

The Pecan and Hickory in Texas; by E. J. Kyle; illustrated; Bulletin No. 19, Texas Department of Agriculture. Interesting data on top-working and results.

Top-working Seedling Pecan Trees, by W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.; Bulletin No. 224, of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station; 24 illustrated pages.

Vermont State Horticultural Society; Eleventh Annual Report. Contains report of annual meeting of 1913 and list of 400 members. 150 pages. M. B. Cummings, secretary, Burlington.

Bulletin No. 172 of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Purdue University, Lafayette, La., on soy beans and cowpeas, will be of interest to orchardists. These legumes are not only valuable for the general farmer, but of particular availability as cover crops for the orchard.

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THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIII

WAYCROSS, GA., APRIL, 1914

NUMBER 4

TOP-WORKING THE PECAN

By E. J. KYLE

A Paper Read at the Houston Convention of the National Nut Growers' Association

THE term top-working the pecan is generally applied to the operation by which the natural top of the tree is removed so as to give place to a new top developing from the buds or scions which have been inserted in the branches of the tree. This co-operation makes it possible to transfer a tree that is non-productive or that bears unmarketable nuts to one that will produce nuts of the highest quality. Top-working considerably widens the range of the possibilities in the pecan industry, in that it offers a means by which millions of native trees, otherwise worthless, could be converted into valuable varieties in a considerably shorter time than a grove could be started from nursery trees. The operation, as it applies to the pecan, is somewhat new, not having been in common practice more than fifteen or eighteen years. The working over, however, of the apple, pear, plum, etc., in the northern and northwestern states has been practiced successfully for many years. The Northern fruit-grower does not hesitate to top work his trees whenever he has a variety that no longer proves profitable. The method by which this is done is known as cleft grafting, which is the inserting of one or more scions of the desired variety into a branch of the tree to be worked over. This method has been tried on the pecan, but only in a few cases has it proved popular, undoubtedly from the fact that it has not been as successful as when used on the fruits.

The methods which have been found to succeed on the pecan are the ring and patch bud and the chip and crown bud. These various forms of budding have been discussed on so many different occasions I will not take time in this short discussion to give a minute description of each, but will take up some of the more or less minor details concerned in the top-working of pecans, the proper performance of which has a great deal to do with the final success of the work.

SIZE AND AGE OF TREES

The age of the tree is not so important as the size, except that age under normal conditions is indicative of the size. Mr. E. E. Risien, of Rescue, Tex.,

who was one of the first to advocate top-working of the pecan, used in his first work trees averaging about 2 feet in diameter and from 30 to 40 feet in height. Trees as large as this can be successfully worked over as was demonstrated by Mr. Risien, but it is doubtful if the results will justify the expense and uncertainties attending the operation. In using large trees it is generally necessary to remove limbs over 3 inches in diameter, thus producing wounds that are difficult to heal, which generally opens the way for decay, resulting sooner or later in the death of the tree. Another objection to using large trees is that the shoots forced out through the rough bark are poorly attached to the body and often break off before or after being budded.

Trees from three to twelve inches in diameter generally give better results when worked over. Even with this size, one has to be careful in order to have a perfectly sound tree after the top has been secured. Mistakes are frequently made in removing the top, often resulting in the death of the tree or the forcing out of shoots in positions where they will never be able to make strong branches.

Trees vary so much in the formation of the top, it is difficult to lay down any exact rule for cutting-back that will apply in every case. When the tree is over three inches in diameter, it is a serious mistake to remove all of the top at once, and the old method of removing the leader close into the main body is becoming unpopular, except in the small sizes. We have about reached the conclusion that it is best to go out on the main branches until you have reached the diameter of not over three inches before cutting the limb. If you can get one strong shoot to grow from each of these stubs, it will not take long for the wounds to heal over and give you a sound tree. The proper cutting-back of a tree is a matter of judgment that must be acquired largely through experience.

Taking everything into consideration, a vigorous, well rooted, one to three year old sprout or seedling, measuring from one to two inches in diameter, will give better results when top-worked than any other

age or size. The most perfect which the writer has ever seen has been on young trees branching from four to five feet from the ground and not over two inches in diameter. Wounds made on trees of this size heal over readily, so that in one to two years from the time of doing the work you have a perfectly sound tree with a perfect top. Trees of this size and age will not come into bearing quite as soon as older ones, but the work is less expensive and the number of first class specimens secured is much greater.

METHODS OF BUDDING—RING BUDDING

The form that has come into the most general use is annular or ring budding. This process generally indicates the taking of a complete ring of bark with a bud attached and inserting it on a stock from which a similar piece of bark has been taken. This form makes a very severe wound, and it is often difficult to secure a perfect union. Its successful use generally requires unusual attention to details. Where the ring bud is to be used, the natural top should be partly removed during the dormant season, February preferred.

As soon as the young shoots have made a growth of from six to eight inches, those that are weak and poorly placed should be removed and only two or three allowed to develop around each place where a bud is to be inserted. This thinning out allows the shoots that are to be budded to make a better growth and to become more firmly attached to the body or branch of tree.

Repeated experiments have demonstrated that ring budding cannot be started in this state (Texas) much before the first of July and cannot be continued longer than August 15, except under unusual climatic conditions. The success of the work depends on close attention to details, using mature buds, character of stock and climatic conditions. If all of these are favorable, you may get as high as 85 to 90 per cent of buds to grow. This percentage, however, will show a decided decrease if only one of these factors becomes unfavorable to any decided extent, and complete failure may result when only a part of the factors show a marked degree of unfavorableness.

PATCH BUD

The patch bud is a modified form of the ring bud. It extends from one fourth to one-third of the way around the stock. This gives it an advantage over the ring bud, in that it does not make as severe a wound, and as a rule is easier to handle. This form requires practically the same treatment and conditions as the ring bud.

CHIP BUD

This method of budding has been practiced to a limited extent on different plants for a good many years. Its application to the pecan was first worked out successfully by Mr. Charles L. Edwards, of Dal-

las, Tex. Mr. Edwards has used this method for a number of years, and has improved on it until it is now probably the safest and most economical way to top-work the pecan.

The most essential requisite to success in chip budding is the wrapping and tying. Many failures are recorded and much prejudice aroused against the method, due largely to the use of the wrong wrapping material. The writer must confess that he was skeptical for a number of years of the success of this method, because of poor results gotten, until proper wrapping material was used.

The best time for using the chip bud is during the dormant season, just prior to beginning of growth in the spring. It is necessary for the bud wood to be thoroughly dormant, and the best results are gotten before the sap starts in the stock, although the budding can be done after the tree has started into growth, provided the buds are kept dormant. Under normal conditions, the chip bud can be worked successfully in the vicinity of Houston from the 20th of February to the 15th of April. The buds should be inserted preferably in one-year-old growth, although two-year-old wood often gives good results. The buds should be inserted in a smooth place near the base of the stock and the stock shortened to not over 18 to 20 inches beyond the bud. Immediately after inserting the bud it should be carefully wrapped. The wrapping material consists of a strip of cloth that has been soaked in beeswax and cut in blocks about one and one-half inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, with a hole punched in the center large enough to admit a bud. Raffia is then wrapped around the cloth above and below the bud.

After growth starts in the spring, all native sprouts should be removed from the branches and trunk before they have gotten over two or three inches in length. This will necessitate going over the tree every ten days for a period of about six weeks or two months. By that time all buds that are alive will have forced out and made sufficient growth so as to check the development of native sprouts.

Soon after the young shoot has forced out, the raffia should be cut or loosened just above the bud, to prevent girdling. After the shoot has gotten twelve to fourteen inches in length, the raffia may be removed entirely and the waxed cloth should be examined carefully, so as to prevent girdling.

STAKING

The young shoots make a very rank, rapid growth, and soon become top-heavy and will be blown off by the first hard wind unless protection is given. The stock from which the shoots come is the most convenient stake to be found, and in order to have it ready for this use it is not removed during the first season's growth, but should be the following winter, when the shoot will be well enough established to support itself. If the tree has several branches

it is well to use two or even three of them as supports for each shoot. In case no branches are available, a light stick bound to the body of the tree or branch and projecting above the young shoot affords a satisfactory support. It will often be necessary to regulate this support during the first and sometimes the second season's growth, after which the new top should take care of itself.

There are several advantages that the chip bud has over the ring bud that are not usually taken into consideration. They are:

1. The work is done in the early spring, when the weather conditions are much more pleasant for work than during the summer.
2. The young buds force out in early spring, giving them the full season in which to grow.
3. The bud wood, being dormant at that season, can be kept in good condition much longer than during the hot summer months.
4. The season in which the work can be done is much longer.

CROWN BUDDING

This form of budding is becoming quite popular in some sections. It is used principally during the season suited to the chip bud, but can be used when the trees are growing.

This method consists in taking a small scion containing one sound bud and inserting it in the end or crown of a young seedling or branch. The process differs from cleft grafting in that the stock is not split, but the bark is slit on one side and the scion, after being cut on one side, forced in the slit.

WILL IT PAY TO TOP-WORK OUR NATIVE PECANS?

This is a perfectly natural question, and one that is often asked. The reply will depend somewhat on local conditions. Where a person has native pecan trees that are not over a foot in diameter, and that are non-productive, or do not bear a commercial nut, then I would say that it would pay him to work over his trees.

COST OF WORK

Where a person does the work himself, it should not cost over 25 cents per tree, including everything, up to the second year after the work is done, when the tree will take care of itself.

Where the pecan is mixed in with other timber, it will pay to cut out everything else before starting the budding. In some instances it might pay to cut all timber, including the pecans, and then bud the following year on the pecan sprouts. As soon as the other timber is cleared out, some staple crop, such as cotton should be grown in between the trees.

There are many examples of pecan trees which have been top-worked and are now bearing profitable crops of nuts. Mr. Risien now has a number of old native trees that were top-worked fifteen or eighteen years ago, that are each bearing annually several bushels of fine nuts. Mr. H. A. Halbert, of Coleman,

Tex., gives the following data on a tree top-worked in 1901:

Bloomed in 1903; 1904 produced 2 pounds; 1905 produced 5 pounds; 1906 produced 9 pounds; 1907 produced 15 pounds; 1908 produced 20 pounds; 1909 produced 12 pounds; 1910 produced 20 pounds; 1911 produced 31 pounds; 1913 produced no pecans; 1913 produced 70 pounds.

In 1909 a killing frost destroyed all of the native pecans within a radius of one hundred miles of Coleman, and considerably reduced the yield of this tree for that year. In 1912 a hail storm destroyed all of the nuts. It is estimated that it would have borne at least 40 pounds of nuts that year.

Mr. Walter Wipprecht, of Bryan, Tex., gives the following data: A young seedling came up in his back yard in 1904; top-worked in 1908; began bearing in 1910 and has increased its crop each year. This season he has gathered 400 nuts from this tree. This tree is a perfect specimen of top-working, that is, it has completely healed over all wounds from the cutting back of its top. It has a height of about eight feet, spread of top about nine feet, with a diameter two feet from the ground of four inches.

There are hundreds of others that have been just as successful as these parties in top working trees.

TOP-WORKING HICKORIES

There has been considerable written about top-working pecans on hickories. The methods used are the same as for the pecan. The pecan bud takes and develops on the hickory stock apparently as well as on its own. There are difficulties, however, that will keep the process from being a commercial success, except where the conditions are unusually favorable. The principal difficulties to be taken into consideration when working over our pecans are as follows:

1. The native hickory is often found growing on uplands, where the trees suffer severely from our usual summer drouths.

2. Pecans grown on hickory stock are generally of smaller size than the same varieties grown on pecans. This difference in size is due partly to dryness of location and partly to the influence of the stock. Judge Frank Guinn, of Rusk, Tex., who has probably more pecans worked over than any one person, claims that none but the larger varieties should be worked on hickory stock.

3. Hickories do not heal over a wound as readily as a pecan.

Where there are no native pecans and where there is considerable moisture, it will probably pay to work over our native hickories.

Schley, Stuart, Moneymaker, Van Deman, Delmas, Pabst, Alley, Moore, Waukeenah, Dewey, Eggshell, Success, Teeche, Curtis, Russell and other varieties are now bearing in Jefferson county, Florida.

The Nut-Grower

Published monthly by The Nut-Grower Company

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No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

Farmers in eastern Oklahoma have learned that the pecan is one of the best drouth resistant and dependable crops that can be grown in that section.

Encourage the birds to occupy the orchard. This may be readily done by providing them with suitable houses and food supplies which will tempt them to remain permanently.

Try a patch of pop corn in some corner of the orchard. It may not pay much of a cash dividend on its cost, but the fun to be had in the home during winter evenings will amply repay you. By the way, home-made pop-corn goes well with nuts.

While the successful marketing of nut crops, as well as all other farm products, is one of the great problems we are facing, still the first essential is to produce a superior product and grade and to pack according to approved standard methods.

Southern Mississippi, south-west Georgia and north Florida all got into the production of pecan nursery stock at about the same time and each locality has since been a center from which not only trees but much practical experience has been obtained. In Mississippi and Florida the nurseries are grouped within small areas, with Ocean Springs and Monticello as the centers, while in Georgia there are several important centers: the Albany district, which includes DeWitt and Raconton, Cairo and Thomasville, besides other points which have large and prosperous nurseries.

The question as to what constitutes a good and desirable pecan is assuming more and more interest. In some circles there is a disposition to curtail the list of varieties rather than to admit new candidates for public favor. While some limitation as to the number of varieties is desirable for trade pur-

poses, still there is no way in which better varieties can be more conveniently obtained than by careful examination of newly discovered seedlings. Among these are often found many excellent nuts. Heavy bearing and adaptability to various localities are qualities now regarded as meaning more from a commercial viewpoint than size and quality. A heavy annual bearer must necessarily be a healthy and disease resisting variety.

Judging from the activity of real estate operators west and southwest of Waycross, in which the pecan figures to a considerable extent, a large amount of development work is in prospect. Several companies have purchased tracts varying in size from 2,500 to 5,000 and 6,000 acres, while larger deals are on the tapis. Then there are a number of individuals with smaller holdings who are doing much work of a constructive character. All of these enterprises are being handled by northern and western men and capital. This is all within a comparatively small area, and begins at Ellwood Park, the location of the editor's Glenmore farm, and extending west along the A. C. L. R. R. through Glenmore to Manor reaching north and crossing the new W. & W. Ry. and up to Waresboro on the Albany & Brunswick line.

A LETTER FROM DR. DEMING

Editor NUT-GROWER:

Nut Notes is just at hand and I see in the heading that "this information is authentic in all particulars."

Below this is the following statement: "They (English walnut trees) are almost immune from insect pests, a certain alkali sap which they possess serving to drive away the parasites which are so ruinous to the chestnut and nearly all other fruit trees."

Now, if that "information is authentic in all particulars," I wish you would tell me just who is the authority for this statement. It is one I have seen for several years in almost these exact words in connection with the advertisements of the Pomeroy walnut. I showed this statement to the late Prof. John Craig and asked him if there was any foundation for it. He ridiculed the idea of the "alkali sap."

This statement looks to me like about the biggest "tissue of inaccuracies" I have ever seen. In the first place no "English" walnut that I know of is immune to insect pests. I can name three kinds that attack my Pomeroy and other walnut trees. They are bud moths, leaf rollers and the stem-boring walnut weevil. It is certain that there are others and I do not know that the walnut has any immunity to the ordinary tree injuring insect pests, except that I have heard that either the gypsy or the brown-tailed moth or both—I cannot recall which—will not attack trees with pinnate foliage. However that

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duced.



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this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

W. W. CROXTON
General Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

may be there are plenty of
worms to attack the wal-
nut.

When I read about the "certain
alkali sap," I at once took some
litmus paper and went out to test
the sap of a nice Pomeroy walnut
tree that I pruned the other day
and that has been bleeding ever
since. No sign of an alkali sap
was revealed by the litmus. This
is a question for the plant physi-
ologists, but I will venture to affirm
that there is no ground for saying
that there is an "alkali sap" or
any other quality to the sap of the
Persian walnut that will keep
any noxious insect away. In fact,
the sap, as I tasted it, was as
sweet as maple sap.

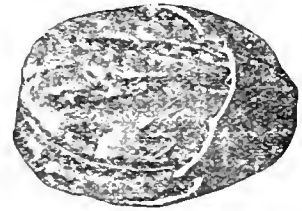
"The parasites which are so
ruinous to the chestnut and near-
ly all other fruit trees." What
are they? Do you call the chest-
nut blight a parasite? Or is the
reference to the chestnut weevil?
These two being the chief pests of
the chestnuts. Neither of these
have anything to do with "nearly
all other fruit trees." I don't
know what is meant by this state-
ment and I doubt very much if
there is any definite or scientific
meaning to it. If there is, let us
have it. If there is not, let us
squench this statement about the
"alkali sap" and "the parasites" so
that it will never dare to show its
face again.

It is important that errors like
this, unless they can be shown to
be not errors should not continue
to mislead the public. Heaven
knows that nut promotions and
nut tree sellers have enough sins
to answer for.

I call upon you to show that this
information is "authentic in all
particulars," as stated in your
heading, or else to nail it and con-
sign it to the limbo of everlasting-
ly forgotten things.

I ask that you publish this let-
ter entire, but not in part, to the
end of stirring up among the ad-
vocates of nut growing a little
greater intolerance of inaccuracy
of statement in regard to the ob-

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

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bear and never failed to fill at both
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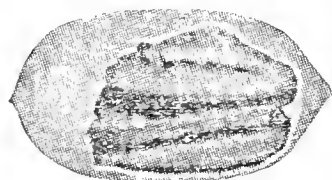
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jects which we are striving to further, which inaccuracies mislead the public and lead to loss and disappointment, and discredit and set back the cause of nut growing.

In writing this I do so from no personal animosity to anyone, but just from a desire to get this straightened out once and for all.

W. C. DEMING.

Georgetown, Conn.

[The editor has endeavored to locate the source of the item referred to above, which rather unfortunately slipped past him in making up the first number of the Nut Notes. We are glad to give Dr. Deming's letter the publicity he asks for.]

Items of Interest

The Georgia State Horticultural Society will meet at Griffin, August 5 and 6.

It is reported that the Swinden pecan grove and farm near Bronwood, Tex., is about to change hands.

Citizens of Fort Meade, Fla., are planting Persian walnuts with a view to testing their adaptability to that section.

Frank Hoskins, of Branson, Mo., is making experiments in the line of growing Persian walnuts in the Ozark territory.

J. F. Jones, of Lancaster, Pa., is giving special attention to selecting choice varieties of the walnut for northern localities.

F. T. Ramsey, of Austin, Tex., is pleased with the Halbert pecan. He had fine clusters of elegant nuts the third year after budding.

THE NUT-GROWER will soon be thirteen years old. Each year adds to its influence as the recognized medium of a fast-growing industry.

North Carolina is making rapid strides along the line of organized work among farmers and fruit growers. This is the secret of success.

The hickory forests of Oklahoma are attracting considerable at-

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FOR SALE—Pecan bud graft and wood. **BARNWELL PECAN GROVES, Albany, Ga.**

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FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. **P. M. Hodgon, Stockton, Ala.**

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They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

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Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

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tention as a foundation for large pecan groves through the medium of top-working.

D. W. Wood and A. B. McCord, of Indiana, have bought 640 acres of land near Pensacola, Fla., and will plant pecans, satsuma oranges and grapefruit.

Increased attention is being given to the planting of nut trees along public highways and for ornamenting private grounds, thus combining beauty and profit.

The Proceedings of the Houston convention of the National Nut Growers' Association may be obtained from the secretary, J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga., at 50c per copy.

Theo. Bechtel's pet Van Deman tree at Ocean Springs, Miss., has given an average yield of 105 pounds per year for the past four years. The tree was planted in 1900.

Herbert H. Coleman, of Newark, N. J., has bought a pecan grove at Sterling, near Brunswick, Ga. The tract consists of 192 acres on which there are 1,000 trees of bearing age.

It seems that only a part of the cash guarantee offered to the National Nut Growers' Association by Gulfport, Miss., for holding the 1912 convention there, has ever been paid.

Mr. F. V. Scott, of North Carolina, is doing good work in planting pecans in that state. He has two thousand Stuart and Van Deman trees that will be bearing to some extent this year.

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We are pleased to announce that we have now to offer a nice lot of

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In the Southwest, where occasional drouths ruin crops for the year, it is being noticed that the pecan is a good drouth resister and matures crops when the absence of rain is fatal to general farm crops.

The 1914 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association at Thomasville, October 28-30, will be the third of these conventions to be held in Georgia. The other meetings were at Macon in 1902 and Albany in 1909.

Naturally, the food value of the pecan is its most substantial and valuable asset. However, the quality of pecan oil ranks so high that the future may show this to be an added incentive to the production of this nut.

E. L. Linxweiler, of Allison, Colo., sends to THE NUT-GROWER a package of pine nuts, an edible species of pleasant flavor but small size. He says that in that section they are gathered and used to a considerable extent for food purposes.

According to W. W. Carroll, of Monticello, Jefferson county, Florida, has about 8,000 acres set to budded and grafted pecans. A few of these trees are ten to twelve years old. Yields of 10 to 100 pounds per tree from trees eight to twelve years from planting are reported.

A Pioneer Gone

Duncan Galbreath, of New Orleans, died recently in that city at the advanced age of 89 years. Mr. Galbreath was a well known figure in pecan circles and was one of the earliest planters of improved varieties in his locality. He was also widely known as the inventor of the budding tool which

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Thomasville, Ga. -:- Oct. 28-30, 1914

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bears his name, which was put on the market about the time THE NUT-GROWER commenced publication and was advertised through its columns. This tool is still extensively used by nurserymen.

The Moneymaker Pecan

For twenty-one years I have been fruiting the Moneymaker pecan, and I wish to say right here that no one need be afraid of planting it if making money out of pecans is his wish. Although I am fruiting nearly all the celebrated varieties of pecans, Moneymaker has brought me in ten times as much money as all the other varieties put together excepting Carman. Last winter I sold it to the critical multimillionaire class all through the North, and it gave unqualified satisfaction.

The manager of the largest business corporation in the world bought one hundred and forty four dollars worth of Moneymakers and afterwards wrote me: "I have heard nothing but words of praise for these pecans. You may look for a large order next year." One of the largest and oldest wholesale grocers in Boston wrote me that Moneymaker sold better on the Boston market than any pecan he had, and he added the people wanted it and were willing to pay high prices for it because the kernel came out whole.

A few years ago, I gave the definition of the perfect pecan which the world has generally accepted and adopted. It is this: "A variety that ripens early; a precocious and heavy annual bearer; a vigorous and healthy grower; bearing nuts of sufficient size and flavor to sell well on the market." That is exactly what Moneymaker has done for me for more than twenty years. I know that there are a few men who are knocking Moneymaker. They had just as well stop. It has come to stay. As long as pecans are cultivated it will be a standard variety.

SAM. H. JAMES.

Mound, La.

Adv.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

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The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

May, 1914

Number 5

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Georgia-Florida Growers at Thomasville

The annual meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association will be held at Thomasville on May 27 and 28. Headquarters will be at the Tosco Hotel. The following program has been arranged.

Call to order 10 a. m.

Welcome by Mayor of Thomasville.

Roll call: Reading of Minutes.

Address of President B. W. Stone.

Best Soil, Best Preparation for Planting a Pecan Grove. W. C. Jones.

Orchard Management. H. W. Smithwick.

Fertilizers for Pecan Groves. W. P. Bullard, C. M. Rood, T. H. Parker.

Rosette. H. C. White, H. K. Miller, W. W. Carroll, S. M. McMurren.

Best Future Commercial Varieties. J. B. Wight.

By-Crops. D. L. Williams, J. C. Britton.

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Which is More Preferable, Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees? Alph Windham.

National Pecan Problems and Advantages Derived from Cooperation Between Pecan Growers and the Government. C. A. Reed.

Report of Committees.

Question Box open at each session.

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Cairo, Ga.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIII


WAYCROSS, GA., MAY, 1914

NUMBER 5

THE DISEASES OF NUT TREES

By M. B. WAITE

An Address delivered at the 1913 meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association

N taking up the subject of nut diseases it is hardly proper, perhaps, to take too narrow a view of it and I will, therefore, mention some of the other work being done here in Washington that is of interest to the Northern Nut Growers' Association.

You all know of the pomological work being done on nuts, and I hardly need mention the work now being carried on by Mr. C. A. Reed, a member of this association. It might be well to remind you that the work was started by Mr. Van Deman some twenty-five years ago, and by Mr. Corsa, and a report was issued some 15 years ago. It was taken up later by Mr. William A. Taylor.

The plant introduction work of Mr. D. G. Fairchild should be mentioned. He is scouring the world for new nuts of all kinds for the northern and southern, eastern and western United States, and introducing them into this country. The diseases of those nuts are studied by Mr. Orton in the Cotton-Tree Division of our Department.

Outside of the Bureau of Plant Industry also there is some work being done on nut trees. The insects attacking cultivated nuts are studied by Prof. A. L. Quaintance, of the Bureau of Entomology, along with the deciduous fruit insects. The insects attacking forest nut trees are studied by Dr. Hopkins, of the same Bureau, in the laboratory that studies the forest insects. Of course, the nut trees, as forest trees, are studied in the Forest Service, about which you all know.

One thing more that I would like to say, in way of explanation or apology, is in regard to criticism of the Department for not more thoroughly attacking the filbert blight. Only forty-five thousand dollars are appropriated by Congress for the investigation of the entire fruit tree disease problem of the United States. That includes the great citrus industry; everything, in fact, from cranberries on Cape Cod and the mouth of the Columbia river to grape fruit in Florida or apples in New York. It includes the subject of all the nut diseases, and that means the problem of the diseases of the pecan, of walnut bacteriosis—that is a big problem—in southern California, and

more or less in other parts of California, our great apple industry, the peach yellows, the pear blight, etc. When it comes to parceling that out it only leaves about three thousand dollars for nut diseases, and thirty-five hundred dollars for studying diseases of citrus fruits, so you must not be surprised that we cannot put a group of men on this problem and study it as it should be studied. It is a question of men and means.

Perhaps now some general information might be of interest and set you to thinking.

In the first place, in every disease problem, conspicuously so with our fruit and nut diseases, there are two main classes of plants to be considered, our native plants and the foreign plants. The pathologist is always looking to the native origin of a plant in studying its adaptation to the environment in which it is attempted to be grown. A foreign plant may not necessarily be unadapted to another locality. The vinifera grape is thoroughly adapted to California and to much of the Pacific slope beyond the Rocky Mountains, but you know the vinifera grape has a hard struggle in other parts of the United States. This is not only a pathological problem but a physiological one. It cannot stand a soaking rain for two weeks at a time; it cannot stand so much water and humidity but it wants dry, hot sunshine continuously from the time it puts out its leaves in the spring.

Another phase, still more interesting, is the question of foreign parasites. Many of the worst diseases with which we have to contend are either native diseases attacking introduced plants, or foreign diseases attacking native plants. I will take that up in detail. Nature has fought the battle all out with the native parasites against the native host plants, so we don't have to do it. It's a case of survival of the fittest. They have won, so when we are dealing with native plants against our native diseases, we have a condition that has been fought out in nature for nobody knows how many thousand years. The result is that unless we disturb the balance too much by cultivating great orchards of a thing that has been

grown as scattered individuals, or overforeing it or selecting and breeding towards larger fruit without any regard to foliage and other characters we can go ahead with our breeding and selection and cultivation and trust nature to keep the balance to some extent. We have this natural balance in our favor in dealing with the problem of cultivating native plants. As an example take the pear and apple blight. The pear blight problem is one in which a native parasite on wild crab apples, which occasionally kills a few twigs here and there, attacks the juicy, tender, susceptible, introduced European pear and makes a very serious disease. It is a fight indeed to grow it in so much of the country that pear culture has been very largely suppressed over the eastern half of the United States and part of the Pacific coast. All this trouble has been caused by one little native microbe. Apple culture, also, with certain varieties, has been seriously interfered with in some sections.

The apple cedar rust is probably the most striking example of a native parasite attacking a foreign host that we know of, and particularly so as the remarkable evolution in which the parasite has adjusted itself to the new host is taking place right now every year. The apple cedar rust is becoming a more difficult problem clear across the eastern United States to Nebraska. It has occurred as a serious disease since 1905 to 1907. As a botanical curiosity we have known it a long time, but as a serious disease it is very recent, and nobody knows yet how serious it is going to be.

We have a very striking example of this introduction of a foreign plant and the plant being attacked by a native parasite in the case of the filbert, and I am going to take that up later. The trouble is that we have brought into the United States a European filbert and it has been attacked by a parasite of our wild hazelnuts. The disease is very rare and is seldom seen on the wild hazelnut—so rare that it was hardly known by scientific botanists, and yet it interferes with filbert culture in the eastern United States and is the one thing more than any thing else to make filbert culture unprofitable. We have practically the same proposition in the walnut bacteriosis, not only in the northeastern United States, but in the best walnut districts of California. This bacterial disease, which is undoubtedly a disease of our native walnuts—probably the native black walnut—occurs rather rarely and so feebly developed as to be difficult to find at all on its native host, yet it becomes the great serious disease of the Old World cultivated walnut.

Now there, again, it is not so much a lack of physiological adaptability, because the walnut is thoroughly adapted to our Pacific coast. I suppose most of you know that east of the Rocky Mountains, east of the Great Plains, we have a humid climate

and winters more or less cold which corresponds, not with western Europe, not with Germany, England, Spain, France and Italy, but with China and Japan, with Asia, in its climatic conditions. The result is the Chinese and Japanese trees brought to the eastern United States grow well, but may grow indifferently in California. On the other hand, the plants of the Mediterranean, France, Germany, Italy and Spain do not, as a rule, thrive when introduced into the eastern United States. There are a few exceptions, like the apple and perhaps the peach. These are not really natives of western Europe, but have been brought from the interior. They are more like the Japanese and Chinese plants which came in by way of Persia and which have been slowly adjusted to the conditions of western Europe. That adjustment has gone so far that the Persian type of peach does better on the Pacific coast than in the East. We are also breeding a race of these fruits from China, the Chinese cling group, which does well in the eastern part of the United States, and we have from there a peach that is better for the country east of the Rocky Mountains than the ones that have been modified in Europe.

Now take the other side of this question, the foreign parasite—that is a very unfortunate thing—over which we do not always have the control that we do with the foreign host. An equal disturbance of nature takes place when we introduce a foreign parasite, whether it is from a similar climatic region or one not so similar. The chestnut blight is a tremendous example of that sort of thing. This has come into prominence within a decade and it is one of the greatest problems in the pathology of the chestnut. That has turned out to be a Chinese parasite. It was found last summer by the agricultural explorer, Mr. Myers, but the fungus was studied out by Dr. Shear.

The three great American parasites of our native grapes are the black rot, the downy mildew and the Phylloxera, an insect pest, and they caused a great amount of study and work and investigation and great expense when they were introduced into France and South Germany and Italian vineyards, and were fought out only by what might be considered a magnificent effort on the part of the European governments, especially France. On our native wild grapes those diseases are almost trivial, and the wild seedlings in the woods are practically immune, but when we cultivate them and select the tenderer varieties, the black rot is pretty bad, especially on the Concord, and particularly when that is hybridized with grapes of European blood. Nevertheless, we have cultivated them in order to get the large juicy fruits. There are many more examples of this sort.

Now about the cultivated nuts. I wish I could tell you how much I think of the native nuts. I grew up in northern Illinois and could go out on a

day like this and gather two or three bushels of hickory nuts. How I enjoyed the black walnut, especially when it was just shrivelled so it would leave the shell—it got rather too rich when it was dried and stale in the winter time—but how delicious it was when just wilted! Also there was the butter-nut and the wild hazelnut. I used to take a one-horse wagon into the woods on a Saturday and gather enough hazelnuts in the shucks to fill it; then we had hazelnuts all winter. So I am in full sympathy with the Northern Nut Growers' Association and I would like to see those nuts grown, if not wild in the woods, at least in cultivation.

There might be a few things of interest to you about the wild hickory nut. According to Farlow's Index of North American Fungi of twenty-five years ago, there have been thirty-seven species of fungi collected on that tree. Probably there are twice that number as a matter of fact, but mycologists have collected, described and named thirty-seven species on *Hickoria ovata*, the plain shagbark, and the other hickories have similar numbers. The pecan has only three named species in Farlow's Index, but Mr. Rand has got together three times as many, I think—I am not sure of the number.

Of the pecan diseases, the pecan scab is probably the most conspicuous fungus trouble. It attacks the leaves, fruit, etc. It attacks the vessels or veins of the leaves and frequently enters by means of aphid punctures which break the skin so that there is no doubt that this particular disease is favored by an aphid. We have investigated this disease quite carefully and carried on a series of spraying experiments for some three years and there is no doubt of our ability to control it. It can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. You never can tell how many sprayings will be required. It may take three to ten sprayings to protect the nuts. The leaves are grown mostly within a month—the leaves are pushed out in thirty days and you can spray those leaves and protect them. The weak point in the treatment is that the nut of the pecan grows steadily from the time it starts to way into September. This makes a hard problem in spraying, as the nut keeps expanding and forming a new and unprotected surface for an unreasonably long season, and they are susceptible to scab attacks all the time, so you have the problem of spraying the nuts all summer. The spray does not stick very well on the nuts. The result is that we advise dodging that parasite by planting the non-susceptible kinds; it is much better and cheaper. It is certainly an encouraging thing that you can plant good varieties that do not scab badly and which at the very most require but two or three sprayings to protect them entirely, and, in a great majority of cases, no spraying at all. Those already are the great nuts in cultivation, like the Stuart, the Schley and the Fro-

seher. Most of those good varieties will be occasionally attacked by scab because of a wet season, just as a variety of apple which is very resistant to apple scab is occasionally attacked by that disease.

The pecan has quite a number of leaf-spot fungi and most of these we have tested by spraying. These experiments have been made in the nursery where it is more convenient to spray and where the necessity is, perhaps, a little more pronounced, and there it is, undoubtedly, a proper practice to spray and fight out the pecan leaf diseases. Bordeaux mixture is the thing to be used on all occasions. The pecan resists copper poisoning almost as well as the grape and can be sprayed with safety.

If a pecan tree has crown gall, don't plant it. All nursery trees should be rejected in planting if they show signs of this disease. The pecan has fungus root-rot and various wood rot fungi besides the leaf diseases. It also has several other troubles more or less serious. Occasionally in the pecan groves you will find these remarkably white mildewed nuts. That gives way to spraying. Another disease is an internal spot on the kernel which Mr. Rand has been working on and which seems to be due to a fungus. We don't know how to prevent that yet. The pecan has a fungus attacking it that is very similar to the bitter rot of the apple. The pecan anthracnose looks like the bitter rot, has the same pink spore masses and you will be able to recognize it. That may be prevented by spraying, but it is fortunately not a serious disease. The northern nut grower will not have so much trouble with that, as it is a southern disease. Here is a physiological trouble that causes blackening of the young nuts on the inside. It appears to me to be due mainly to wet weather, but I don't know its exact nature. It came primarily on a pecan raised in the semi-arid section of Texas and brought into South Carolina, and, by the way, you can get as much trouble in adapting trees from the western to the eastern United States as in bringing in trees from other countries. In parts of semi-arid Texas the trees are supplied with moisture by sub-irrigation and when we move those pecans to the humid East we get almost as much non-adjustment as when we bring in foreign things. I would suggest that these pecans from western Texas are the very ones to take to Utah and California rather than those from the eastern part of the United States. They are adjusted to dry seasons, with moisture at their roots and you will get the best results from them when grown under irrigation.

I will now take up the walnut—*Juglans nigra*, the common black walnut. There are twenty species of fungi which are known to attack it. Quite a good many of these attack the twigs and cause them to die, and probably half are leaf diseases. One, commonly called white rust, attracts mycologists in

(Continued on page 67.)

The Nut-Grower

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No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

The proceedings of the Houston convention of the National Nut Growers' Association show that good use was made of that old wheel-horse, Judge Charles L. Edwards, of Dallas. No name appears of taker or to better advantage. Whether telling of his experiences or substituting for the governor, reading his formal paper on top-working the pecan or engaging in the general discussions, he was always interesting and forceful in his remarks.

In these days of development and civic progress the economic value of shade trees in cities and towns is being recognized. Those who plant nut trees for shade and ornamental purposes are doing a more important public service than many people will acknowledge. The value of the tree products does not need to enter into the considerations that make them eligible for this purpose. They combine to a great extent those qualities desired in a shade tree; they cost less and grow better with proper care than the average shade tree and are as near permanent when once established as any available shade tree. The enhanced value they will give to property over the usual shade tree may not be evident at first but will surely appear later.

One of the preliminary steps to successful marketing of the improved varieties of pecans is a simple and practicable plan for grading the nuts, so that they can be offered and sold on a uniform scale and which would also assist in equalizing prices. It is well known that a mixed lot of nuts which run all the way from 60 to 200 nuts to the pound will have to sell for the minimum price, while if the larger nuts are separated and graded they will bring a much higher price without reducing the price of the smaller sizes. This seems to suggest that a grade scale based simply on the number of nuts per pound will furnish a good starting point. Say a package

of nuts is sent to a customer as 60's; this would mean that the nuts ran not more than 65 or less than 56 to the pound, and the price would be based on that grade.

This number is mailed to subscribers just as the editor is arranging to spend a week in Southwest Georgia during the time the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers are holding their 1914 meeting. This gathering of practical men should mean much for the industry if the time is advantageously employed. However, it is the coming together of people with mutual interests and the personal element is sure to be enjoyed and will give encouragement and inspiration, regardless of the program. We anticipate meeting many old friends and the formation of new links in the chain of pecan progress. Great things are in store for the industry, and the getting away for a time from the details of cultivation and the obliteration of personal and local ambitions gives room for the consideration of broad economical problems that are awaiting attention. Just now the grading and marketing of pecans is demanding consideration and the Georgia-Florida Association and the other nut growers' organizations should take up this work together, dividing the labor and expense in thus co-operating for the public good in building business methods so necessary for financial success.

As the years pass we, unconsciously, it may be, modify our judgments and form more correct opinions on things in general—that is, if we are truly progressive and not influenced by purely selfish motives. One of these things is the commercial value per pound of the standard varieties of pecans, which have thus far sold largely at a fancy average price of fifty cents a pound. Now it cannot be denied that these sales have been largely in special and favorable markets and the nuts sold at such prices have been used to a large extent for advertising and promotion purposes. Will this market continue to absorb the increasing production? This cannot be expected. Consequently the crop is appearing, even now, in the general market, where it comes into competition with the native seedling pecan of the Southwest, the walnut and almond of the Pacific coast and importations from foreign countries. Two great and commanding elements in the situation appear to be necessary. They are, the building up and maintaining of special markets and the education of the public to a just appreciation of the merits of the pecan. These are the lines along which the Pecan Growers' League will work. Organized efforts along co-operative lines which will assure the moral and financial support of growers, will do much toward extending the market and securing a fair price for the improved varieties of pecans.

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The Diseases of Nut Trees

(Continued from page 65.)

collecting, but it has never been of serious economic importance.

Now, as to the butternut, *Juglans cinerea*. It has about nineteen species of fungi known to attack it, but probably many more will be found when the nut is thoroughly studied.

Juglans regia, the cultivated Persian walnut, has only about twelve species of fungi recorded from it in this country. There are, undoubtedly, more to be found. Of these fungi the walnut bacteriosis, caused by a bacterial germ is more important than all the rest of the parasites put together we can easily say. The California walnut bacteriosis has turned up at various points in the East. The twig blight form of this disease is also prevalent in various states. The walnut blight or bacteriosis is therefore to be figured with in planting the Persian walnut in the East.

We must not pass over the chestnut without noting that there are thirty species of fungi attacking it, and that does not include the new one, the bad one, the chestnut bark disease.

The filbert blight belongs with the diseases of the European grape and sweet cherry. The filbert is an example of a European plant introduced into the eastern United States attacked by a native parasite that almost drives it out of cultivation. In fact, there are so few filberts in cultivation even now that if we were trying to plan a spraying experiment on them we would not know where to find a plantation suitable for carrying on the experiment. If any of you know of any such plantations I would like you to let me know of them.

Here is a sample of the filbert fungus taken from our pathological collection. It shows the mature fruiting bodies of the fungus and it also shows that the twigs are killed. This fungus is known as *Cryptosporella anomala*. It

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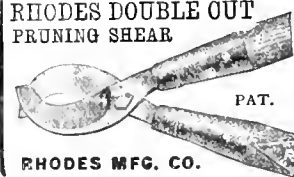
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RHODES DOUBLE OUT PRUNING SHEAR



Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark.

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PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

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T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

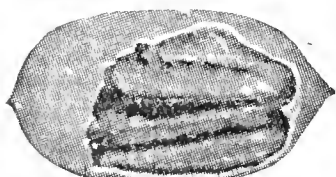
Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. **JOHN R. PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.**

LEON A. WILSON JNO. W. BENNETT
W. W. LAMBDIN

WILSON, BENNETT & LAMBDIN
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GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

was described as *Diatrype anomala* by Peck, of Albany, N. Y., but was afterwards found to belong to another genus. There have been two or three articles published on it, the best one probably by Humphrey in Massachusetts.

The fact that this *Cryptosporiella* is related to the black knot of the plum is an interesting feature; and that it attacks the growing canes during the growing season and fruit during the fall and winter. He suggests the treatment of removing all the infected branches during the fall and winter. I would add to that, complete eradication of all diseased branches of the host, and they are rather easily seen, in the fall as soon as the leaves are off—then a thorough spraying with strong Bordeaux mixture, at least 5-5-50, preferably stronger than that, of course burning all the material that you cut out. One is at a disadvantage if there are wild hazelnuts in the neighborhood. How to handle that problem I am hardly prepared to state; perhaps by the eradication of the wild hazelnut in the vicinity.

The number of sprayings during a season is an undetermined question. It will be necessary probably, to spray two or three times. You can certainly protect the two-year wood in that way by making a fall spraying and a spring spraying. This will keep them thoroughly covered with Bordeaux mixture, but whether or not three or four sprayings are necessary remains to be tested.

Pecan Growers' League Organized

Pursuant to a call issued by J. F. Wilson, editor of THE NUT-GROWER, which call outlined the plans and purposes of the proposed Pecan Growers' League, the following named persons met at the office of THE NUT-GROWER on Wednesday, April 22:

J. J. Williams, G. B. McManamon, J. F. Wilson, C. D. Benfield, J. S. Elkins and Chas. N. Wilson,

CLASSIFIED

For Sale

FOR SALE—Pecan bud graft and wood. **BARNWELL PECAN GROVES, Albany, Ga.**

HARDY NORTHERN root grafted pecans for sale, also budded chestnuts and other natives northern nuts, California privet and fruit trees. **R. L. McCoy, Lake, Indiana.**

FOR QUICK SALE—A No. 1 pecan grove of 43 acres at price below ordinary cost. Located at Thomasville, Ga. Inquire of THE NUT-GROWER for particulars.

NURSERY BARGAIN. 25,000 budded and grafted pecan trees of the choicest varieties to be sold in bulk for fall of 1914 delivery. Three year roots with one and two year tops; sizes will be two feet and up to large trees. This stock has been well grown on excellent nursery land and is better than that ordinarily of the same age. Will make count by grade August 1 and verify same October 1. Offers from reliable parties will be given careful consideration. Write L, care The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. **P. M. Hodgon, Stockton, Ala.**

Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayveiw Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm Moultrie, Georgia

Growers and
Shippers of

FANCY PAPER SHELL PECANS

Budding and Grafting wood for sale

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSEYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

all of Waycross, Ga., J. L. Logan, of Astoria, Ga., and Chas. Crossland, of Bennettsville, S. C.

A number of others who were unable to attend either were represented by proxy or sent letters pledging co-operation.

The meeting organized by the election of J. J. Williams as chairman and J. F. Wilson as secretary.

Plans and purposes of the league were outlined by the Secretary.

Chas. Crossland urged organization as a remedy for conditions and experience he had in selling his crops.

C. D. Benfield stressed the importance of direct sales from producer to consumer.

Col. J. L. Logan thought the present an opportune time for the formation of such an organization owing to the Parcel Post now being available for small shipments direct to consumer.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved 1. That it is the sense of this meeting, held at Waycross, Ga., this 22 day of April 1911, that the Pecan Growers' League be organized and put in operation at as early a date as practicable.

"Resolved 2. That it be formed on a co-operative basis and that the policy of direct sales to consumers be encouraged and used as far as practicable.

"Resolved 3. That members be required to conform to such grade and quality standards as may be regularly adopted.

"Resolved 4. That a capital stock of \$5000.00 be authorized, payable in five annual installments and that the shares be \$10.00 each."

It was ordered that officers to act until the adoption of constitution be chosen as follows: a president, a first and second vice president, general manager, treasurer and secretary.

A committee to adopt a suitable constitution was appointed as follows:

H. C. White, J. F. Wilson and W. P. Bullard.

My Pennsylvania
Grown Budded
and Grafted English
Walnuts will
succeed with you



It is not too early to figure on your wants for fall planting.

My illustrated catalog and cultural guide will interest you.

Free for the asking.

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J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist
Lancaster, Pa.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**
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Best Budded Pecan Trees

We have them in great quantity as well as quality. Our stock is especially strong and well-rooted. We have also best budding wood.

Magnolia Nursery

W. C. JONES, Proprietor
Successor to Wight & Jones

Cairo, Ga.

This committee was directed to convene at Thomasville, Ga., May 27, 1914.

Election of temporary officers:

President, L. A. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

First Vice-Pres., H. W. Smithwick, Americus, Ga.

Second Vice-Pres., Samuel Patterson, Milledgeville, Ga.

Secretary, J. S. Elkins, Waycross, Ga.

General manager and treasurer, J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

The following were appointed as a committee on methods and measures suitable for use of the League, each to send to the general manager his views bearing on this work.

T. S. McManus, Waldo, Fla.

C. D. Bentfield, Waycross, Ga.

Samuel Patterson, Milledgeville, Ga.

C. M. Rood, Albany, Ga.

E. N. Davis, Fitzgerald, Ga.

A general discussion of situation and prospects followed in which four cardinal viewpoints were conceded as being worthy of early attention in the League.

1. Direct sales of improved varieties to consumer.

2. The establishing of nut cracking factories at all pecan centers for handling seedling pecans and under grade supplies.

3. Publicity work for opening new markets and for increasing the consumption of nuts.

4. The education of the masses to the availability of the pecan for economical food purposes.

A vote of thanks was tendered J. F. Wilson for his effective labor in elaboration of the plans for the League. Adjourned.

The Moneymaker Pecan

For twenty one years I have been fruiting the Moneymaker pecan, and I wish to say right here that no one need be afraid of planting it if making money out of pecans is his wish. Although I am fruiting nearly all the celebrated varieties of pecans, Moneymaker has brought me in ten times as much money as all the other var-

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

Prices the Lowest, Quality Considered

Write for Sample Trees

January to March the best planting season in the latitude of North Florida and South Georgia

Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees and General Nursery Stock

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W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst

Proprietor

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Pecan and Walnut Trees

Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

ies put together excepting Carman. Last winter I sold it to the critical multimillionaire class all through the North, and it gave unqualified satisfaction.

The manager of the largest business corporation in the world bought one hundred and forty four dollars worth of Moneymakers and afterwards wrote me: "I have heard nothing but words of praise for these pecans. You may look for a large order next year." One of the largest and oldest wholesale grocers in Boston wrote me that Moneymaker sold better on the Boston market than any pecan he had, and he added the people wanted it and were willing to pay high prices for it because the kernel came out whole.

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing well rooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.
Write for prices.

SOUTHERN NUT TREE NURSERIES
Thomasville, :: Georgia

A few years ago, I gave the definition of the perfect pecan which the world has generally accepted and adopted. It is this: "A variety that ripens early; a precocious and heavy annual bearer; a vigorous and healthy grower, bearing

Satsuma Orange Trees, Grape-Fruit, Kumquats, Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees

Our nursery business is twenty-three years old and we were among the first to grow and sell Satsuma orange and pecan trees.

This long experience has helped us put on the market trees that are handled RIGHT, from the growing through the packing and shipping

This year we have the finest stock of these we have ever had, and should you desire them or any other General Nursery Stock, get our prices and let us make an early reservation in order that you may get the varieties and sizes you want.

SUMMIT NURSERIES
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Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

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ROUTE for the

Nut Growers' Convention
Thomasville, Ga. -- Oct. 28-30, 1914

For information as to lands in the Nation's Garden Spot, that great fruit and truck growing section along the ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R., in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to Wilbur McCoy, A. & I. Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. N. Clark, A. & I. Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

L. P. GREEN,
Trav. Passenger Agt.,
Thomasville, Ga.

E. M. NORTH,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt.,
Savannah, Ga.

nuts of sufficient size and flavor to sell well on the market." That is exactly what Moneymaker has done for me for more than twenty years. I know that there are a few men who are knocking Moneymaker. They had just as well stop. It has come to stay. As long as pecans are cultivated it will be a standard variety.

SAM. H. JAMES.

Mound, La.

Adv.

Pecan Enemies

At the Houston convention Mr. Chas. L. Edwards quoted the following bit of pertinent verse:

The nigger and the mule are rough,
And the Fool with Fire is tough,
But the bright and shining one
Is the Sorry White Man—
Ah, he's the right man
To make you want to get your gun.

Then comes the prowling boy,
The rippling, raging joy
Of Satan's bad old heart;
His steps are pointing towards a
prison,
Because he treats what's your'n
as his'n
And he's got a dandy start!

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of The Nut-Grower, published monthly at Waycross, Ga., required by Act of August 24, 1912:

Editor, J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

Managing Editor, J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

Business Manager, Chas. N. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

Publisher, The Nut-Grower Company, Waycross, Ga.

Owners (holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock):

J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

Chas. N. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

B. W. Dowd, Waycross, Ga.

E. G. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

G. M. Bacon, DeWitt, Ga.

H. C. White, Putney, Ga.

J. Lawrence, Ashburn, Ga.

J. P. Gill, Albany, Ga.

Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None.

(Signed) J. F. WILSON, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1914.

E. R. BENNETT, N. P.

My commission expires November 20, 1917.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President

ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old
bearing Pecan Grove for sale in
small tracts on small payments

We are now booking or-
ders for Pecan stock for fall
and winter delivery.

Send for catalog



ROOD PECAN GROVES


ALBANY, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

June, 1914

Number 6

 HE knowledge which a man can use is the only real knowledge, the only knowledge that has life and growth in it and converts itself into practical power. The rest hangs like mist about the brain, or dries like rain-drops off the stones.



10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

Personal Mention

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley, Delmas, Van Deman, Teche, Russell, Mobile, Frotcher and Success.

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We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1914-15.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

Mr. C. Z. Berryhill, of Holly Springs, Miss., reports that Stuart and Success pecans have thus far proved immune to scab in that locality.

Dr. John T. Bogard, of Mena, Ark., has 1600 Stuart and Success pecan trees on black land in Little River county.

L. A. Nivens, editor of Southern Farming, Atlanta, mingled with the nut growers at the Thomasville meeting.

John S. Kerr, of Sherman, Tex., enjoys the distinction of being one of the first to bring budded trees into bearing in that state.

J. F. Jones, of Lancaster, Pa., is an original worker in nut culture lines. His success with the pecan in the south gave him the incentive to develop the walnut in territory where the pecan is not suited to climatic conditions.

J. C. Brittain, of Albany, Ga., has decided views as to the use—or rather the non-use—of cereal crops in the pecan orchard. His paper on intercropping, read at the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' meeting excited a lively discussion.

Mr. W. N. Ayers, of Fort Smith, Ark., was one of our earliest subscribers and has been continuously on our list up to the present year. However, he writes that he has passed his eighty-ninth birthday and the infirmities of the flesh seem to warrant his not renewing this year. His account, though, shows that his subscription is paid two years in advance.

Mr. C. Forkert, of Ocean Springs, Miss., writes regarding the Williams pecan, the Jewett-Success hybrid which he fruited last fall, that the tree has set a full crop, and is perfect in that the catkins release their pollen when the pistillate blooms are receptive. Four others of Mr. Forkert's hybrids have set fruit this season and the results will be awaited with much interest.

BUD WOOD

DO you know that all Pecan Trees of same variety are not equally prolific ?



The Pecan grove of the future is to be planted from selected buds and scions.



Judson Orchard

will supply what you need



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Plantation Co.**

CAIRO, :: :: GEORGIA

PECAN TREES

**That are
the Best**



Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



**J. B. Wight
Cairo, Ga.**


THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIII

WAYCROSS, GA., JUNE 1914

NUMBER 6

GEORGIA-FLORIDA GROWERS HOLD MEETING

 THE annual meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association for 1914 was held at the City Hall, Thomasville, Ga., May 27 and 28. The first session was called to order promptly at 10 a. m., by President B. W. Stone, and with but few brief preliminaries got down to business at once. A large number of members and visitors were present at the opening session and the hall was comfortably filled during all the meetings. While the important feature of enrolling the names of all attending was neglected, it was evident that it was much the largest gathering in the history of the association and rivalled many of the national conventions in numbers.

The president's address was brief and dealt principally with the selection of matter for the program, with pertinent references to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 and the National Nut Growers' convention for the present year.

A. C. Snedeker, of Waycross, Ga., was the first speaker and discussed orchard soil and preparation for the orchard. This paper, with practically all of the convention papers will appear in this or subsequent issues of THE NUT-GROWER.

H. W. Smithwick, of Americus, Ga., told of personal experiences in orchard management. His paper was carefully prepared and will be read with interest by all nut growers.

W. P. Bullard, of Albany, Ga., and T. H. Parker, of Moultrie, Ga., discussed the matter of fertilizers for the pecan grove. D. L. Williams, manager of the Judson orchards at Cairo, Ga., spoke on by-crops and developed the importance of live stock, especially hogs, as a factor in the profitable use of orchard land. He was followed by J. C. Brittain, of Albany, Ga., who deprecated the use of all cereal crops in the orchard on account of the draft for water they make on the soil at the same time the trees need abundant moisture. He thought the pecan as a crop demanded the entire resources of soil fertility and moisture. Both speakers acknowledged the usefulness of legumes in orchard building.

The consideration of rosette developed more or less of a diversity of opinion. H. C. White, H. K. Miller, W. W. Carroll and S. M. McMurren took part

in this discussion. While much of this discussion consisted of impromptu remarks of which no record was kept, we may be able to give to our readers the paper presented by the last-named speaker. The impression gleaned from this discussion was that rosette is irregular in its habits, acts differently in the same locality during different seasons, while what proves to be a successful remedy at one place may be wholly without effect elsewhere.

By-fruits were discussed by C. A. Simpson, of Monticello, Fla., and C. L. Whitney, of Thomasville, the latter exhibiting ripe peaches and red cap berries. Mr. Whitney has a hundred acre pecan grove coming into bearing. He harvested eight hundred pounds in 1913 and anticipates a crop of two or three thousand pounds this season. Mr. Simpson advocated the Satsuma orange as an intercrop. His paper is in hand for publication.

The courtesy of the floor was extended to Prof. J. H. Dew, of Mobile, Ala., editor of the Citrus Fruit Grower, who read a paper on the Satsuma orange.

Prof. C. S. Spooner talked on fungus diseases and named scab, anthracnose and kernel spot as the most serious. He recommended spraying as the best remedy.

Prof. J. B. Gill read a carefully prepared paper on the insect enemies of the pecan, and scheduled the case-bearer, the shuck-worm and the bud-moth as the most formidable. Persistent spraying at the proper time was recommended for holding in check and controlling these insects. This paper is promised for publication in a future issue of THE NUT-GROWER.

The morning session of the second day was given up largely to the discussion of the marketing problem and Col. C. A. Van Duzee, president of the National Nut Growers' Association, was the dominant figure in the debate. Col. Van Duzee has been investigating and studying this problem for some time past, and was urgent in pressing the importance of early and widely extended operations. His plan is to form a strong marketing company with a capital stock of \$25,000 and engage the services of an experienced man to handle the selling of nuts, as well

establishing a cracking plant at Thomasville. A committee was appointed and authorized to co-operate with him in forming such a company.

J. B. Wight, of Cairo, Ga., submitted data he has assembled bearing on the best future commercial varieties. This tabulation will be published later.

Wednesday afternoon a string of about twenty-five automobiles took the visitors on a tour around the city, visiting a number of orchards and other places of interest for which Thomasville is famous.

In the matter of reports of committees, the results were fragmentary. As to statistics, Waycross and Albany were the only points appearing to advantage. The Waycross district, which is but three years old as regards commercial orchards, gave names and figures showing plantings of 1,500 acres.

The committee on Constitution and Bylaws was given an extension of time, until the semi-annual meeting at the date of the National Nut Growers' meeting in October, in which to make their report. This committee consists of J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga., J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga., and H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.

T. H. Parker, of Moultrie, Ga., urged that THE NUT-GROWER be named the official organ of the association. A motion to that effect was promptly made and unanimously carried.

A resolution expressing the appreciation of the association for the assistance rendered by the United States and several state experiment stations was offered by Col. Van Duzee. This was referred to the committee on Resolutions and was subsequently adopted. The secretary was instructed to send copies to the several bureaus and stations that have been co-operating in the work.

The editor of THE NUT-GROWER was called on by the president to address the meeting. He responded briefly with a few suggestions as to matters needing attention from such organizations. Among the topics mentioned were, the dividing of the pecan territory into convenient districts; the need of system in grading nuts as an essential to successful marketing; the compiling of orchard and market statistics; provision for making creditable exhibits at prominent exhibitions; the need of system in registering varieties; systematic publicity for increasing a healthy growth in the use of nuts. He also urged the importance of ample preparation for the meeting of the national association in October.

Prof. H. P. Stucky, of the Georgia Experiment Station, desired facts and figures as to actual profits in pecan culture. Bernie A. Fohl, of Fitzgerald, Ga., had information along this line, as had H. W. Smithwick, of Americus, Ga., W. P. Bullard, of Albany, Ga., Mr. Edwards, of Milledgeville, Ga., and others.

H. C. White reported for the committee on nominations and the report he submitted was adopted. This re-elected B. W. Stone as president, W. W. Bassett as secretary and D. L. Williams as treasurer and

named W. P. Bullard, of Albany, vice president.

While it was supposed that Thomasville had been selected as the permanent home of the Association, it developed that other points desired the distinction and benefits which go with gatherings of this kind. Waycross gave notice of an intention to entertain the body at some future time. Quitman, Ga., invited the association to that progressive city, and Quincy, Fla., backed by a strong and well-organized committee, secured the 1915 meeting after an extended and somewhat heated controversy.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Delivered by B. W. Stone at the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' meeting.

ABOUT eight years ago a corporal's guard of public spirited pecan growers, realizing that as individuals, they amounted to but little, met in Thomasville and organized the Georgia Florida Pecan Growers' Association. Problems confronted them then. They were of a serious, but interesting nature—best ways of propagation, best varieties to propagate, how best to develop it after it was set, and other intensely interesting subjects.

The committee on program recently wrote a letter to all of the pecan growers in this whole territory to learn what subject would interest them most for discussion at this meeting. The replies were gratifying and several times more than we expected, and the program before you is the result of their requests. From it you will see that problems confront us now. Yes, most intense problems. There are subjects there to which many of us would listen attentively all night without recess, if we believed they would reach a solution by morning. Many of those most interesting problems of a few years ago have been satisfactorily and economically settled. This association has been one of the means of enabling us to accomplish some things in eight years that without it, it would have taken fifteen years in time and an immense amount of capital. One member a few days ago remarked to me that he would give \$1,000 to know the best future commercial varieties, and that is one of our subjects. A meeting like this of interested men develops an enthusiasm and disseminates knowledge not to be had anywhere else. In the next eight years many of our today problems will be solved, but there will be others more intense and of greater magnitude.

An industry without problems is left to the dreamers, and does not attract us. The pecan industry has demanded an increase of territory, has had rallied to it men of affairs and men of means till it is the most promising of all the leading industries of the United States. A stalk of cane is a small affair but it takes a fortune to operate a sugar plantation in Louisiana. A Jersey cow is a remunerative asset, but it took co-operation and capital to put Elgin and

Fox-River butter regularly on the market at a profit. One bearing pecan tree in the back yard is a blessing; a ten acre grove is a convenience; a hundred acre grove is part of a national industry. Thus we see pecans adapt themselves most gracefully. The United States Department of Agriculture sent its chief of animal industry to Argentina to learn of the possibility of a beef supply. His report was that it took three acres of their rich alfalfa lands to support one large steer a year. On three acres of our best land, we can furnish 2,000 pounds of pecans a year. Still I have not seen record of any one planting pecan trees in regular alfalfa meadows here. A party can go to a convention supplemented with investigation, and study and learn every detail of pecan growing, but this is only the smaller half of the industry. The larger half of pecan growing is the *execution* after you have learned how. The banner grove in all this country is the Parker grove inside the city limits, which netted for nuts \$90.00 per acre its last crop, which was the 9th year. While it is the banner grove, it is the best kept grove also. The owner lives in it during the day and dreams of it during the night.


A gentleman recently made a trip to Albany, a distance of sixty miles, and expressed discouragement in pecan planting because he saw so many thousand of trees. Should he have traveled from Albany to Chicago, a distance of over six hundred miles, he would have seen but few pecan trees planted and besides, the traveling public between Albany and Chicago, if they could get shelled pecans in convenient packages, would eat all the nuts raised in the Albany section. This association is on the outlook for best nut crackers and improved methods of cracking. We have on exhibition several crackers. The efficiency of the Perfection Cracker made at Waco, Texas, you all are familiar with, and a new promising cracker we have from F. B. May, of Wharton, Texas. Examine them and consider the possibilities of the increased use of nuts if they are generally distributed in the homes of the people.

I will not dwell at all on the marketing subject, for we will have that ably discussed by prominent members, but what commodity of value fails to find a market? Should we as business men, with the lights before us, sacrifice the profits of a few crops before we adapt a satisfactory system of marketing?

The National Nut Growers' Association appointed a committee of one prominent nut grower from each state to prepare a nut exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, 1915. The committee plans to have a thorough and creditable exhibit, and hope to arrange for distribution, fresh salted pecan meats at a reasonable price. This will acquaint the public with the merits of pecans and their possibilities. Will this have an influence on establishing a permanent demand for nuts?

Tell your friends to come to Thomasville to the National Nut Growers' Association, October 28, 29 and 30 next, and be in the heart of the pecan section accessible to Albany, Monticello, Waycross, Cairo, Fitzgerald and other towns. Come to Thomasville to see the Parker grove which took the premium for the best ten acre grove in the United States. Come to Thomasville to see the elegant estates of O. H. Payne, J. H. Wade, Mel. H. Hanna and others which with their grandeur were developed without stint of money till their beauty is surpassed by none other in the South. Come to Thomasville and meet her people, who bid you welcome and will extend to you a hospitality of the old Southern type.

THE NATIONAL NUT EXHIBIT

 THE National Nut Growers' Association's exhibit of pecans was assembled at Houston, Tex., and was first exhibited at the annual convention held in that city, November 5-7, 1913. Its second public appearance was during Fruit Week at Washington, D. C., November 17-22, when it was displayed in the new National Museum, during the joint sessions of the American Pomological Society, the Society for the Advancement of Horticultural Science, the Eastern Fruit Growers and the Northern Nut Growers' Association. At this joint meeting the exhibit was awarded a silver medal by the Wilder committee of the American Pomological Society.

During January, 1914, the specimens were placed permanently in glass jars. On January 23 and 24, the collection was exhibited at the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, during a fruit show under the direction of the professor of horticulture at that institution. From Michigan it went again to Texas where it was displayed at the National Corn Show at Dallas, February 10-25. At the close of the Corn Show, the exhibit was taken in charge by Prof. E. J. Kyle, of the Texas A. & M. College.

The plan for the future control of this collection is that it shall be the permanent property of the National Nut Growers' Association and that it may be placed on exhibition or used in other ways at such times and places as the association may authorize.

As it now stands, the collection consists of seventy-two jars, comprising fifty varieties. It is expected that other and new varieties will be added from time to time.

Pecan culture in the South has been a stimulant to nut culture in many parts of the country. While the hickory, walnut and chestnut have all come into more favor, many efforts to find pecans suited to northern climes are being made. These operations are being watched with a great deal of interest and there are various indications that the pecan area will eventually be much extended.

The Nut-Grower

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Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

Hawthorne, in his *Mosses from an Old Manse*, tells in his masterly way a story of an apple orchard planted by an elderly clergyman with results which should encourage the planting of pecan trees, even by those who have reached their allotted three score and ten years.

The coming of the National Nut Growers' Association to South Georgia for the 1914 convention is an event of peculiar importance to this section of the pecan belt, as the place of meeting is near the center of the largest and most important operations in pecan culture in the entire country.

The editor recently examined in South Georgia a Nelson pecan tree about seven or eight years old. If the nuts set this year mature the crop will evidently be over fifty pounds. Every terminal had its cluster and every cluster had from three to eight nuts. Since the Nelson is a large nut, the crop promise to run into a good many pounds for a tree of that age.

The Southern Pecan Exchange is the proposed incorporate name for the projected marketing company to be located at Thomasville, Ga. The committee on organization appointed by the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association at the recent meeting has got to work and asks for an initial expense fund of \$1,000. A circular has been issued by President Stone, giving details of the plans as thus far arranged.

The value of a pecan tree in good condition at any given age is a question which has developed in some litigation, in which the owner of an orchard seeks to recover damages for trees killed. Since it is

conceded that an orchard is worth a thousand dollars per acre at ten years, provided it is an up-to-date and well cared for property, it would work out on the basis of twenty trees to the acre, five dollars per tree for each year of the tree's age from planting, this increase continuing till the trees are about twenty-five years old.

Marketing of pecans was a conspicuous feature of the recent Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' meeting. Provision was made for the appointing of a committee to organize a business enterprise with a capital stock of \$25,000 for engaging in this line in a systematic business way. Thomasville is to be the location of the proposed enterprise. The committee having the matter in charge is composed of the following growers: C. A. Van Duzee, B. W. Stone, H. K. Miller, W. P. Bullard, A. C. Snedeker, T. H. Parker, A. A. Rich, J. B. Wight and H. C. White.

The committee appointed to frame the constitution for the Pecan Growers' League, by correspondence and by personal conference at Thomasville, Ga., on May 27 have formulated a concise and comprehensive document, which will soon be submitted to all the members for approval or for such modifications as they may think best. It provides for a board of nine directors who will elect their own officers and direct the affairs of the corporation within certain limitations which promise to make the business permanent and profitable. The directors are divided into three classes to serve for terms of three years except that at the beginning three will be elected for one and three for two years. Several special features of the contemplated work to be investigated and formulated for use are now in the hands of committees.

In an early number of THE NUT-GROWER will begin a series of five articles, entitled, *Five Years' Experience with Pecans*, by Wm. P. Bullard, of Albany, Ga. This series of contributions will be a most valuable addition to the literature of pecan growing because of the peculiar fitness and ability of the of the writer. Many people have had the five years' experience, but comparatively few have brought to bear on their actual operations the amount of persistent study and the analytical examination of every move that Mr. Bullard has bestowed on his work. Trained as an attorney, after a number of years practice in one of the largest cities in the country he came south, induced by health considerations, and entered the pecan field with the straightforward determination to know and follow the basic principles upon which success in this line depends. How well he has succeeded his articles will show.

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

Prices the Lowest, Quality Considered

Write for Sample Trees

January to March the best planting season in the latitude of North Florida and South Georgia

Grafted and Budded Pecan Trees and
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ONLY THE BEST

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

W. C. Jones in Business for Himself

Mr. W. C. Jones, of Cairo, Ga., who for some years past has been associated with J. B. Wight in the pecan nursery business, is now in the trade on his own account, the former relations having been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Jones knows pecan trees and his customers will fare well at his hands.

Make haste slowly in pecan growing.

Improving Root Systems of Pecans

To provide young pecan trees

with a better root-system it has become a common practice amongst progressive nut nurserymen to run a tree digger under their seedlings at one year old. This is done in winter when the baby trees are dormant and but little set back is given to next season's growth. When three to four years old the seedlings are large enough to bud. It is a waste of work to try budding when the trees are too small. When seedlings are three to four years old and budded in the spring the resultant bud-shoots usually grow into marketable trees by the next fall. On digging them out to fill orders it will be seen that besides having an abundant supply of lateral roots a large percentage of them will have two or more tap roots, making transplanting safer.

In my own amateur work the same results have been reached by two different methods, both of them easy and a bit interesting. Wishing to note the progress of pecan trees from infancy to maturity, I have at times bedded out the seed nuts between the folds of a gunny-sack during the Christmas holidays or very early in January. The sack was laid on the ground at the place desired and earth removed to the depth of a couple of inches from a spot the size of the sack. Then the sack was ripped open and one of the folds spread in the bed so prepared. On this fold was laid a layer of seed-nuts one nut in depth and the other fold of the sack turned over so as to cover the nuts. Then a layer of earth two or three inches deep was spread on the upper fold of the sack. When the winter rainfall was insufficient the bed was watered to keep the nuts moist and insure germination. Sprouting usually begins by the middle of March, and by carefully removing the soil from the upper fold of the sack, the bed may be examined at any time. With the first appearance of germination all the nuts may be planted, and this usually coincides with corn

CLASSIFIED

For Sale

FOR SALE—Pecan bud graft and wood. BARNWELL PECAN GROVES, Albany, Ga.

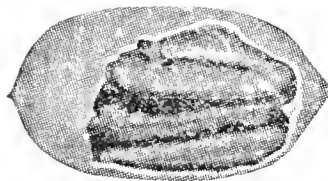
HARDY NORTHERN root grafted pecans for sale, also budded chestnuts and other natives northern nuts, California privet and fruit trees. R. L. McCoy, Lake, Indiana.

FOR QUICK SALE—A No. 1 pecan grove of 43 acres at price below ordinary cost. Located at Thomasville, Ga. Inquire of THE NUT-GROWER for particulars.

NURSERY BARGAIN. 25,000 budded and grafted pecan trees of the choicest varieties to be sold in bulk for fall of 1914 delivery. Three year roots with one and two year tops; sizes will be two feet and up to large trees. This stock has been well grown on excellent nursery land and is better than that ordinarily of the same age. Will make count by grade August 1 and verify same October 1. Offers from reliable parties will be given careful consideration. Write L. care The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala.

PECAN GROVE ON LAKE FOR SALE.—A forty acre two year old pecan grove situated on Lake Santa Fe, the highest body of water in Florida. Land has an abrupt slope from the waters edge and rises to sixty feet above the lake within five hundred feet. It is only two miles to the famous Curtis Grove and just across the lake is the equally well known McManus Grove. The only year Mr. McManus ever exhibited nuts at the convention he took five prizes with six varieties exhibited. The grove contains Curtis, Delmas, Stuart and Schley nuts all of which have proven to be adapted to the locality. The owner selected this property after traveling 3 years in search of an ideal location. He engaged me to grow the grove for him regardless of expense and up to this time no expense has been spared which would accrue to the well being of the property. Certain unlooked for personal conditions make it necessary for the owner to sell and a price has been named which if select location and exceptional soil be considered is much below its value. Address William A Bell, Horticulturist, Miami, Florida.



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FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

planting time.

In my first experiment with seed nuts layered in this manner there was a protracted spell of wet weather between the middle and the end of March. I was afraid to uncover the bed when its top was a mass of mud. Waiting until the weather cleared and the ground dried off it was found that a lot of the sprouts had forced their way downward through the meshes of the lower fold of the sack on which they lay. Some of the sprouts were nearly six inches long and had grown to such size as to become constricted in the meshes of the cloth. That is, the shanks were bigger above and below than at the place they went through and there was no way to get them out. The best that could be done was to cut off these sprouts at the point of passing through the cloth and about a quarter of an inch from the apex or sharp end of each nut. Bobbed off in this way those nuts looked forlorn enough. Just to see what the news would be, they were planted in a short row to themselves; and to my surprise they came up and made as good growth as any of that season's planting. Not only that, but later along it was found that every one of them had two or more tap-roots. Since then in taking up my seed-nuts for planting, whether germinated between folds of cloth or stratified in the usual manner, I have been cutting off every downward sprout that is more than a quarter of an inch in length—always making the cut straight across and not sloping. In taking up these trees for transplanting, the double and treble tap-roots are much in evidence; and as experience accumulates I am persuaded that the clipping of sprouts, as well as cutting the tap-roots of year old seedlings, gives a better root-system, rendering successful transplanting less difficult and subsequent growth less tardy.

It seems like a far cry from planting seed-nuts to gathering nuts from trees of our own growing; but

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That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

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Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

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FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are five years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

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Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

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Savannah, Ga. Thomasville, Ga.

do you know that of that first lot of seed-nuts bedded between the folds of a gunny-sack eight years ago several made a showing of first fruits only four years later? And that still more of them came in five years and six years and are still coming? A whole lot of them are now 8 feet, 10 feet, 12 feet and more in height with tops beautifully formed. Some have produced one, two, three and four little crops running along from only a few nuts to one, two and three pounds. See that cluster of Stuarts grown on one of those little trees? Some are standing in the rows as originally planted; others were carefully transplanted after budding and they are bearing, too, almost as well as those that were left undisturbed. When you have read this look around your place and see if there are not several spots where a pecan tree would look well. Then, if you can afford to do so, plant a budded or grafted tree in every one of them. If you cannot plant trees, plant nuts and do it now, for this is the right time of the year—and you will be proud of them after a while.—CHAS. E. EDWARDS.

Markets and Marketing

By C. A. VAN DUZEE

A paper read at the Thomasville meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association.

We find ourselves today at the beginning of our struggle with the forces which will regulate the price of the product of our orchards. Our growers are saturated with the rosy promises of fabulous returns and we are feverish in our desire to reap the reward which has been withheld. Numerous pioneers along similar lines have been imbued with the same desire since the products of the soil have been available for consumption by the masses who do not produce.

In order to avail ourselves of the world's markets it becomes necessary that we enter them eventually, through the regular channels, by which commodities are distributed, and meantime through any pathway that is open. In this unrecognized method of distribution lies our greatest danger. For the present it may be possible to distribute our product direct to the consumer, or the retail merchant, who comes next to the

Satsuma Orange Trees, Grape-Fruit, Kumquats, Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees

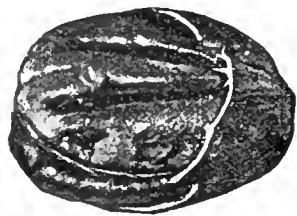
Our nursery business is twenty-three years old and we were among the first to grow and sell Satsuma orange and pecan trees.

This long experience has helped us put on the market trees that are handled RIGHT, from the growing through the packing and shipping

This year we have the finest stock of these we have ever had, and should you desire them or any other General Nursery Stock, get our prices and let us make an early reservation in order that you may get the varieties and sizes you want.

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NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Pecans, Satsumas, Grape Fruit

We have them in QUANTITY as well as QUALITY. Our stock is especially strong in large grades. ... Let us figure on your wants. Orders for one tree or one car load given the same careful personal attention.

Simpson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Florida

Bullard Pecan Nurseries

"Not the Largest but One of the Best"

Nothing but Pecans

All Standard Varieties

Good Trees and a Square Deal

William P. Bullard
Albany :: Georgia

consumer and in this effort we are antagonizing the very people who must eventually have charge of our business. It will not be possible for any train of reasoning to convince the grower of the importance of recognizing these facts until more or less damage shall have resulted. It will be hard to realize that the few cents per pound of gain at this time when our output is small, will be wrested from us with a heavy penalty in addition, as soon as our present methods fail, but that they will fail seems as sure as that the sun will rise tomorrow.

The people who form that chain, by which other products are handled from producer to consumer are ignorant of our product, but they are far from ignorant of every factor that bears upon the general problem, and they are even now more or less disposed to criticize us for our lack of method in handling our business.

We have taken no steps to standardize our product. No attempt has been made to build a nomenclature, by which we can intelligently communicate with these people. We are trying to avoid them, in the vain hope that some miracle may come to pass by which we may evade the tribute, they are entitled to levy upon our particular product. We are straining every nerve to realize the last penny the consumer will pay for our own use.

The price we exact from the few consumers we can reach is prohibitive of an increasing demand for our product and we are careless of the quality of the nuts that are sent out. We are prone to evade our just responsibilities and in many instances that have come under my personal observation the nuts in the package have not been as good as the samples submitted. I might go on indefinitely in criticism of our faults, but each of you know them as well.

The trees now planted will within ten years, if properly cared for, produce in tons as much of pecans as the combined domestic and foreign supply of walnuts for the season of 1914.

If the demand for nuts increases during these ten years sufficiently to enable our products to be absorbed together with the increased production of the walnut orchards and we can in that time suffer the effects of our present illness, recover from it and establish our relationship with the machinery of distribution, we may succeed in reaping a fair reward for our efforts to bring about these results the better.

One of the most important things for us to avoid is the holding of our surplus nuts in such a manner as to impair them in quality and then placing them in consumption early in the fall before the regular season's supply becomes avail-

My Pennsylvania Grown Budded and Grafted English Walnuts will succeed with you



It is not too early to figure on your wants for fall planting.

My illustrated catalog and cultural guide will interest you.

Free for the asking.

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J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist
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Best Budded Pecan Trees

We have them in great quantity as well as quality. Our stock is especially strong and well-rooted. We have also best budding wood.

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Our Specialty is growing wellrooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.
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Thomasville, :: Georgia

The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm Moultrie, Georgia

Growers and
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FANCY PAPER SHELL PECANS

Budding and Grafting wood for sale

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Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

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FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

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President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSEYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

able. By so doing we offend the very people upon whom we depend for creating a constantly increasing demand. We damage our reputations and the standing of our product, and for every such indiscretion we must pay a hard price.

It will require the greatest care and the exercise of our best wisdom to keep the demand ahead of the supply.

We must be content to accept a price at the orchard which will insure the distribution of our product, for without complete and careful distribution we may not hope to keep the demand ahead of the rapidly increasing output.

It would be easy for the price of nuts to be forced below a living point by a glut in certain centers while large sections of the market were bare of our product. This condition has been brought about many times in other lines and the result has brought disaster to many.

That which is no one's business is seldom properly attended to, and he who sits idly bemoaning his fate is pretty sure to have cause for regret. There seems to be a very clear need at this time for the inauguration of a definite campaign which shall save the nut growers from at least a portion of the grief in store for them. In the years that have passed I have advocated these things with little result, and I would now again put before you the plan which seems more full of promise than any that has come to my attention so far. I would suggest that each center organize its own marketing association. That all of these associations, by delegate or otherwise, put in operation a central body which should act as the representative head of the industry.

That cracking and grading machinery be established at advantageous points from which the best of the table nuts could be consolidated into car lots and sold through brokers to the trade; where the inferior nuts could be cracked and marketed, and where the members of each organized association could act as local buyers for the seedlings and crops of other growers, to the end that the bulk of the product might be gathered into such places and separated into such forms as to meet the demands of the consumer. Such plants should be run at some profit and this profit could be used in part to pay the expense of agents who could exercise general supervision over the efforts of the smaller organizations to bring about correct methods of handling the business, and act with the people of the market to solve the various problems that will arise for some years to come in placing pecan nuts in their proper place as one of the most important food products which the world has had produced for its welfare since civilization began.

GREAT SOUTH GEORGIA

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Atlanta, Birmingham, & Atlantic Railroad

Lands adapted to the
widest range of crops.



All the money crops of
the South plentifully produced.



For literature treating of
this coming country, its soil,
climate, church and school
advantages, write

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C. M. ROOD, President

ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old
bearing Pecan Grove for sale in
small tracts on small payments

We are now booking or-
ders for Pecan stock for fall
and winter delivery.

Send for catalog



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

July, 1914

Number 7

FOR the sake of work I draw a distinction between it and "occupation." "Occupation" is not "work." The object, the intention of occupation is a blessed one. It saves the mind from corrupting and wearing on itself. There is something else implied in "work." "Work" is productive. It produces something; it gives to a man's character self-dependence and inward strength. —FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON.



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Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

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For particulars and prices write

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Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1914-15.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

Items of Interest

Messrs. Martin and Irvin, of Durham, N. C., have purchased a ten-acre pecan grove at Fitzgerald, Ga.

The late E. W. Price, of West Point, California, is said to have successfully grafted the Persian walnut upon the live oak.

The Northern Nut Growers' Association is now making plans for the 1914 convention, which will be held in Indiana early in the fall.

Reports from the California almond district point toward a bumper crop for this season. In 1912 3,000 tons, valued at \$800,000 were marketed.

The Swinden pecan orchard, near Bronwood, Tex., which was reported recently as having changed hands, is said to contain 8,000 bearing trees. There are 1,200 acres in this property, which is said to be the largest cultivated pecan orchard in the state.

Jackson county, Miss., has given to the world the largest and most perfect varieties of pecans now being propagated—the Stuart, Success, Schley, Delmas, Lewis, Havens, Russell, Pabst and Alley. Some or all of these varieties are being planted in every section of the pecan belt.

Reports from different sections of the pecan belt indicate that a good crop of pecans have been set on trees that are in good condition. To what extent this fruit may shed through injury by insects, disease or weather conditions is, of course, problematical, but at this date indications are fair for a good crop.

The crop of 1914 will furnish the specimen nuts for exhibition at the Panama Pacific and other exhibitions and fairs to be held in 1915. Nuts make one of the most attractive exhibits that the farm or orchard can furnish. A great number of pecan growers should plan to have their fine nuts shown, not only at the big exhibitions, but at the local fairs as well.

BUD WOOD

DO you know that all Pecan Trees of same variety are not equally prolific ?



The Pecan grove of the future is to be planted from selected buds and scions.



Judson Orchard
will supply what you need



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PECAN TREES

**That are
the Best**



Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight
Cairo, Ga.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIII

WAYCROSS, GA., JULY 1914

NUMBER 7

BY-CROPS FOR A PECAN GROVE

By J. C. BRITTAIN

A Paper read at the Thomasville meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

WHEN young pecan trees are first set in the groves it makes little difference for the first year or two how the land between the rows is cultivated or whether it be cultivated at all. Of course, it is necessary to maintain a cultivated belt on either side of the rows, and as the trees become older this belt should be widened. This plan is sometimes followed and the width of the cultivated portion increased until, by the time the trees are old enough to start bearing, all the land is placed under cultivation.

As a general proposition, I believe that for best results all the land in a pecan grove should be cultivated from the time the trees are set. I also believe that better results will be obtained if trees are set on land that has been cultivated for several years prior to the planting of the grove. I have observed that results are noticeably better where this plan is adhered to. Trees seldom do well if planted on wild land.

Concerning the kind of crops to plant in young groves, I do not believe that it makes very much difference so long as small grain crops, such as oats or rye, are not grown continuously. It is bad practice to grow any kind of small grain in any grove or orchard at any time; although I do not believe that oats or rye will do much harm to a grove if not continued later than the third year after setting, and during this time there should be a cultivated space between the trees and grain at least four or five feet wide. In general, open cultivated crops are better for young groves than small grain. Open cultivated crops may be advantageously grown in a grove as long as seven or eight years after trees are planted; after which time an entirely different plan should be followed.

At seven or eight years after setting the grove should be given preference over all other crops. After this time the roots doubtless occupy practically all the space between the trees and no other crop should be allowed to rob them of the plant food and moisture, as there is none too much of either for the production of heavy crops of nuts. It has been

estimated that the average farm crop takes from each acre of land during the growing season about four hundred tons of water. This is equal to about one hundred thousand gallons and, in comparison with the annual rainfall, which in this vicinity amounts to considerably over a million gallons per acre, it would seem to make very little difference; but in actual practice it does make a great difference. Much of the rainfall is drained off into the streams. Much of that which settles into the soil sinks to great depths and is carried away by subterranean streams. In fact, a very small percentage of the moisture that falls as rain is available for the use of plants.

The moisture taken from the soil by the ordinary crops comes almost entirely from the first foot; and in this first foot of soil nearly all the feeding roots of the pecan tree are found. It is true the pecan tree is a deep-rooted plant, but not nearly so deep as most people suppose. It would seem, however, that the lower roots would be able to secure an abundance of moisture for all possible needs of the tree; but in practice this is not true. At any rate, crops, and more especially small grain or grass crops, grown continuously in a grove, will not only often cause pecan trees to fail to set a crop of nuts, but will cause most of the nuts, when a crop is set, to fall during the summer before they are mature. It is a fact of common knowledge that pecan trees growing in Bermuda grass pastures very seldom bear any nuts at all, and when a few are produced they are only about one-third their natural size.

This may not be caused entirely by a lack of moisture; it may be due also to some extent to the removal of plant food by the crops of grain or grass. On the other hand, it makes no difference how much plant food may be added to the soil when such crops are grown in a grove the trees still fail to develop normal crops of nuts.

The land between the rows in a bearing grove should have clean and thorough and frequent cultivation during the spring and early summer. At this time the trees are making vigorous growth and the

nuts are developing. I do not believe it is wise to remove any of the plant food or moisture from the soil by growing any crops whatever in bearing groves during the early part of the season. It is true our soils are some what deficient in the content of humus, or vegetable matter, and this deficiency must be supplied by plowing under catch crops; but such crops may easily be grown in the latter part of the summer or during the winter. Many crops thrive well here during the winter months and these should be grown, but they must be plowed under in the early spring and clean cultivation given the groves until about the first of July. After this time peas might

be planted and, unless badly needed for hay, this crop should be plowed under in the fall.

Growers should not attempt to grow any money crop in a bearing pecan grove. In other words, they should not attempt to grow two crops on the same land at the same time. A pecan grove is a crop and should be so considered. The growing of a nursery in a bearing grove is certainly bad practice. One or the other, or both, is bound to suffer. Ornamental border trees, such as are planted in many of the commercial orchards, are detrimental to the pecan trees and should not be permitted.



BY-FRUITS FOR A PECAN GROVE

By C. A. SIMPSON

A Paper read at the Thomasville meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

AS we now have commercial orchards coming into their sixth, seventh and eighth years, I believe most conservative men will say that you cannot depend on a commercial crop of nuts before the eighth year. There are exceptions, of course, and parts of large orchards have made a good showing the sixth year under favored conditions.

However, in the meantime, it is desirable to get some returns from the ground on which the pecan orchard is planted. Since there are very few orchards planted with less than 46 feet between trees, there is considerable extra space for inter-planting of quick-return fruits, which should later be entirely cut out when the pecan trees need the ground.

The fig, Japanese persimmons and strawberries can be planted any place in the cotton belt, and all bring quick and good returns. The fig we usually see on our table—raw or preserved—is the Celestial variety. To most of us here in the South, it is so common that it is hardly given a thought as to its commercial possibilities, yet there are comparatively few people in the North who have ever tasted them. On a dining car an order of preserved figs, consisting of six figs, would cost twenty five cents. I know of one who preserved these figs and sold them in Jacksonville to a wholesale house at forty cents a pint. These figs, when ripe will spoil very quickly, so that it is not advisable to ship them raw. To make a success of them commercially there must be a canner close at hand.

We all know the possibilities of strawberries. They will not succeed well unless they have sufficient rainfall from time of blooming till end of crop. Where flowing wells are convenient it will pay well to prepare to irrigate. This will not only insure a good crop, but by means of it you can lengthen the period of fruiting.

The Japanese persimmon is also well adapted

for planting between pecans, as the tree is not large and bears early and heavily. The fruit at present is not well known on the markets, but is increasing in favor.

The kumquat, budded on citrus trifoliata stock, is a profitable fruit. It should be packed in twenty-four quart crates and placed on the market for Thanksgiving and the Christmas holidays. This tree is small and bears exceedingly heavy and early.

For those localities where the winter is no more severe than at Thomasville, Ga., the most most profitable trees to plant between the pecans are the grapefruit and the Satsuma orange budded on citrus trifoliata stock. There are three varieties of grapefruit that will stand almost as much cold as the Satsuma orange. These are Duncan, Marsh and McCarty. These varieties bear very heavily and very young, and all have very good quality of fruit. There is always a very good market for grapefruit at a good price.

However, the Satsuma orange on citrus trifoliata stock is probably the best suited of any fruit tree for inter planting. It will thrive best on soils where the pecan thrives, i. e. sandy loam with clay sub-soil. If a tree 4 to 5 feet, two or three year old top, is planted, several oranges may reasonably be expected the third year while there will doubtless be a few the second year. The Satsuma tree rarely grows higher than 10 feet with a spread of about 12 feet, and is capable of holding a heavy crop. The fruit is excellent in flavor, very few seeds, rind easily peeled and the divisions are easily separated, and for this reason is an ideal orange to carry in your pocket.

If the tree is in a dormant stage, it will stand 18 degrees Fahrenheit without injury. A temperature a little below that will make the leaves drop and prevent fruiting the following year. The body of the tree will stand a temperature of 10 to 12 degrees, F.

It is a safe precaution, however, each fall to bank the tree above the bud. Then in case a sudden cold spell comes along and kills the top, you would still have the root and bud. This would then make a strong growth and soon be bearing again. Even if the tree is killed down to the bank every six years, I believe it would still yield a good profit. It is an established fact that the Satsuma orange grown along its most northern limit has a superior flavor and texture.

With one orange tree planted between each pecan tree in one direction, there should be sufficient returns by the end of the eighth year to have paid for most of the development of the pecan orchard up to that time.

Any trees that are planted between the pecan trees should be planted between the rows in one direction only, and that to correspond with the cultivation. This will not only prevent any additional cost for cultivation, but will also leave a space between the rows for spray wagons, as well as leaving the middles free for cow peas or other desirable crops for the up-building of the soil.

I believe the time is coming when the majority of newly planted pecan orchards will be inter-planted with some quick-return fruit tree, and the probability is that most of such plantings will be the Satsuma orange on citrus trifoliata stock.

THE RIGHT KIND OF RESOLUTIONS

As has been previously mentioned in our columns the constitution and by-laws of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association have for a long time been missing and the association has been hampered by having no rules under which to work. The Thomasville meeting of the association took cognizance of this matter and put on record the following resolution in regard to it:

Whereas, It is the sense of this meeting that the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association can be of great benefit to the pecan industry, provided it is properly organized and maintained.

Therefore, Resolved, that the chairman appoint at once a committee of three to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of this body and that said constitution shall provide for the election of a secretary, who shall hold office for a term of not less than six years, shall receive a nominal salary and be required to keep an accurate record of our proceedings together with a list of members.

The activity of government experts along the line of investigating the pecan, called forth the resolution which follows:

In view of the magnitude of the pecan industry in the South and its growing importance to the great number engaged in the business, and

Whereas, The Department of Horticulture at Washington, D. C. is giving such active and valuable aid to the industry through its capable force of experts who are studying and combatting the insect and fungus problems.

Therefore be it resolved, That the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association in convention at Thomasville, Ga., hereby expresses its gratitude to the Department and its field workers for the interest they manifest and the aid they are giving; and, that our association, as a body and individually, pledges its hearty support and co-operation.

It is further resolved, that our secretary be, and is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Department at Washington, and likewise a copy to the field workers in our district. Also a copy to be forwarded to the State Department of the State of Georgia.

PLANTING AND CARE OF NUT TREES

It is important that nut trees should be carefully handled and planted to get the best results. Keep the roots of the trees moist and expose them to sun and wind as little as possible in planting. The holes should be dug large enough to accommodate the roots in a natural position, and in filling use only good top-soil about the roots. This should be well firmed or tamped about the roots, as the hole is filled, with the shovel or spade handle or a tamping stick with a smooth, rounded end that will not bruise the roots. Don't put any manure or other coarse material in the holes about the roots. A few handfuls of bone meal or blood and bone, well mixed with the soil which is used about the roots, will do no harm and will give quite satisfactory results in growth.

It is especially important that pecan or walnut trees have the tops well reduced or cut back, either before or after planting, and before growth starts. This forces an earlier and stronger growth, which induces the formation of new feeding roots, and by fall the tree is established in its new location and matures and ripens its wood up well, so that it will not be injured by extremes of cold. The trees will need no further pruning for several years. It is a mistake to try to prune and shape up very young trees.

After the trees are planted, they should be cultivated for at least two or three years and, if in orchard form, crops of almost any kind can be planted between the trees, as being 40 to 60 feet apart, they take up little room and are not materially in the way of cultivating other crops for several years. Where planted on lawns, along fences or avenues, or anywhere that it is not practical to cultivate, the trees should be hoed occasionally or mulched with straw, stable manure or litter that will keep down weeds and grass and conserve moisture. After the trees have become deep-rooted and well established, they will, perhaps, need little further attention except to keep up the fertility on land not naturally rich, although it will probably pay to cultivate the trees when in orchard form for several years longer.

—J. F. JONES.

He who knows and knows that he knows, is wise.

The Nut-Grower

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After an unusually dry May over a large portion of the pecan belt, copious showers prevailed in most sections during June, greatly to the advantage of nuts and the general crops as well.

Manufacturers of special foods will sooner or later recognize the availability of nuts as an ingredient in the preparation of condensed and palatable food products. Possibly these products will be placed on the general market when pecan prices are scaled down from the point they now occupy to a standard figure.

Special "Food Days" and propagandas for impressing various fruits and preparations on the public attention are becoming common. These measures are in reality artificial boosting. With the pecan and nuts in general we simply need a well organized campaign to educate the people to the value of nuts as food. The judicious use of sample nuts and the parcel post are means which the Pecan Growers' League will utilize in this movement.

The Houston convention of the National Nut Growers' Association differed in many particulars from previous meetings, but especially in the trend of sentiment suggested and stressed by the presiding officer that the past tense be made prominent in the discussion and deliberations rather than the present or the future, or to quote from his remarks: "Let us not speak of what we *think* or what we *hope to do*, but of *what we have done* . . . for we can send that out safely to the people who are looking to us to supply them with the information which will save them from mistakes we have made up to this time." This is a radical change from the optimistic sentiments which have been so prominent in previous conventions and which have done so much in imparting the courage and inspiration so essential in work

ing out the very results that placed the industry upon the firm basis which will stand to the acid test which the convention was urged to apply in its deliberations. It is necessary to know the truth, but in arriving at what is truth let us spare that optimism which means progress toward the discovery of the truth.

Few people recognize the great difference there is in the actual value of pecan trees. It is only in the nursery that trees can be selected to the best advantage. We frequently see shipments that conform to grade and variety, but that does not prevent vigorous young trees being mixed with runts which will require several years to reach the grade desired. Such trees, in general, will be runts in the orchard, marring the beauty and uniformity of the grove, as well as being slow and scant bearers, cutting down the average yield permanently. This means an annual loss of many times the original cost of the trees. Within the next few years there will be orchards coming into bearing which will fall short of the owners' expectations simply on account of the inferior character of many of the trees. How to obtain a uniform orchard of choice, abundant bearing varieties, is the important question with every investor. We know of but one way to reach this result and that is to have the work planned, directed and executed by men of experience, recognized skill and unquestioned integrity. The few men who meet these conditions are as a rule busy in handling personal interests or under contract with the large companies. Under present conditions the ordinary planter of nut trees is dependent upon the nurseryman for much of the information needed. The nurseryman in turn naturally offers trees of his own growing according to the present system of grading. The point we wish to impress is that quality of stock, rather than size should fix the price asked for trees. Then the purchaser could pay more or less, as he desires, for his stock.

The extent to which individual varieties will figure in establishing standard prices for the popular varieties is problematical. The public in general will not be particular, but at the same time the purchaser should know whether he is getting the best or a second or third rate variety. Therefore some qualifying standard is needed. Certain classes might be used in this connection. Such nuts as Schley, Success and several others would constitute class "A." Class "B" would also have a definite list, as well as class "C," while still another class might provide for such as would not classify in order of merit. This subject could well be given careful consideration and if a definite schedule could be adopted it would greatly facilitate the solution of some of the marketing problems which are now being considered.

NEW ruling of the Post Office Department allows printed matter to be sent by parcels post. We are in a position to make a specialty of printing for nut growers and the ruling referred to above allows us to deliver same at a minimum expense.

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WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

Pecan Peculiarities

Editor NUT-GROWER:

The blooming period of the pecan is here and this is the time when one should make close examination and observation.

Have you ever observed that Columbian and Nelson, and perhaps others, shed their pollen (staminate flowers) before the pistillate flowers become receptive? Is not this the cause why they do not fill? If there is no other variety near by and blooming at the time when those pistillate flowers become receptive, the nuts will not and cannot fill out. Besides, have you ever noticed the peculiar and altogether different shapes of the Columbian's pistillate bloom? While the Columbian is hardly planted any more, yet there are others in the same class which are.

An inter-planting, or mixed planting of varieties, seems to be advisable. However, several varieties are perfect at blooming, and always have been, if twelve years' observing means anything, whereas there are others that are not so every season. Favorable climatic conditions are the main factors of a perfect setting of fruit or nuts if the condition of the trees is right. Local conditions may differ, yet the habit of a variety, early or late, perfect or imperfect, is no doubt the same in varied localities.

OBSERVER.

Pecans in Arkansas

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I commenced setting out pecan trees in the fall of 1905. I set 130 that fall and the early part of the winter. Set out 50 to 100 trees each succeeding winter until I had set out about 550 trees of 22 vari-

eties. The object in setting out so many varieties was to find three or four kinds of free bearers of large nuts, well filled with rich meat of good flavor. When they were found I had intended putting out 40 acres with these varieties. But calculations often fail; in this case for more than one reason.

I found that pecan trees originating in the Gulf coast country do not do well in this climate; the season is too short and the summer too hot and dry. I thought at first that it was because of my location being high upland, but Mr. G. M. Brown, of Van Buren, planting in the Arkansas river bottom, found the same trouble with his trees.

I had seven varieties that bore last year, viz., Van Deman, Stuart, Mobile, Pabst, Russell, Georgia Giant and Frotcher. Only a part of all the varieties matured, Stuart, Van Deman and Pabst doing best. Many of the hulls on the Russell, Frotcher and Georgia Giant turned black and died on the shell of the nut, so that it could not be broken off.

W. N. AYERS.

Fort Smith, Ark.

[The fact that the hulls on the varieties named become hard and dry would indicate the the trees are infected by scab. These varieties are all more or less susceptible to scab, but the disease may be controlled by spraying.—Editor.]

An Important Request

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I write, first, to set forth a condition and, second, to make a very important request to all readers of THE NUT-GROWER.

Tehre is a disease that has attacked certain varieties of pecans in the central part of Mississippi—

the writer supposes it is the scab. The nuts, when attacked, are covered with little black specks, from an eighth of an inch in diameter up to a fourth of an inch or larger. When these black specks form the nut never matures and is absolutely worthless. The bark never releases itself from the nut. The leaves on the trees also are covered with these specks.

I have three varieties in my orchard of about 1,000 trees—Schley, Delmas and Stuart. The Schley and Delmas are very susceptible to this trouble, while the Stuart is very little susceptible, if at all.

Now, the request I want to make is this: that every one who is interested in pecan culture will tabulate the varieties that are not subject to this disease and publish them in your paper, so that if there is a variety that is free from this trouble we may get it and be freed from the necessity of spraying and possibly of ultimately losing all of our trees.

The two varieties that are not affected in central Mississippi, so far as my knowledge goes, are the Stuart and Success. The two which are are the Schley and Delmas, both of which are valueless.

Let us hear from every section of the Gulf states.

C. Z. BERRYHILL.

Holly Springs, Miss.

[Some work along this line has already been done. In the January number of THE NUT-GROWER appeared an article on *Pecan Varieties and their Behavior*, by C. A. Reed, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in which were described 77 varieties, the susceptibility or resistance to scab of quite a number of these being particularly mentioned. Mr. Berryhill's suggestion of a tabulation of immune and non immune varieties is a good one and we will be glad to publish further data along this line.—Editor.]

Pinion Nuts

L. Lodian contributes to a recent issue of the Confectioners' Journal

an interesting description of what he calls "pignolia" or pine-cone nuts, known to fame in New Mexico as pinion nuts, and which grow on a thousand hills, the shipping of these nuts east by the earload having been inaugurated in New Mexico by F. F. Gormley, this city. These nuts are of "vast use in the foreign confectionery trade" according to Mr. Lodian who explains that they are also called gopher nuts, Indian nuts, mountain nuts and squirrel nuts. The article declares that foreigners in the nut colonies of New York all import them from their respective regions Italy, Spain, Greece, Arabia, Mongolia, Siberia, etc. "The nut," says the writer mentioned, "is of agreeable semi-terebinthine flavor, about the size of a roasted coffee berry, and retails among the different nut colonies of the city at figures between 18 and 25 cents a pound; sack prices about two thirds. For use in the candy trade the shelled nuts, put up in airtight canisters or bottles are the most convenient. Prices on this last range about double to treble those in shell. All are obtainable through the chief American cities, even some of our larger fine grocery and health food stores listing them regularly for many years. They are also on sale among hundreds of Manhattan's lean-to candy stores. It was this pine cone which gave a name to the most celebrated fruit and flavorant known to the candy trade—the pineapple, so called in allusion to the fruit resembling the pine cone. In all other countries, even Siberia, the fruit name is ananas.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

California Walnut Prospects

The following comes from Fullerton, Cal.: "Many leading walnut growers of the Fullerton-Placentia district state that the coming walnut crop will be very light this year, and that the statements published in some of the southern California papers about the 'largest crop in the history of the State' are

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misleading. W. L. Benchly, who handles the output of the Golden Belt Company of Fullerton and Placentia, says there will be less than three-fourths of a crop this year, according to the reports from growers of Fullerton, Rivera, Los Nietos, Whittier, El Monte and other sections. The crop is very uneven, some groves in the same district having many more walnuts than others. Reports from the walnut district west of Pomona are to the effect that the walnut crop in that locality has set unsatisfactorily, and the prospects are that the yield this season will be below the average."

Almond Association Disposes of Crop

The Durham Almond Association has disposed of its almond crop, estimated at two hundred and fifty tons, through the Chico, Cal. firm of E. T. Reynolds & Son to a New York firm at very satisfactory prices. Seventeen cents was paid for Nonpareils, sixteen cents for L. X. L. and fifteen cents for Ne Plus Ultra. Thirteen cents was paid for Drake seedlings and other varieties according to scale.

The association discussed plans for the building of a warehouse, where the nuts will be blended and prepared for shipment. A committee was named to investigate the project.

Spraying Walnut Trees for Blight and Aphis Control

The necessity of controlling aphis as well as blight is apparent to every walnut grower, since this pest has in recent years become really more serious than the much dreaded blight. Spraying experiments carried on by this Division several years ago seemed to show the impracticability of controlling blight by spraying, on account of the time and expense required for treating such large trees by ordinary spray methods. Recent developments, however, in sprayers

and nozzles have made it possible to spray large trees more quickly and cheaply than could be done a few years ago, and we therefore decided last year to try out again the possibilities in this direction. In this connection a considerable acreage of walnut trees was sprayed using various methods and mixtures. As a result of the work, it may be said in brief that one method gave particularly promising results, especially in the control of the aphis. This method consisted in spraying the trees, while they were in a dormant condition, with lime-sulphur solution.

The results of the spraying upon the walnut blight were difficult to establish on account of the slight occurrence of the disease in the sprayed districts during the past season. In this respect the work was inconclusive, although there appeared to be at least some blight control by the lime-sulphur spraying. It is further to be said that there is some experience to indicate that continued spraying with the lime-sulphur for two or three seasons gradually decreases the amount of blight.

Walnut aphis has in recent years become a worse pest than blight in many of the most important districts. This insect spreads the blight and multiplies its infections by carrying the germ as it crawls about the trees. Further, it reduces the vitality of the tree, checks its growth, reduces the size and weight of the nuts and contributes to the occurrence of "perforation," "stick-tights" and other conditions which decrease the crop and increase the cost of handling the nuts. The effect upon aphis of spraying trees with lime-sulphur during the winter time has been well marked in our work during the past season. Well-sprayed trees remained comparatively free of aphis long after the insect had become abundant on unsprayed trees. The nuts of sprayed trees were larger and cleaner, the foliage cleaner and more vigorous looking and the growth of trees continued later in

the season. The spraying was done in each case upon a few rows surrounded by unsprayed trees and from the latter the aphid finally spread to some extent to the trees which were sprayed. It is reasonable to expect that if whole orchards had been treated the aphid control obtained would have been still better. The results of these experiments were so promising that we feel justified in carrying the work farther and urging growers to take up the work on their own account during the coming season.

Our best work was done with the following mixture:

Commercial lime-sulphur solution 5 gallons
Quick lime 25 pounds
Water 95 gallons

The lime is slaked, strained and then added to the mixture. So far as we know the addition of the lime is not necessary to the effect of the spray, but this was added in order to make it easier to see it upon the trees. The trees are usually large and without the addition of lime it is very difficult, especially for inexperienced workmen, to cover the trees thoroughly without missing more or less of the twigs and branches.

The work was intended to be done while the trees were in a dormant condition, i. e., during the months of February and March. The solution burned the foliage severely if any leaves were out when the work was done, but it is possible that the aphid is more susceptible at this time.

In order to spray by this method, a power outfit must be used which will maintain a constant pressure with two lines of hose of 200 to 250 pounds. A pressure of 200 pounds at the very least is necessary in order to cover the tops of tall trees thoroughly by this method.

In regard to nozzles, our best results were obtained by spraying the trees with the so-called M. A. C. nozzle—a special nozzle made in the East for this sort of work.

Some preferred using an outfit with two lines of hose, one man spraying the upper part of the tree with this nozzle while the other sprayed the lower parts with an ordinary Bordeaux or Cyclone type of nozzle. The largest walnut trees can be sprayed entirely from the ground by the use of the M. A. C. nozzle if the proper pressure is maintained.

The whole success of the work depends upon thoroughly coating the tree out to the tips of the smallest twigs with the spray solution. This, with large walnut trees, is a somewhat difficult and laborious task, and also an expensive one. By using the type of nozzle suggested, however, and working with intelligence toward covering all the growth quickly and at the same time thoroughly, workmen can acquire much skill in this respect and the work can be done economically enough to more than justify its expense. Herein, however, lies the whole secret of the operation: that is, spraying rapidly and yet thoroughly.

In our work last winter the amount of material used varied in different places from 25 to 67 gallons per tree. These were trees of varying size, but it is still to be considered that as the work progressed and the workmen became more experienced, it became possible to spray larger trees with a smaller amount of material and at the same time do the work even more thoroughly. It may be said upon this point that about 25 gallons of spray to a tree will be required to cover fair to middle-sized walnut trees thoroughly—that is, trees of average size up to about ten years of age—while large trees will average about 40 gallons per tree.

With a power sprayer having three men on the outfit and another to mix, or seven men to two outfits, we averaged about 85 large trees per day to each outfit. In one case an average of 110 fair-sized trees per day was made, while

CLASSIFIED

For Sale

FOR SALE—Pecan bud graft and wood. **BARNWELL PECAN GROVES**, Albany, Ga.

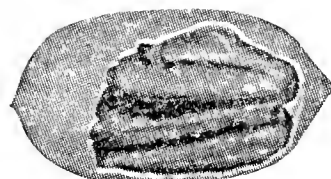
HARDY NORTHERN root grafted pecans for sale, also budded chestnuts and other natives northern nuts, California privet and fruit trees. **R. L. McCoy**, Lake, Indiana.

FOR SALE. Eight acres, one-half mile from Monticello, Fla. Four acres in grafted pecan nursery, well worked and ready for fall delivery. Good wire fence, two houses. Just the place for a poultry and truck farm. For full information write Box 158, Monticello, Fla. 7-1

NURSERY BARGAIN. 25,000 budded and grafted pecan trees of the choicest varieties to be sold in bulk for fall of 1914 delivery. Three year roots with one and two year tops; sizes will be two feet and up to large trees. This stock has been well grown on excellent nursery land and is better than that ordinarily of the same age. Will make count by grade August 1 and verify same October 1. Offers from reliable parties will be given careful consideration. Write L. care The Nut-Grower, Waycross, Ga.

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. **P. M. Hodgon**, Stockton, Ala.

PECAN GROVE ON LAKE FOR SALE.—A forty acre two year old pecan grove situated on Lake Santa Fe, the highest body of water in Florida. Land has an abrupt slope from the waters edge and rises to sixty feet above the lake within five hundred feet. It is only two miles to the famous Curtis Grove and just across the lake is the equally well known McManus Grove. The only year Mr. McManus ever exhibited nuts at the convention he took five prizes with six varieties exhibited. The grove contains Curtis, Delmas, Stuart and Schley nuts all of which have proven to be adapted to the locality. The owner selected this property after traveling 3 years in search of an ideal location. He engaged me to grow the grove for him regardless of expense and up to this time no expense has been spared which would accrue to the well being of the property. Certain unlooked for personal conditions make it necessary for the owner to sell and a price has been named which if select location and exceptional soil be considered is much below its value. Address **William A. Bell**, Horticulturist, Miami, Florida.



New Plan

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

Pecan Trees **Satsuma Oranges** and **Grape Fruit Trees**

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

Pecan Trees **Satsuma Oranges** —AND— **Other Citrus Trees**

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,
Box 21. Macclenny, Fla

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are five years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

in another case 40 per day was averaged for trees of the very largest size. The time required varies naturally with the facilities for loading up. In our work the spray outfit went after its load each time to the mixing station and the distance thus covered varied in different places. A little time could be saved profitably in extensive work by hauling or piping the mixture out to the spray rig in the orchard.

Materials were purchased at a price of \$10 per 50 gallon barrel of commercial lime-sulphur solution.

and \$1.10 per hundredweight for lime. On this basis the spray in the proportion recommended above cost \$.01275 per gallon. The expense of application was estimated on the following basis for each power outfit:

| | Per day |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Four men at \$2 each . . | \$8.00 |
| Two horses at \$1 each . . | 2.00 |
| Depreciation of outfit . . | 2.00 |
| Oil and gasoline | 1.00 |
| Total | \$13.00 |

On this basis the expense of application per gallon varied from \$.004 to \$.007. Assuming an average expense of application at \$.00525 and that for material at \$.01275, we get a total expense of \$.018 per gallon on the tree. At this rate, 25 gallons per tree would cost \$.42, while 40 gallons would cost \$.72 per tree, total expense of material and application.

It will be seen that the cost of this work is by no means prohibitive if even a moderate degree of blight and aphid control be obtained. It is also to be considered that beneficial effects would almost certainly be cumulative, so that after spraying trees for two, or at most three, successive seasons the work could very probably be discontinued for a year or two without throwing the trees back into as bad condition as they were in the beginning.

Furthermore, it is altogether probable that the cost estimated above could be reduced to a considerable extent by carrying on systematic work on a large scale. In the expense for material and labor the cost of the commercial lime-sulphur solution amounts to an average of about 55 per cent of the total cost. The labor item averages about 30 per cent of the total and the lime makes up the remaining 15 per cent. It is probable that the lime could be omitted altogether when the workmen became skilful enough to spray thoroughly without such an indicator to make the material more easily seen; this, so far as we know

Biloxi Nursery Biloxi, Miss.

Grafted Pecans, Satsumas
Roses, Magnolia Grandiflora
JAMES BRODIE, Proprietor

10,000 Fine **Pecan Trees**

We expect to have for sale this season 10,000 strong, healthy, budded and grafted pecan trees, Stuart variety. Wholesale prices.

Louisiana Delta
Pecan Company
R. C. ANDREWS, Sec.-Treas. Marshall, Tex.

Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery
C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

Pecan and Walnut Trees

Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

is the only object of using the lime. The lime-sulphur solution is estimated at the prevailing retail price and it is possible that by buying in large quantities (for instance, through walnut associations) a better rate could be obtained. It is also possible that the associations or even the growers could prepare the materials themselves at a lesser cost than that estimated. The labor item will be reduced as the workmen become more skilful and could also be lessened to some extent, at least in large work, by arranging to deliver the material to the spraying outfits in the orchard more rapidly than was done in our experiments. Two experienced men could spray and run the outfit, rather than the three which we have estimated. One man could also mix the spray for a number of outfits. The amount of material used per tree can also be reduced somewhat as the workmen become more experienced. Altogether, it appears to us possible that the expense of spraying trees of average size by this method may ultimately be reduced to about 50 cents per tree. We do not, however, look for much further reduction than this, unless some much cheaper spray material is found to be effective. The work cannot be done properly without using comparatively large amounts of time and material. At 50 cents per tree, a very moderate degree of success in aphid control alone would be a most profitable investment in the increased growth of the tree and yield of nuts, as well as the improvement in quality and reduction in cost of handling the nuts. —Circular 107, University of California Agricultural Experiment Station.

With our Advertisers

Attention is called to a number of new advertisements which appear in this issue, as well as to several which began in the May and June issues. Among them will be found the following:

Magnolia Nursery, Cairo, Ga.

Southern Nut Tree Nurseries, Thomasville, Ga.

Samuel Kidder, Monticello, Fla.

A. A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.

Biloxi Nursery, Biloxi, Miss.

Louisiana Delta Pecan Co., Marshall, Tex.

B. Box 265, Bloomington, Ill.

The Summit Nurseries and Florida Nurseries, of Monticello, Fla., have changes of copy this month.

Publicity Contributors

The following named pecan growers head the list in support of the publicity service THE NUT-GROWER is conducting:

J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa.

A. A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.

C. Forkert, Ocean Springs, Miss.

This service is growing in favor and it sure to produce good results.

With the policy of direct sales of nuts to consumers, the matter of

suitable names for farms or groves assumes importance. Anything worth while deserves a name.

Agriculture at the Panama Exposition

The management of the Panama-Pacific Exposition have so planned the placing of all exhibits as to fully illustrate the primal importance of agriculture in human economy. Not only will ample space be afforded all the nations for a full exhibition of their natural resources and products, but individual exhibitors engaged in the exploitation of any cereal, vegetable, dairy or forest industry, whether as a scientific or commercial process, will be afforded ample accommodations. Industries based upon or allied to agriculture, such as all forms of the preparation of food products, all kinds and makes of machinery used in any form of culture, will be shown in a selective and comprehensive way.

A Country Editor Once Wrote:

The constant drip of water
Wears away the hardest stone;
The constant gnaw of Towser
Masticates the toughest bone;
The constant cooing lover
Carries off the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser
Is the one who gets the trade.

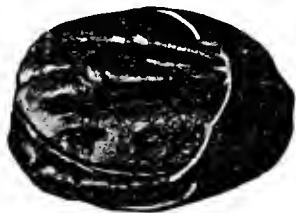


Do you get the idea? It isn't the amount of money you spend to keep your business in the public eye that counts in results. It's the keeping everlastingly at it that brings success. It's not too early to go after your fall business right now. Get your ad in THE NUT-GROWER and begin to make a continuous impression.



THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY
WAYCROSS, GA.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Pecans, Satsumas, Grape Fruit

We have them in QUANTITY as well as QUALITY. Our stock is especially strong in large grades. ... Let us figure on your wants. Orders for one tree or one car load given the same careful personal attention.

Simpson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Florida

Bullard Pecan Nurseries

"Not the Largest but One of the Best"

Nothing but Pecans

All Standard Varieties

Good Trees and a Square Deal

William P. Bullard
Albany :: Georgia

Orchard Management

By H. W. SMITHWICK

A paper read at the Thomasville meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association.

I have been called on to say something on Orchard Management. A glance at the program will indicate that many phases of this subject will be handled by other and more experienced nut growers. I feel that I can bring out nothing new on this subject, so I will confine my talk to the methods in practice on my own groves and the groves I am caring for.

The program does not state where to begin or leave off; therefore I will begin with three year set groves. The proper care of groves is a very weighty subject, and one to which I would rather be a listener than a talker. But as we are here to learn from each other's methods and experience, I will give you my methods in as few words as I know how, and be ready to listen to somebody else.

My trees three years from setting are ready for first pruning. After three years growth I prune trees as near to desired shape as conditions will permit, painting all raw places with a paint I prepare for this purpose. This paint contains some arsenate of lead and is flexible enough to protect the wound until healed. I keep all water sprouts rubbed off while tender enough to rub off by hand. If some shoots form wood fiber, I cut them off with a sharp knife and keep this up as long as shoots appear where branches are not wanted.

I plant inter-crops on land between tree rows, leaving a strip three to four feet between trees and inter-crops and plow this strip every ten days throughout grass growing season. After the third year I put no fertilizers to the tree rows, but increase the fertilizers on inter-crops. Inter-crops consist of corn and cow peas, oats or rye, followed with cow peas. On these inter-crops I put 400 to 500 pounds of fertilizers per acre as

My Pennsylvania Grown Budded and Grafted English Walnuts will succeed with you



It is not too early to figure on your wants for fall planting.

My illustrated catalog and cultural guide will interest you.

Free for the asking.

Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist
Lancaster, Pa.

Best Budded Pecan Trees

We have them in great quantity as well as quality. Our stock is especially strong and well-rooted. We have also best budding wood.

Magnolia Nursery

W. C. JONES, Proprietor
Successor to Wight & Jones

Cairo, Ga.

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing wellrooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.
Write for prices.

SOUTHERN NUT TREE NURSERIES
Thomasville, :: Georgia

follows: basic slag and German kainit of equal weight, mixed as applied, 200 pounds to acre when oats are planted. Nitrate and kainit of equal weight applied to oats as top dresser, 150 pounds per acre.

When oats are housed, ground is plowed as if preparing for cotton. Cow peas and 150 pounds of acid phosphate, 16 per cent, to the acre are drilled in water furrows of thirty inch rows. Cowpeas are plowed twice before they cover the ground. The last plowing leaves the ground level for the mower. The first peas that ripen are picked. Vines are cut and marketed for hay. The land is then planted to oats or turned over to save litter and planted later to corn, potatoes and truck. This practice changes after the sixth year to methods on bearing groves.

I mean by bearing groves, trees that bear enough crop to pay to feed the trees for the nut crop. My trees commence bearing the third or fourth year, but not enough to be profitable.

The seventh year I plant as inter-crop oats, rye and cow peas. Oats are mowed down before grain is matured, 500 to 1,000 pounds of phosphate and potash per acre spread broadcast on the oats that have been mowed down, then cow peas sowed broadcast the whole ground, oats, fertilizers and peas turned in with Chattanooga turn plows about three to four inches deep, then cut two ways with disc harrow, leaving ground smooth for mower. Peas are picked and marketed, except enough for seed.

Just before time to gather nuts, the pea vines or velvet beans are chopped with harrow four ways, ground turned over broadcast, 1,000 pounds of lime to the acre applied before plowing, oats or rye planted and ground left clean and smooth for gathering nut crop.

Eighth year same as seventh, except the lime application.

GATHERING THE NUTS

Up to the present, I have picked the nuts from step ladders.

Increase Pecan Orchard and Nursery

Nine years' work with the pecan has given us some knowledge as to the proper method of producing good trees and we ship only those that are properly grown.

We Have for this Season

all the leading varieties of pecan trees and also budding wood from bearing trees. Address

Arthur A. Rich :: :: Lamont, Fla.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst

Proprietor

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

To insure first-class trees, your orders should be placed early. Nurserymen will not be able to supply the demand for citrus trees this coming season.

The Best in Budded and Grafted Pecans and General Nursery Stock

Write for information and prices at once.

FLORIDA NURSERIES

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

**F
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**A Bearing Paper Shell
Pecan Orchard of 200
Acres containing over
Three Thousand Trees**

Situated in the famous Monticello, Florida section.
For particulars address
B, P. O. BOX 265 : BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



THE financial success of all horticultural enterprises (like any other commercial business) depends mostly upon the quality of the stock to be used. This quality of stock is highest when grown by experienced nurserymen.

We are pioneers in growing citrus and pecan stock in this section, and the care of our nurseries is directed by one of the foremost horticulturists and nurserymen in the South. His long experience and valued knowledge has enabled us to ship trees to the same patrons year after year, and "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement a company can have." Buyers of our stock are scattered from Virginia to Texas and most favorable reports are coming from all parts of the South.

We are in the business to stay and can afford to send out nothing but first-class stock. We know the value of pleasing our customers and would be glad to add you to our long list of satisfied ones.

Our stock consists of Pecans, Satsuma and miscellaneous Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Peaches, Plums, Figs, Grapes, Roses, Ornamentals, etc.

Ask for Catalog A.

SUMMIT NURSERIES Monticello, Florida

When the tree is infected with shuck worm, shuck or hull is gathered; also hulls are burned in a compost bed with acid and potash by putting a layer of 10 per cent acid and sulphate of potash over each layer of hulls. This compost is put back on the grove as plant food the following spring.

Nuts are placed on wire screen tills to dry. When dry they are placed in well ventilated storage bins in a well ventilated nut house, built especially for storing nuts until marketed.

Enough oats, hay, peas, potatoes, etc., are marketed to defray the expenses of my home groves, and enough stock feed and seed to run the place until another crop is housed is reserved from the by-crops.

During April and May a sharp watch is kept on case bearers on new set trees, especially if trees are shipped in from some other nursery. Case bearers are hand picked, burned and the grove rid of this pest before the trees get too large for hand picking. A paper torch on the end of a fishing pole is applied to first colonies of tenting caterpillars. Other biting insects are sprayed with pure kerosene oil when first colonies appear, and the grove is free of these pests the rest of the season. I keep a lookout for the borer at all times, dig him out as soon as he starts, and paint the scar. I gather all limbs cut off by girdlers and burn them. I have very few girdlers. I sometimes catch the girdler and save several limbs that he would cut if not destroyed.

While watching for insects, I also watch the growth of my trees; pinch back or chip ends of sprawling limbs. If a tree shows a tendency to fork, chip one of the limbs back until the other becomes a well-defined tree trunk. In cutting bud or graft wood, I cut from limbs that grow beyond the outlines of the general tree heading; and never lose sight of the worst enemies any pecan grove ever had—the nigger and the mule.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Is the OFFICIAL
ROUTE for the

Nut Growers' Convention Thomasville, Ga. -- Oct. 28-30, 1914

For information as to lands in the Nation's Garden Spot, that great fruit and truck growing section along the ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R., in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to Wilbur McCoy, A. & I. Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. N. Clark, A. & I. Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

L. P. GREEN,
Trav. Passenger Agt.,
Thomasville, Ga.

E. M. NORTH,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt.,
Savannah, Ga.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old
bearing Pecan Grove for sale in
small tracts on small payments

We are now booking or-
ders for Pecan stock for fall
and winter delivery.

Send for catalog



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

SEP 11 1914

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

August, 1914

Number 8

THE Present Time--young-
est born of Eternity, child
and heir of all the Past Times
with their good and evil, and
parent of all the Future—is
ever a "New Era" to the
thinking man. . . . To know
it, and what it bids us do, is
ever the sum of knowledge
for all of us.

CARLYLE.



10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

Items of Interest

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley, Delmas, Van Deman, Teche, Russell, Mobile, Frotcher and Success.

■ Wholesale and Retail ■

For particulars and prices write

HERBERT C. WHITE

Putney P. O. . Georgia

SHIPPING POINTS: Baconton, Ga., DeWitt, Ga., Hardaway, Ga., Albany, Ga.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1914-15.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

It is said that one county in Texas has an annual income from pecans amounting to \$250,000.

Blythewood Pecan Grove is the name Mrs. M. L. Randolph, of Bayou Gonla, La., has adopted for her pecan plantation.

The Piedmont chestnut crop for 1913 amounted to 103,100 tons. Exports to the United States were valued at \$237,800.

The Sugar Planter, published at Port Allen, La., is a liberal user of the Nut Notes sent out monthly by The Nut-Grower Company.

The annual value of the Texas pecan crop, which is obtained almost entirely from native seedling trees, amounts to several million dollars.

A few counties in South Georgia and West Florida have more pecan trees of improved varieties than all the rest of the United States.

An order for 44 tons of flower and vegetable seed has been placed by the government with a European firm. The presumption is it is for free distribution.

In the Daily Consular and Trade Reports an item regarding the Isle of Pines says that it requires nine years for citrus fruits to reach full maturity there and that the plantings are valued at \$700 per acre.

The Badge Book for the 1914 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association is promised for distribution October 10. Although a larger edition is contemplated the advertising rates are the same as last season.

During 1913 the Standard Pecan Company kept a record of the crops of some of their trees at Monticello, Fla. They report that five year old trees bore from one to ten nuts each; six year, two to twenty; seven year, twenty to two hundred; nine years, fifty to eight hundred; ten years, one hundred to thirteen hundred. This report shows as high as twenty pounds per tree the tenth year.

NEW ruling of the Post Office Department allows printed matter to be sent by parcels post. We are in a position to make a specialty of printing for nut growers and the ruling referred to above allows us to deliver same at a minimum expense.

We will be pleased to figure with you on anything in our line.

**WILSON
Publishing
Company**

Waycross, Georgia

PECAN TREES

**That are
the Best**



Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



**J. B. Wight
Cairo, Ga.**

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIII

WAYCROSS, GA., AUGUST 1914

NUMBER 8

NATIONAL PECAN PROBLEMS AND ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATION

By C. A. REED, Bureau of Plant Industry

* A Paper read at the Thomasville meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

AS worded by the program committee, this subject might preclude a discussion of all co-operation other than that between individual pecan growers and the Federal Department of Agriculture, but the end which the government has set about to accomplish cannot be attained by co-operation narrowed in this way. The purpose of the Department in investigating pecan matters is to help acquire and disseminate the greatest amount of pecan intelligence to the greatest number of interested individuals. Therefore it is properly interested in helping to encourage every agency by which such intelligence is being gathered and spread.

A number of states have done what they could along this line when funds and men were available. Such work by some is now, temporarily only, it is hoped, at a standstill, while by others, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas, for example, it is still going on. The Federal Department of Agriculture is in close touch with the pecan work of each of these states and is lending such aid to those in charge as it is able, and in turn is receiving every help that the states can give. A feeling of perfect harmony prevails between the individuals doing pecan work for the states and those of the Government. Both details and results of such experiments as either have under way are at all times open to the other.

In a discussion of this kind the possibilities of co-operation of growers between themselves should not be overlooked. By co-operating and conferring together, growers can learn more of the elementary steps of pecan growing and of local matters than is possible in any other way. Oftentimes a grower may be saved considerable time and expense by talking with a neighbor who may have met with the same problem in a former year. Again, while neither of two may have met with a particular problem, it is very probable that their combined experience may suggest a solution. The mere telling of one's experiences to another is productive of new ideas. Likewise it draws out the listener and goes a long way toward insuring the riddance to each of his own misconceptions. The most progressive growers are those

who make the most frequent visits to successful orchards, consult oftenest with the authorities and who are the freest with knowledge which they themselves possess.

The proper work for the state and the nation includes only such problems as are beyond the reach of individuals. In this way Prof. Hutt of North Carolina is making variety tests of the leading sorts in three different sections of the state and has undertaken to ascertain to what extent, if any, one variety is dependent upon another for pollen in order to insure a set of nuts. In Georgia, Mr. Spooner is attempting to discover the most vulnerable point of attack with both pecan insect pests and fungi; Prof. Kyle and Mr. Blackmon of Texas are trying out varieties and various stocks for grafting; for the Federal Department of Agriculture, Mr. J. B. Gill, with field headquarters at Monticello, is studying pecan insects, and Mr. S. M. McMurren, with station at Thomasville, is purposely becoming familiar with the various pecan fungi.

The work of which the writer is in charge primarily has to do with matters of culture. Until the recent establishment of the Office of Markets within the Department, problems of selling pecans were also properly within the scope of this office, but now the Office of Markets is arranging to make such investigation of the pecan selling situation as may be necessary and possible.

Thus far the work of this office has been very largely that of survey and of disseminating to a good many the information now had by a few. Some active investigations have been made, but less than has been anticipated and much less than is now being planned for the future. The first work to be taken up began with pollination investigations of 1908 at Orange Heights, Florida, and DeWitt, Georgia. During these two seasons experiments were made to determine by artificial inter-pollination of one variety with another whether any varieties were self-sterile, or, in other words, whether it would be necessary to alternate varieties in planting in order to insure proper pollination and subsequent setting of nuts.

Lack of funds prevented the carrying of this work to the end that had been intended, but much was learned regarding how to conduct the delicate operation of pecan pollination by hand, and some data was obtained which tended to discount the theory that artificial interference was necessary to insure proper pollination. The proof of this is yet by no means conclusive and the work will again be taken up as soon as possible, which probably will be during the spring of 1915. However, the abundant yields from well isolated trees and from orchards of but a single variety strongly indicate that either varieties are not self-sterile or that pollen is carried by the wind so much farther than has been supposed that there is little possibility of want with varieties planted anywhere within the districts of other varieties.

However, strong as the evidence appears to be that inter-pollination of varieties is not a matter of importance, a great number of planters are wisely taking the precaution to alternate their varieties in rows or blocks perpendicular to the line of the prevailing wind.

Probably the most important task yet undertaken by this office has been the study of the problems of culture beginning with the propagation of the trees in the nursery and extending to the harvesting of the crop from mature trees. This has been conducted by personal canvas and surveys of practically all of the larger orchards in the principal pecan growing districts and nursery centers. The data gleaned in this way have been disseminated in summary by means of public addresses, bulletins and a heavy correspondence. That this work should continue, the majority will probably agree, but the number of localities in which there are orchards to be observed and of varieties has become so great that it is now quite impossible for one individual to do justice to this important problem, and it is here that the Department needs and earnestly solicits the co-operation of the growers.

Arrangements are now under way to print and mail blank letters to as many growers as can be reached, asking for certain information which it is believed is of importance to all. Franked and addressed envelopes for return to the Department will be enclosed, and if enough of the desired information to justify can be obtained in this way, a special report containing a summary will be issued, following the close of the present season. The value of information gathered in this way will depend primarily upon the opportunities for such observation which the grower may have had, and also very largely upon the pains with which the blanks are filled in and the promptness with which they are mailed.

Growers who are willing to cooperate in this way will confer a favor by writing the Department making suggestions as to what they find to be the most important problems in their respective locali-

ties and of their willingness to fill in the blanks to the best of their ability. However, all growers with whom the Department is in touch can rest assured that not volunteering will certainly not exempt them from being called upon. A list of the points tentatively under consideration for inclusion in the list of inquiries is as follows: Names and behavior of varieties tried; kind, quantity and time of applying fertilizer; annual yields; character of soil; kind and value of inter-crops; insect pests; fungous diseases and other natural enemies; maturity dates; results from top-working hickory with pecan; methods of harvesting, maturing and marketing; also price received and the character of packages used. Perhaps inquiry will also be made as to whether growers are selling to middlemen or direct to the consumer, and to what extent shipments are made by parcels post.

The primary purpose in asking questions regarding such matters as these will be to make the knowledge had by a few available among many, but another end planned will be to emphasize the importance of certain details which oftentimes is not realized, and to bring about common standards in methods of culture, prices, quality of product, packages, etc.


This sort of work is properly that of a survey as distinguished from that of research. Investigation of the latter nature in conjunction with a few growers has been under way for several years, and more is being planned for the future. Details regarding the method of procedure need not be explained at this time, but it is much desired to have every grower think of the importance of each of the points suggested and make such observations as he may be able regarding their solution. Any light that may be added will be greatly appreciated. Arranged interrogatively some of these problems are as follows:

1. Why is it that trees of the same age, variety apparent degree of vigor and cultivation differ greatly in size of crops?
2. Is the difference in individual tree records proportionally the same from year to year?
3. Is the tendency to bear heavy or light crops imparted with the scion?
4. To what extent is a nursery grown tree influenced by the character of the parent of the seedling to which it was grafted?
5. Do slow growing nursery seedlings make as suitable stocks as those of more rapid growth?



While the pecan was found in the Mississippi valley by DeSoto, it was not until many years later that it made its appearance on the Atlantic seaboard. Prof. Sargent of the Agricultural Department is authority for the statement that fur traders carried some of the nuts to New York in 1762. Ten years later William Prince planted 30 nuts, from which he raised ten plants, eight of which he sold in England for ten guineas each.

NOTES ON PECAN PLANTING

 HERE are only two kinds of soils in the south that I have found will not grow pecan trees. The first is one that is too wet, and the second one that has a hardpan. Both of these unfavorable conditions can be corrected, and when this is done the trees will grow all right. The hardpan condition is somewhat difficult to overcome. If it cannot be broken up so that the tree root can get down deep into the soil, that location had better be abandoned and some other place chosen for the pecan orchard.

The pecan has the most remarkable development of the tap-root of all cultivated trees. The function of a tap-root seems to be to go deep into the soil. From my observations, pecans go deeper into the soil than any other cultivated trees. In the first year's growth of the seedling pecan tree it begins at the very outset the development of its enormous tap-root. This goes straight down into the soil three or four times as deep as the top rises above the surface. After transplanting, the tree begins with its first growth the formation of a new tap-root, and most often several of them. There must be something inherent in the life processes of the tree that so persistently fosters the development of tap-roots in pecans. This is undoubtedly the desire for moisture. Pecan roots normally go down very deeply into the soil after water. Mr. C. A. Reed, pecan specialist of the national Department of Agriculture, says that in the south well diggers regard the pecan tree as an indicator of where underground water is to be found.

I have observed that pecan trees make their best development when there is nothing to check their downward growth. In farming and trucking, a soil is not considered of much value that has not a hard clay subsoil somewhere within one or two feet of the surface, because without it fertilizers seem to be leached out below and lost. Pecan trees grow to perfection on loose, bottomless soils that would be considered utterly worthless for farming and trucking purposes. Fertilizers and moisture never seem to get beyond their extensive root range. In the protracted drouth of the season of 1911, while other trees were withering up and dying, pecan trees made their normal growth, apparently unaffected by the excessive dryness. Some of the finest pecan nuts that I have ever seen were produced on soil so light and sandy that it appeared to be nothing but a blow-sand. The trees were small, but were early and heavy nut producers.

From the foregoing it is evident that pecan trees require a deep soil where their downward root growth is unimpeded by subsoil or hardpan. In planting pecan trees year after year for the last five seasons and taking notes on the resulting stand, I am becoming more and more impressed that greater care should be taken in planting pecan trees than any other kind of nursery stock. To get that enormous

tap-root of the pecan tree safely out of the nursery row into its permanent home in the orchard must require some care. The less of exposure and injury to the root in this transfer, the better the result in living trees. Many good pecan trees die because they find soil conditions in the orchard so different from those they left in the nursery. To grow good, thrifty trees, nurserymen take pains to fertilize and cultivate so as to make good soil. A pecan tree leaving such a soil and suddenly finding itself thrust into an impoverished one with an impenetrable wall of clay all about it, generally dies from the shock. I believe it pays to make some previous preparation in the orchard prior to setting out pecan trees. After the land is staked off, deep and wide holes should be dug. This gives the roots of the young trees a wider root range in which to become established. For this purpose it is a good practice in planting pecan trees to "shoot" the holes with dynamite before the trees are planted, so that the roots can get down through the impervious layer. It has been found that this is the cheapest and most effective way of preparing holes for pecan trees. I have found from experience that 10 cents worth of dynamite, in blasting stumps or digging holes, will do more execution than 50 cents worth of labor. By using from one-half to a whole stick of 40 per cent dynamite, placed about 4 feet deep, an impervious subsoil or hardpan can be cracked up and loosened for several feet around. The dirt is not blown out of the hole as might be expected, but is raised at the surface and a large cavity made in the ground below. It will be found by testing with a crowbar or sharp-pointed stake that it can be easily pushed down into the loosened soil for several feet. When it is desired to plant the tree, the top-soil over the opened cavity below can be easily dug away with a spade. The best way to make the hole for dynamite is by the use of a ship-builder's augur to which a long shank has been welded. A ship-builder's augur is very heavy and does not have a taper point to break off against obstructions. It will bore through soil, clay, wood or any ordinary substance.

The use of dynamite in pecan planting makes a passage for the taproot, for it is bound to go down into the soil until it finds the permanent water-table. The tap-root is necessarily shortened in transplanting, but when the young tree begins to start, one or more new tap-roots are formed and begin to grow downward. In a dynamited hole pecan roots find a suitable place for rapid development. In the entire process of transplanting trees the roots should never be exposed to sun and wind, but should be covered and kept moist until they are finally planted in the orchard. Rich top soil should be used in filling in the hole and should be firmly packed about the roots.—W. N. HUTT in Bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

The Nut-Grower

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Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

The 1914 meeting of the Northern Nut Growers Association is scheduled for Evansville, Ind., August 20 and 21. The big trees of the Wabash valley will figure as the objects of some of the excursions which the president, Mr. T. P. Littlepage, is now arranging.

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In the records of the ill-fated DeSoto's expedition in search of riches through the South in 1541, it is said that when in the neighborhood where New Madrid, Mo., now stands the adventurers noticed the pecan, the mulberry and two kinds of wild plums growing in abundance and furnishing the natives with food.

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In another column will be found a story of the Taylor orchard, at Cairo, Ga., where the Teeche pecan has shown early bearing qualities far beyond the other varieties in the same orchard. Five pounds per tree the sixth year and eight pounds the seventh year, which was several times as much as the other varieties produced, is significant as to the desirability of the Teeche for that locality.

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Many evidences of the increasing value of THE NUT-GROWER as an advertising medium are continually reaching us. Ten days after the July issue was mailed a party whose advertisement appeared in that number for the first time wrote us: "We are getting in some very good replies from our ad." Patrons who use our space continuously, however, are the strongest believers in the value of our advertising columns.

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The announcement of meetings of both the National and the Northern Nut Growers Associations in this issue will be of interest in all sections of the country. Both meetings are likely to be largely at-

tended by earnest men and women and influences will go out from them which must have a potent effect on the nut growing industry. Each succeeding year places greater responsibilities upon the officials who guide these bodies.

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New problems continually arise to engage the attention of pecan growers. For the past decade the growing of the trees, the developing of orchards and the trial of varieties have been the dominant features for discussions. These problems of the past have not yet been all solved, but there are others that are now becoming insistent. The grading of products, the recognition of commercial values and successful marketing are all live issues at the present time.

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A special convention number of THE NUT-GROWER is being contemplated and will be published as the November issue if sufficient advertising patronage can be secured for it. It will be much larger than the regular numbers, profusely illustrated and the edition will be much the largest we have ever distributed. Much descriptive and historical matter will make this number a valuable publication. Those desiring information as to space, rates, etc., should write at once to the Advertising Manager.

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The letter of Sam. H. James, of Mound, La., in this number is a summary of experiences which belong to the pioneers of pecan culture as well as those of any new line of industrial endeavor. Few men have encountered more of the vicissitudes of pecan culture or been in the business longer than Mr. James. His conclusions, together with the statement that it is largely through the pecan that he is now on Easy street, simply illustrate the rewards which come from continued and properly directed effort. For those now starting in pecan growing, the experience of such men as Mr. James is of inestimable value.

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In most national bodies, such as the National Nut Growers Association, customs and precedents exist and, to a great extent, shape and govern operations. This is particularly the case in the selection of officers. In the association mentioned this is done through a committee appointed to make nominations, which are regularly approved by adopting the committee's report. This, however, has the effect of circumscribing the privileges of the members and could be used to allow a few to shape the selection of officers to their own advantage. The importance of the industry and the influence the association has with the public warrants the suggestion that the officers should be chosen in open convention by public nomination by ballot of the members.

SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

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We expect to have for sale this season 10,000 strong, healthy, budded and grafted pecan trees, Stuart variety. Wholesale prices.

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Nuts for Profit A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.



WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

The Nelson Pecan

Editor NUT-GROWER:

The Nelson pecan is one of those big, showy, but very disappointing kinds—just like the Columbia. It is an uneven bloomer, i. e., the pistillate flowers are not yet developed when the tassels (staminate bloom) release their pollen. I have noticed that the tassels have shed their pollen—in fact they have become dry and are falling off—before the pistillate bloom is receptive, and unless the pistillate bloom receives pollen from other nearby trees the nuts do not fill.

The prodigality and lavishness of nature is really to be wondered at in this instance. Here we have a healthy growing tree, beginning to bear early and profusely. Nature provides for the forming of the nuts; grows them to full, and as we know to a very large size. It surely must cost the tree considerable effort to build up such a large shell and still larger hull—which is about one-fourth of an inch thick. And yet, because the blooming and fructification period is unequalized, there is no kernel.

As the Nelson pecan now is, it is of no commercial value. It has been hybridized with good varieties, such as Success, Schley and others and also its pollen has been used in cross-breeding other varieties, but results in nut-breeding are slow and it takes many years of patient waiting for the final results.

NUT-BREEDER.

South Alabama Varieties

Editor NUT-GROWER:

We find the Schley nuts—although somewhat slow in coming into bearing—are the very best fillers, and, it goes without question, bring the highest price. Next to Schley, I believe Russell will be

the best. We had one tree—a Waukeenah—which bore 21 pounds of nuts, but we have only a few trees of this variety. Pabst so far does not seem to fill well in this locality. Stuart seems to promise well, but we have only two trees in bearing as yet.

MRS. THOMAS A. BANNING.
Robertsdale, Ala.



Mr. James on Varieties

Editor NUT-GROWER:

I have just read a request in the late number of your journal for pecan growers to give a list of pecan varieties that are free from scab. The three varieties that I have fruited a long time that are free from scab are Stuart, Money-maker and Carman. I am particular in saying a long time, for frequently a variety is free from scab a few years after it starts to bear and then develops it. Stuart is a very shy bearer; Moneymaker and Carman are enormous bearers.

After being in the pecan business thirty five years, and after testing nearly every known variety, the only two that have ever brought me in any large amount of money from the sale of nuts are Moneymaker and Carman. The other varieties make good shade trees and that is about all.

I have my groves now under almost perfect cultivation. Schley is a bitter disappointment. Nearly all my Schley trees have died of rosette. The James is suffering with scab and the Van Deman has gone to pieces with it. Pabst is a good pecan but a very poor bearer. Nearly all my Columbian trees have died of blight. Many of my seedling trees planted thirty years ago are healthy and paying finely. I have some that I would not swap

for fifty budded trees of certain kinds.

Do I regret planting my pecan grove and the work I have put on it? Not one whit of it! I have all the money and comforts that any reasonable man could wish and I am for the first time in life on Easy street, and it comes, for the most part, through my pecan groves. The varieties that I expected the most from have given me the least returns, yet results as a whole are satisfactory.

SAM. H. JAMES.

Mound, La.



As to Varietal Adaptation

The following data were presented by J. B. Wight at the recent Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' meeting, with some introductory remarks as to the difficulties of determining the most desirable varieties. The reports are given just as received from the correspondents and indicate the writer's choice of varieties in the order of their merit. This matter was tabulated and used by Prof. W. N. Hutt in his address at the Houston convention.

F. H. Lewis, Pascagoula, Miss.—Stuart, Success, Russell, Delmas, Havens, Alley, Schley, Pabst, Van Deman. Undesirable: Hall and Mobile; don't fill well.

Arnold M. Brodbeck, Point Clear, Ala.—Stuart, Success, Delmas, Pabst.

Dr. W. J. McCain, Livingston, Ala.—Stuart, Van Deman, Pabst, Success, Frotcher. Undesirable: Georgia Giant, subject to scab; Russell, dies back badly.

Chas. H. Teal, Colfax, La.—Stuart, Frotcher, Pabst, Van Deman, Nelson, Schley, Delmas, Russell.

Guy P. Stubbs, Monroe, La.—Van Deman, Stuart, Schley, Success.

John S. Horlbeck, Charleston, S. C.—Van Deman, Stuart.

H. Lampley, Eufaula, Ala.—Stuart, Frotcher, Success, Van Deman.

N. B. Dixon, Andalusia, Ala.—

Frotcher, Delmas, Moore, Russell.

F. M. Dick, Ocean Springs, Miss.—Stuart, Success, Pabst, Delmas, Van Deman, Russell, Schley. Undesirable: Columbian, Centennial, Frotcher; don't fill well.

Dr. S. Kirkpatrick, Selma, Ala.—Stuart, Schley, Frotcher, Delmas, Mobile, Van Deman. Undesirable: Russell, on account of winter killing.

Theo. F. Daniels, Orlando, Fla.—Frotcher, Curtis. Undesirable: Georgia Giant, scabs.

W. H. Sweitzer, Hochheim, Tex.—Halbert, Stuart, Frotcher.

W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.—Stuart, Schley, Frotcher. Undesirable: Rome, Georgia, Atlanta.

J. E. Johnson, Sandersville, Ga.—Frotcher.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.—Stuart, Longfellow, Sovereign. Undesirable: Columbia, shy bearer.

A. A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.—Moneymaker, Teche, Schley, Frotcher. Undesirable: Van Deman and Delmas, scab.

J. A. McClellan, Monticello, Fla.—Moore, Waukeenah, Moneymaker. Undesirable: Van Deman, Columbia.

N. C. Alston, Richland, Ga.—Stuart, Teche, Mobile.

W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Fla.—Moore, Waukeenah, Stuart, Schley, Moneymaker. Undesirable: Van Deman, scabs; Delmas, scabs; Russell, too tender; Bolton, shy bearer.

J. W. Canada, LaPorte, Tex.—Stuart, Schley.

C. W. Griffing, Jacksonville, Fla.—President, Bradley, Teche, Curtis, Stuart, Schley, Van Deman. Undesirable: Georgia Giant, Centennial, Columbia.

Chas. L. Edwards, Dallas, Tex.—Delmas, Halbert, Mobile, Frotcher, Stuart, Van Deman, Pabst.

John Kellar, Fort Valley, Ga.—Delmas, Stuart. Undesirable: Van Deman, shy bearer.

Geo. M. Causey, Liberty, Miss.—Frotcher, Stuart, Success, Van Deman.

T. H. Parker, Moultrie, Ga.—

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By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

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Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

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Delmas, Schley, Moneymaker, Stuart, Van Deman, Frottscher.

H. P. Stuckey, Experiment, Ga.—Stuart, Frottscher, Pabst.

E. W. Burke, Macon, Ga.—Frottscher, Van Deman.

J. F. Cook, McRae, Ga.—Frottscher, Schley, Stuart, Van Deman.

F. K. Freeman, Athens, Ga.—Stuart, Van Deman.

H. W. Smithwick, Americus, Ga.—Schley, Delmas, Moneymaker, Teche, Success.

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga.—Stuart, Frottscher, Jerome, Van Deman, Clarke, Undesirable: Georgia Giant, scabs; Hume, shy bearer.

M. M. Lowrey, Americus, Ga.—Schley, Stuart, Frottscher, Delmas, Pabst.

B. I. McKinney, Smithville, Ga.—Schley, Frottscher, Stuart, Mobile, Van Deman, Pabst. Undesirable: Georgia, Centennial, Monarch.



The Butter Tree

Now comes the story of a butter tree that is as startling as it is wonderful.

The American Consul at Sierra Leone, Mr. Yerby, tells of this most remarkable tree which furnishes the natives not only nuts which they greatly prize, but also butter which may become an important export commodity. It is already exported to Europe, where it is used in the manufacture of artificial butter.

The shea tree produces a nut covered with a soft pulp which is, in turn, covered with a smooth skin easily removable when the nut ripens. The pulp is sweet and wholesome. It may, perhaps, be used for the manufacture of alcohol, says consul. The nut is about 60 per cent "butter" which is edible. The tree begins bearing at the age of fifteen years and reaches its full capacity at about twenty-five years. The butter plantation then lasts indefinitely if jungle fires do not get it.

Chocolate manufacturers in Eu-

rope could easily absorb the product of a greatly enlarged cultivation of the shea tree, is the opinion of Mr. Yerby. Candles and soap, he says, may also be made of it.



Propagating Nut Trees

In getting a good stand of seedlings from nuts of the walnut, butternut, oak, chestnut and hazelnut, two important factors have to be considered. First, the nuts should not be allowed to become dry, but should be placed in moist soil as soon as gathered from the tree.

Walnuts and butternuts will, under ordinary conditions give you a good stand of trees if the nuts are sown in a trench in the garden, covering with three or four inches of soil as soon as gathered.

For the chestnuts and acorns, we stratify them in boxes of leaf mould or sand, which should be covered to protect them from severe weather. We prefer to stack the boxes up on the north side of a building and cover with boards. Here they are allowed to stay throughout the early winter or until we have had severe freezing weather; then the more tender sorts of chestnuts and hazelnuts are removed to the cellar.

Here they should be allowed to remain until real warm weather, for if set out before the ground is warm the hickory nut, acorn and chestnut will rot instead of germinate.

Too much moisture and cold weather in the spring is the cause of most failures in getting nuts to grow. Keep the soil in boxes moist, but not wet, examine your boxes occasionally to be sure that the mice and rats are not carrying off your nuts and in April, when you find the nuts are beginning to burst from germination, plant and cover with a couple of inches of soil and mulch with sawdust or rotten manure, and success should repay your efforts.—W. J. MOYLE, in Wisconsin Horticulture.

Almond Crop Looks a Little Better

Reports of almond crop prospects are a little more encouraging than they were thought to be earlier, and some of the varieties are showing a little larger proportion of a normal crop than was earlier expected. Such varieties as Nonpareil and I X L are generally reported to be proportionately very short. Some of the other varieties show a little better crop.

The California Almond Growers Exchange is planning to put up a plant of its own for use this season. The location has not yet been determined on. In the past this work has not been done in a concentrated way under the direction of the Exchange. With a plant of its own in active operation the probabilities are that if the crop is sufficiently large to warrant there will be a greater amount of shelled meats on the market and under more uniform and more definite grades.

The dealers handling almonds outside of the Exchange are arranging to buy same under contracts of uniform terms this year in place of varying contracts depending upon the dealer. Almond growing in California has been increasing the last few years, and while the new acreage is not yet in bearing to any extent, it will not be many years before the almond crop in California will be much larger than it has been in the past. Several of the best located sections for almond growing have had very heavy plantings during the last few years and a number of localities have had almonds planted where it is thought they will do very well but which have not been large almond producers heretofore.—California Fruit Grower.

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The chestnut is especially adapted to mountain soils, and grows naturally up to at least 3,000 feet elevation. The tree succeeds on fairly light, well drained soil, also on rough, stony land where little

else will grow. No collection of nut trees is complete without some chestnut trees.

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Cocoanuts in Panama

Philadelphians have organized the West Indies Estates (Inc.), to grow cocoanuts, and have started their first plantation near Bocas del Toro, Republic of Panama. This property, including 5,000 acres purchased recently by a New York importer comprises 10,000 acres, 6,000 of which are suitable for coconut planting. Situated about 40 miles east of Bocas del Toro and 90 miles west of Colon and has a coast line of 25 miles. In the middle of the estate is the Cocoplum Harbor, which provides an ample and safe port at all times for moderate size vessels. The planting of 2,000 acres to cocoanuts has already begun, and it is probable that within the next eighteen months the entire tract will be put under cultivation.

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The area on which chestnuts were grown in Tuscany in 1913 is given in a consular report as 429,279 acres. Chestnut flour is used in that country by the poor as a substitute for wheat flour.

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The Butternut

This nut, which is sometimes called the white walnut, seems to have been largely neglected, and no effort made to introduce it as a cultivated product. It is closely related to the black walnut and in the native forests is found under much the same conditions. There are many varieties, which differ in size and thickness of shell.

This nut is doubtless susceptible of great improvement and is well worthy of experimental attention, especially for growing in northern latitudes, as it stands more cold than the more common Persian walnut. Hybridizing is the most direct and sure way to secure new varieties, and by using the Persian walnut as the male parent, there is promise of desirable results.

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard or farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange. The rate is One Cent a Word for each insertion, cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents an insertion.

Wanted

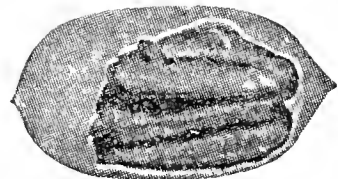
WANTED. The Nut-Grower can help in securing locations for parties in various lines of trade. Several practical farmers, a nurseryman, a florist and a seedsman can all find desirable locations at Waycross.

For Sale

FOR SALE—Pecan bud graft and wood. **BARNWELL PECAN GROVES**, Albany, Ga.

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. **P. M. Hodgson**, Stockton, Ala.

PECAN GROVE ON LAKE FOR SALE.—A forty acre two year old pecan grove situated on Lake Santa Fe, the highest body of water in Florida. Land has an abrupt slope from the waters edge and rises to sixty feet above the lake within five hundred feet. It is only two miles to the famous Curtis Grove and just across the lake is the equally well known McManus Grove. The only year Mr. McManus ever exhibited nuts at the convention he took five prizes with six varieties exhibited. The grove contains Curtis, Delmas, Stuart and Schley nuts all of which have proven to be adapted to the locality. The owner selected this property after traveling 3 years in search of an ideal location. He engaged me to grow the grove for him regardless of expense and up to this time no expense has been spared which would accrue to the well being of the property. Certain unlooked for personal conditions make it necessary for the owner to sell and a price has been named which if select location and exceptional soil be considered is much below its value. Address **William A Bell**, Horticulturist, Miami, Florida.



New Plan

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

Biloxi Nursery

Biloxi, Miss.

Grafted Pecans, Satsumas
Roses, Magnolia Grandiflora

JAMES BRODIE, Proprietor

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

and Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND— Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**
Box 21. Macclenny, Fla.

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are five years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

THE NUT GROWERS SOCIETIES

Announcement of Thom- asville Convention

The thirteenth annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association will be held in Thomasville, Ga., October 28-30, 1914. Thomasville is practically in the heart of the territory where hundreds of thousands of pecan trees have been set during the last ten years. From the orchardist's as well as the nurseryman's standpoint the meeting place can not be improved on.

The program is full of interest to those who are engaged in nut culture as will be seen from the following partial list of subjects to be discussed:

"How to Obtain Maximum Results with Pecans," "Insect and Fungous Troubles," "What We Need to Know about Soils and Fertilizers," "Propagation by the Latest Methods," "Persian Walnuts in the South Atlantic and Gulf States," "Harvesting and Maturing the Crop," "Competition the Pecan Orchard Must Expect," "Problems Ahead of Our Nut Growers," "Organizing a Selling Exchange," "How Best to Advertise the Pecan," "The Southern and Northern Limits of Profitable Pecan Growing," "Health and Happiness in Eating Pecans," "Varieties."

The following is a partial list of those whom we expect to take part in the program, many of them having already accepted assignments:

Prof. W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.; B. W. Stone, C. S. Parker, John L. Parker and S. M. McMurren, Thomasville, Ga.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; Theo. Bechtel, C. E. Pabst and C. Forkert, Ocean

Springs, Miss.; H. S. Watson, Bloomington, Ill.; H. K. Miller, W. W. Carroll, R. C. Simpson and J. B. Gill, Monticello, Fla.; Prof. A. S. Stubenrauch and T. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. W. Fitzpatrick, Stockton, Cal.; Dr. W. C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn.; A. A. Rich, Lamont, Fla.; E. H. Lewis and I. P. Delmas, Scranton, Miss.; Sam C. Patterson, Milledgeville, Ga.; I. D. Sperry, St. Louis, Mo.; Mason J. Niblack and W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.; Mrs. W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. C. R. Ginnels, Bronwood, Ga.; Dr. J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla.; Geo. C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.

No one interested in nut culture can afford to miss this meeting. In addition to the points of value which will be brought out by the program, the men who have made the industry will be there. To talk with and learn from these is worth a trip of a thousand miles.

The meeting promises to be the best and largest attended of any yet held. Let every member bring others with him and so add interest to an industry which is big with promise for the future.

Thomasville is preparing to extend a welcome of the old fashioned kind. Everyone is invited to share in it.

The annual Badge Book, containing program in full, list of members and other information of interest and value will be mailed to each member about two weeks before the convention assembles.

For further information address either J. B. Wight, Secretary, Cairo, Ga., or B. W. Stone, Chairman Committee on Entertainment, Thomasville, Ga.

◇ ◇ ◇

Northern Nut Growers' Meeting

Dr. W. C. Deming, Secretary of the Northern Nut Growers Association, sends out the following notice regarding the annual meeting:

Pecan and Walnut Trees

Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

The fifth annual meeting of the Northern Nut Growers Association will be held at Evansville, Ind., August 20 and 21, 1914.

The advantages of this time and place are:

1. The opportunity of seeing the great Green River and other native forests of the Indiana pecan in full bearing.

"The plain truth is that anyone who hopes to have anything to say on the northern pecan and misses this meeting, or a visit to the northern pecan belt, ought to be stopped by some legal proceeding."

The Indiana pecan is the one that is going to make pecan growing possible in the North. Excursions will be made to the various groves and to special trees of note.

2. The opportunity of seeing the methods of nursery propagation of the pecan and other nut trees in all stages. The members may see and practice the operations of budding the pecan under the eyes of experts.

3. The enjoyment of the hospitality of our president, whose large plantations of the Indiana pecan and other nuts are widely known.

4. The opportunity of meeting the leading nut growers and expert propagators of nut trees in the North.

5. A program of papers and discussions on the propagation and growing of all kinds of nut trees suitable for northern planting.

All interested persons, whether members or not, will be welcome, and are asked to bring specimens of nuts and to be prepared to propose questions for discussion.



Committee on Marketing Reports

The Committee on Marketing appointed by the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association some time ago has submitted the following preliminary report:

Your Committee on Marketing

has been in session all day threshing out various problems bearing upon the work, and recommend that a fund of \$1,000 be provided for the advancement of this work.

We recommend that we send our chairman, Col. C. A. VanDuzee, to the markets for the express purpose of continuing his investigations as to the grading and marketing of our product, and to study the method of procedure of other successful selling organizations and to purchase a nut grading machine and install same in Thomasville in time to grade the coming crop. The chairman is willing to contribute his time without compensation if traveling expenses are provided for.

We contemplate the formation of a corporation as soon as possible to go on with the work, and would suggest that subscriptions be in multiples of ten dollars and that stock certificates be issued eventually to correspond. Make your remittance to our president, B. W.

Stone, at Thomasville, Ga., at once.



Pecan Growers League Progressing

The committee appointed at the initial meeting of the Pecan Growers League to draft a constitution and bylaws formulated their report at Thomasville, Ga., May 26, and it is now being circulated among the members for examination.

A referendum vote for the nine directors contemplated by this constitution, is being taken in connection with the reports of members on the constitution. As soon as these measures are completed, active preparations for introducing a series of mail order and parcel post deliveries will be arranged so as to go into operation the coming season.

The energies of the League will be confined to fixing direct relations between producer and consumer.

A Country Editor Once Wrote:

The constant drip of water
Wears away the hardest stone;
The constant gnaw of Towser
Masticates the toughest bone;
The constant cooing lover
Carries off the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser
Is the one who gets the trade.



Do you get the idea? It isn't the amount of money you spend to keep your business in the public eye that counts in results. It's the keeping everlastingly at it that brings success. It's not too early to go after your fall business right now. Get your ad in THE NUT-GROWER and begin to make a continuous impression.



THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY
WAYCROSS, GA.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Pecans, Satsumas, Grape Fruit

We have them in QUANTITY as well as QUALITY. Our stock is especially strong in large grades. ... Let us figure on your wants. Orders for one tree or one car load given the same careful personal attention.

Simpson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Florida

Bullard Pecan Nurseries

—
"Not the Largest but
One of the Best"

—
Nothing but Pecans

—
All Standard Varieties

—
Good Trees and a
Square Deal

William P. Bullard
Albany :: Georgia

Chestnut Blight in a New Role

Chestnut blight is charged with killing a Connecticut man. Press dispatches say the victim died after eating a gray squirrel and that the attending physicians announced the cause of death as ptomaine poisoning due to blighted chestnuts the squirrel had eaten. As to how the medical gentlemen knew that blighted chestnuts were on the squirrel's bill of fare and why the ptomaine failed to cut short its life, deponent sayeth not.



In many sections of Germany the government plants fruit and nut trees along the public roads, cares for them, harvests and sells the crops and applies the revenues thus obtained to the up-keep of the roads.



The Palace of Horticulture

The huge Palace of Horticulture at the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be one of the most striking features as the visitor enters the main gate. The palace is surmounted by a steel dome 186 feet in height and 152 feet in diameter. It covers an area of 195,000 square feet and when completed will cost \$360,000. The dome will be covered with glass and at night batteries of colored searchlights will play upon it from within, making the globe appear as a vast soap bubble, iridescent and sparkling with all the colors of the rainbow. This lighting effect will be visible from the harbor. Crowning the dome may be seen the "Flower Basket." This is 26 feet in height and weighs more than one hundred tons.



The almond is being extensively cultivated in Palestine and will soon rank among the important exports of that country. The 1913 crop amounted to 528,000 pounds. France takes the largest portion of the crop.

My Pennsylvania Grown Budded and Grafted English Walnuts will succeed with you



It is not too early to figure on your wants for fall planting.

My illustrated catalog and cultural guide will interest you.

Free for the asking.

Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist
Lancaster, Pa.

Best Budded Pecan Trees

We have them in great quantity as well as quality. Our stock is especially strong and well-rooted. We have also best budding wood.

Magnolia Nursery

W. C. JONES, Proprietor
Successor to Wight & Jones

Cairo, Ga.

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing wellrooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.
Write for prices.

SOUTHERN NUT TREE NURSERIES
Thomasville, :: Georgia

Good Record for Teche

The Taylor orchard at Cairo, Ga., consists of three varieties—500 Frotscher, 100 Stuart and 27 Teche. A record of the yield of these trees was kept in 1912 and 1913, which showed the following results: The 100 Stuarts yielded 85 pounds in 1912 and 110 pounds in 1913, showing a slightly better average per tree than the Frotscher, while the Teche with but 27 trees produced 141 pounds in 1912 and 226 pounds a year later. These weights were for cured nuts and not the gross weight at the time of gathering. The orchard was set in 1906, 17 trees to the acre being the unit, or 38 acres in all.

The figures show a total for the orchard the sixth year of 568 pounds, or nearly a pound per tree; 833 pounds the seventh year, an average of about one and one-third pounds.



Personal Mention

Friends of W. P. Bullard, of Albany, Ga., will be pained to learn of the death of his wife, which occurred early in July.

Dr. J. H. Gheesling, of Greensboro, Ga., was the pioneer in planting the improved varieties of pecans in his section.

The editor's old and tried friend, J. Lawrence, editor of the Wiregrass Farmer, Ashburn, Ga., was a recent caller at THE NUT-GROWER office.

J. A. Kernodle, of Camp Hill, Ala., captured the pecan prizes awarded by the Alabama Horticultural Society at its recent meeting meeting at Thorsby.

D. L. Williams, superintendent of the Judson and Taylor pecan orchards at Cairo, Ga., is working out the hog-raising proposition along with the growing of nuts.

B. A. Fohl, of Fitzgerald, Ga., has sold at an advantageous price a ten acre pecan orchard. He is reinvesting in more land for the purpose of planting more largely. His own nursery will supply the trees for the new planting.

Increase Pecan Orchard and Nursery

Nine years' work with the pecan has given us some knowledge as to the proper method of producing good trees and we ship only those that are properly grown.

We Have for this Season

all the leading varieties of pecan trees and also budding wood from bearing trees. Address

Arthur A. Rich :: :: Lamont, Fla.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst

Proprietor

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

To insure first-class trees, your orders should be placed early. Nurserymen will not be able to supply the demand for citrus trees this coming season.

The Best in Budded and Grafted Pecans and General Nursery Stock

Write for information and prices at once.

FLORIDA NURSERIES


W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

**F
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E**

A Bearing Paper Shell
Pecan Orchard of 200
Acres containing over
Three Thousand Trees

Situated in the famous Monticello, Florida section.
For particulars address
B, P. O. BOX 265 : BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

 THE financial success of all horticultural enterprises (like any other commercial business) depends mostly upon the quality of the stock to be used. This quality of stock is highest when grown by experienced nurserymen.

We are pioneers in growing citrus and pecan stock in this section, and the care of our nurseries is directed by one of the foremost horticulturists and nurserymen in the South. His long experience and valued knowledge has enabled us to ship trees to the same patrons year after year, and "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement a company can have." Buyers of our stock are scattered from Virginia to Texas and most favorable reports are coming from all parts of the South.

We are in the business to stay and can afford to send out nothing but first-class stock. We know the value of pleasing our customers and would be glad to add you to our long list of satisfied ones.

Our stock consists of Pecans, Satsuma and miscellaneous Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Peaches, Plums, Figs, Grapes, Roses, Ornamentals, etc.

Ask for Catalog A.

SUMMIT NURSERIES Monticello, Florida

James H. Rice, Inspector of Birds with the United States Biological Survey was a visitor at THE NUT-GROWER office recently. In speaking of his work, Mr. Rice gave the bluejay a better character than that usually assigned him and also spoke a good word for the much-abused English sparrow.



Books and Catalogs

Agriculture of Massachusetts for 1912; sixtieth annual report; 240 pages; finely illustrated and covers many important topics.

Prosperity and Pecans is the title of a leaflet issued by the Standard Pecan Company, Bloomington, Ill. It describes the operations of the company from a financial viewpoint.

Hardy Nut Trees; 16 page catalog for 1914; by J. E. Jones, the nut tree specialist, Lancaster, Pa. Gives special attention to the Persian walnut and pecan trees suitable for northern planting.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Transaction for 1913, Part 2; 150 pages with report of trustees, list of members, various reports and list of awards. Published by the society, Boston, Mass.

Sixth Annual Report of the Missouri State Board of Horticulture, 1912. 300 pages, cloth bound; illustrated; contains a great variety of practical information. Published by the Secretary, Columbia, Mo.

Five Hundred Texas Facts is the title of a small booklet issued by the Texas Business Men's Association, Dallas. While it contains much of interest regarding the Lone Star State, it fails to mention the pecan, which is one of the greatest assets of the state.

Jefferson County, Florida, or the Monticello Section; a handsomely illustrated fifty-page pamphlet, descriptive of the county and its resources; issued by the Jefferson County Business League, of which W. W. Carroll is president. Pecans receive conspicuous and deserved mention.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Is the OFFICIAL
ROUTE for the

Nut Growers' Convention Thomasville, Ga. -:- Oct. 28-30, 1914

For information as to lands in the Nation's Garden Spot, that great fruit and truck growing section along the ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R., in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to Wilbur McCoy, A. & I. Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. N. Clark, A. & I. Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

L. P. GREEN,
Trav. Passenger Agt.,
Thomasville, Ga.

E. M. NORTH,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt.,
Savannah, Ga.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old
bearing Pecan Grove for sale in
small tracts on small payments

We are now booking or-
ders for Pecan stock for fall
and winter delivery.

Send for catalog



ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

OCT 11 1914
Agricultural
College

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

September, 1914

Number 9

HE who has the clearest and intensest vision of what is at issue in the great battle of life, and who quits himself in it most manfully, will be first to acknowledge that for him there has been no approach to victory except by the faithful doing day by day of the work which lay at his own threshold.

THOMAS HUGHES.



10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

Items of Interest

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley, Delmas, Van Deman, Teche, Russell, Mobile, Frotscher and Success.

■ Wholesale and Retail ■

For particulars and prices write
HERBERT C. WHITE
Putney P. O. ∴ Georgia

SHIPPING POINTS: Buconton, Ga., DeWitt, Ga., Hardaway, Ga., Albany, Ga.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1914-15.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

Concho county, Texas, will have no pecan crop this year, a late freeze having killed the fruit.

Pecans and other nuts, as well as general crops, in the southeast are promising phenomenal yields.

J. A. Kernodle, of Camp Hill, Ala., has 1200 pecan trees of fine varieties which are just coming into bearing.

Dry weather during April and May compromised the growth of spring grafts in many sections of the pecan belt.


In Tom Green county, Texas, a number of ranchmen who own natural pecan groves are planning to have the trees top-worked to improved varieties.

The Southern Nurserymen's Association held its seventeenth annual meeting at Signal Mountain Inn, Chattanooga, Tenn., August 26-27. An interesting and practical program was carried out.

The paradise nut is closely allied to the more common Brazil nut of commerce. The Brazilian name for it is sapucaia. Comparatively few of them reach this country.

Fitzgerald, Georgia's Colony City, was founded about the time the value of the improved varieties of pecans began to be recognized, and several orchards were planted about that time. For several years increasing crops have been obtained, and now the growers there plan to fill an immense glass jar with a ton of nuts and send it to the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915.

At a meeting held in Los Angeles, Cal., recently by walnut growers and shippers the organization of a walnut protective league was discussed and it was decided that such an organization should be formed for the purpose of handling all questions affecting the upbuilding and protecting of the walnut growing industry.

 **NEW** ruling of the Post Office Department allows printed matter to be sent by parcels post. We are in a position to make a specialty of printing for nut growers and the ruling referred to above allows us to deliver same at a minimum expense.

We will be pleased to figure with you on anything in our line.

**WILSON
Publishing
Company**

Waycross, Georgia

**PECAN
TREES**

**That are
the Best**



Write for Information
and Literature on the
Subject.



J. B. Wight
Cairo, Ga.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIII


WAYCROSS, GA., SEPTEMBER 1914

NUMBER 9

ANGLES IN THE PECAN VIEWPOINT

BY J. F. WILSON

A Paper read at the 1914 meeting of the Georgia Horticultural Society.

 I am distributing among my auditors a few specimens of a peculiarly interesting horticultural product, and inviting you to make such use of them as your fancy may suggest. I wish to disclaim any sinister motive in reaching your hearts by way of a discriminating appetite.

I want to state, also, that as far as circumstances permit we will avoid commercialism and its attractions in our discussion of the various angles of the pecan viewpoint with which we will deal briefly. Neither do we wish to be regarded as in any way inclined to depreciate the business of pecan growing, but desire rather to show how from a horticultural standpoint we can judiciously prune and keep within legitimate bounds this lusty, though possibly top-heavy growth of a valuable industrial, as well as attractive horticultural enterprise.

However, it is with a studied, deliberate purpose that I interrupt the formality of my address in this way, and, to be frank, I may give two reasons for so doing. One is that the pecans, which are of the Russell variety, will serve in some measure to impress upon your minds the importance of our subject more forcibly than can my simple words. Another reason is that this variety furnishes an apt illustration of one of the pecan angles which I will presently discuss.

While using various angles for the purpose of illustration, we make no claim to mathematical demonstration of our theme, but since angles are fixed characters, even if intangible as to actual substance, they furnish a measure or rule by which we can approximately, if not accurately, judge the character of this new and concededly important industry.

During the past ten years much has been said and tons of printed matter have been widely distributed in exploiting the pecan in the South. Much of this general information has been misleading; is not founded on facts. Much of it is too fanciful and speculative to be safe for the ordinary farmer or investor to safely follow. By applying measurements by the angles as described, we may be able to better

recognize the true and discard the false claims for the industry.

It is somewhat surprising as to the number of angles which can be applied to an examination of this kind. The acute angle, the obtuse angle, the triangle—two of which make the square—and the right angle triangle all can be advantageously used.

We might begin with the triangle and have its three sides or lines represent the man, the land used and the trees as planted. The trees in this case are of uncertain value; the land may or may not be suited, while the man, without much if any particular knowledge of the business, simply tries to establish an orchard. Any one of these sides or lines—the man, the trees or the land—being defective, the anticipated results must necessarily be disappointing.

The man, for his part, may be industrious and honest, but if the land is not adapted to the business financial success cannot be expected. Suppose, however, that the land is suitable but the trees planted are such as are sometimes sold by the tree peddler and are not up to a standard grade in quality or the varieties not adapted to the section or not generally desirable, then we have equally disappointing results. Thus we see that the triangle is not a safe angle from which to measure results.

The same can be said of the obtuse angle, which in our category represents with one of its lines the irresponsible promoter, while the other may stand for the non-resident investor. With such a combination it will readily be seen that the investor is quite certain to lose his money as well as suffer disappointment. However, if the promoter is honest but does not have a practical knowledge of the business, the investor still loses. When proper skill and desirable integrity are found in the promoter, still it does not follow that the investor will reap the expected reward, as the care of a bearing orchard and the successful marketing of crops demands business skill and attention which the non-resident owner can but rarely furnish. From this obtuse angle therefore the viewpoint is not attractive.

The acute angle may represent the industry as seen in ordinary corporations, where competent men serve as directors and investors simply buy the common or preferred stock of the company or purchase bonds issued by such corporations. This method eliminates to a great measure the risks of the obtuse angle just described. In proportion to the ability of the directorate and the faithfulness of the business management can we measure the desirableness of such a plan, particularly for investors who cannot give personal direction and oversight to their pecan interests. This is simply corporation growing of pecans, a business which lends itself to such a method more readily than other agricultural operations. To my mind it is at present the most desirable method for investors in general.

We now come to the right angle in which the southern farmer who owns his own land furnishes the base or horizontal line, and his orchard, the perpendicular properly joined to the base. Now if we convert this right angle into a right angle triangle by the addition of another line we can better see what is required to make the profitable orchard. Our base line will represent the orchard land, which should be selected with care and be well adapted to growing pecans. In character it should be a sandy loam with porous clay subsoil, well drained and in a state of good cultivation. This furnishes good conditions for the orchard. The trees, which constitute or represent the perpendicular line, need to be chosen with much care, and should each and every one of them be thrifty and well grown stock of standard grades, obtained from reliable nurserymen and of varieties best suited to the orchard locality.

We now add the line which represents the man in charge of the work, making our right angle a right angle triangle. If he is suited to the job, there is every reason to believe that such an orchard will in due time become profitable and continue indefinitely to reward the owner with increasing crops. The details which go to make up the perpendicular line of the right angle calls for study and skill in the selection of varieties for our ideal orchard. I venture the opinion those who cracked and sampled the Russell

nuts, distributed a few minutes ago, and found a genuine paper shell, which released the whole kernel clean from fragments of bitter interstitial matter and tasted the rich and delicious meat, naturally infer that the Russell would be a desirable orchard variety. While this is an excellent nut, still there are other things which must be considered in starting an orchard beside simply the character or quality of the nut. The fact is that the Russell with all its good qualities is not a desirable variety for orchard planting in the light of our present knowledge, but its faults belong to the trees rather than the nut. The tree is not as vigorous a grower or as hardy as desired; is subject to sundry diseases and ranks as a shy bearer. Thus we see the importance of knowing varieties and their adaptability to different localities before we can plan to the best advantage for a first class orchard. At the initial stage of the orchard project, and before the location is selected or the trees planted, the character and value of the orchard is determined.

When only a few trees for home use are contemplated, we can properly follow our preferences for the Russell or other favorite varieties; but for a commercial planting such varieties as may be inferior in size or deficient in quality, but which have great producing habit, or regular and abundant bearing will prove the most profitable in a business way.

With these angles in mind we have endeavored to indicate the essentials in pecan culture and have displayed warnings which may serve to prevent in some measure the misdirected use of good money in in a legitimate and profitable field. When investments are properly directed and the investor is willing to wait eight or ten years for profits from his trees, the industry ranks high as a permanent use for suitable portions of the farmer's land. The orchard cost need not be beyond the reach of any farmer or fruit grower, while inter-cropping bridges the period of waiting and time flies fast. The great attraction is in the long life and hardiness of the pecan tree, so that the present planter is doing a work, the benefit of which will continue long after he has retired from active labors.



NOTES OF AN EDITORIAL RAMBLE

A Visit to W. P. Bullard's Pecan Place

WILLIAM P. Bullard, whose early life was spent on an Indiana farm, a lawyer by profession, left Chicago a few years ago in search of health. Being trained to a close and thorough study of such matters as required his attention it may be assumed that before selecting his present location for a new home and the establishing of a new business that he inves-

tigated thoroughly the advantages of location and business prospects before he purchased the two hundred acres of land he now owns just outside the city limits of Albany, Georgia.

Going north from the business center of this pecan city along the sand clay road leading to Leesburg and other northern points and past the beauti-

ful buildings and grounds of the Albany Country Club with its modern golf links and forty acres of recreation conveniences, and crossing the Kinchafoonee creek just above the dam of the Albany Light and Power Company's plant, crossing the county line into Lee county, we come to Mr. Bullard's well-kept place which is but three miles from the Dougherty county court house. The property is bordered on the west by the public highway and the Central of Georgia railway. The road, for a short distance before reaching a neat cottage home, is bordered by a double row of blooming cannas of varied and gorgeous colors. To the rear of the cottage a group of farm buildings are discernible among the thrifty pecan trees which are in evidence in every direction. A side-track on the railroad is near at hand, while a light and power line from Albany to Leesburg passes the door and a telephone connects with the Albany exchange. The fine sand clay boulevard previously mentioned crosses the railroad in front of the house. This road is a part of the Andersonville-Thomasville highway and is used by autoists from Atlanta to Jacksonville, passing through Macon, Americus and many prominent Georgia towns. The Albany street car line is likely to be extended to the Country Club grounds, three-quarters of a mile distant, and as the town is growing rapidly in the direction of the club it seems sure that Mr. Bullard's present splendid location will in the near future become suburban property, as the present city limits and car line terminus are only two miles distant.

While this is distinctively a pecan proposition, other fruits are in evidence. Peach trees of fine growth and bearing abundant fruit for the age of the trees; apple trees looking healthy and bearing finely; plums, pears, Japan persimmons, figs with kumquats and Satsuma oranges all were looking well, as they had been properly sprayed and carefully cultivated. Small fruits, strawberries and a cultivated variety of blackberry have an area devoted to their use, and roses and other ornamentals are not neglected.

Mr. Bullard began operations on this place in September, 1909. The pecan orchard was partly planted when he took possession, the oldest trees having been set in 1907 and are now making a creditable showing of nuts. Additional plantings have been made each year until the entire tract with the exception of twenty acres of woodland is now in a solid orchard of nearly two hundred acres.

A distinguishing feature of Mr. Bullard's operations is the attention given to the permanent or basic work in orchard building. Beginning with a thorough clearing of the land, its careful and persistent cultivation, the substantial character of the auxiliary improvements and the modern improvements found not only in the residence, but also in the farm buildings, all contribute toward making the place attractive and valuable.

The varieties of pecans making up the bulk of the orchard are choice and seem well suited to the locality: Schley, Stuart, Delmas, Frotcher, Alley, Teebe and Van Deman making up the list. These trees have been systematically and carefully attended and the result is that they are in a healthy and vigorous condition and remarkably free from disease.

If all pecan orchards were started in the same thorough manner and given the same care and attention up to bearing that this orchard has received they would be worth and would sell for as high a price per acre as the transient promoter now asks for orchards of problematical value. This orchard has doubtless cost its owner as much or more per acre than the common selling price asked by promotion companies.

The nursery operations conducted on the place show the same thorough care and attention, the cardinal principles being adequate fertilizing, supplemented by regular and thorough cultivation. Stimulating fertilizers which produce a rapid and sappy growth have been discarded. The aim is to produce a vigorous, stocky tree rather than a tall, slender one. This gives good trees, but they possibly do not attain the same height in the nursery as much inferior stock which has been stimulated by nitrogenous fertilizing.

In handling nursery stock particular care is exercised in digging, and the roots are carefully sheltered from exposure to sunshine, cold and wind. As a result of such a policy in handling the trees, Mr. Bullard does not have the complaints from customers which are sure to come if these important rules are neglected.

While success has attended Mr. Bullard in his pecan operations and with the seeming certainty of large profits as the years go by, his business interests have lately become of secondary importance to him. A few weeks ago, after several months of sickness, his estimable wife died, and two children, one a babe of four months, were sent to relatives in a distant city. The light of his Georgia home has departed and the desire to be with his children is greater than his business interests and future prospects. Should this misfortune which has come into his life be the occasion of his removal from the pecan interests of South Georgia, his loss will be felt by the industry. He has attained a commendable record in the Albany section for strict integrity and high ideals and his going away would be felt by the pecan interests of that locality particularly, as well as the industry as a whole.

On the same trip which took the editor to Mr. Bullard's place he visited three other orchards in Southwest Georgia, securing much material of interest, which will appear from time to time in the columns of THE NUT-GROWER. It is our purpose to keep in close touch with pecan operations in this way.

The Nut-Grower

Published monthly by The Nut-Grower Company

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Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

The constitution formulated by the Pecan Growers League's committee is meeting with the approval of the members and seems likely to be adopted as submitted.

◇ ◇ ◇

A meeting of officers and committees of the Pecan Growers League is scheduled for October 27 at Thomasville, Ga. This is the day before the meeting of the National Nut Growers Association.

◇ ◇ ◇

As the pecan area is practically the same as the cotton belt, it becomes of interest to know the relative cost of producing a pound of either staple. At present the pecan has the advantage in selling price where the improved varieties are grown.

◇ ◇ ◇

Since the scale of points now in use for scoring pecans was adopted there has been a marked change in the method of estimating the desirable points of a nut, so that the scale needs to be modified. Quality and size are now regarded as of less importance than productiveness and cracking quality.

◇ ◇ ◇

In our item last month in reference to the Taylor orchard at Cairo, Ga., one line of the copy was inadvertently omitted—the statement of the yield of the Frötscher and Stuart varieties. The 500 Frötscher trees produced 342 pounds in 1912 and 497 pounds in 1913, while 100 Stuart trees produced 85 and 110 pounds in the same years.

◇ ◇ ◇

In a recent trade price list, a well known nurseryman says he knows of two pecan trees in his town which are well worth \$1,000 each. As he has been in the business for twenty years and is known to be conscientious in his statements, this opinion of his

carries considerable weight. Such a statement tends to show that the pecan is making good even beyond expectations.

◇ ◇ ◇

A year ago we published an article on the Satsuma orange as an inter-crop for pecans. It had been carefully prepared and proved to be a good business builder, as was evidenced by the immediate and continued demand for copies of the reprint which was issued in several editions. Orders for this reprint are still coming in so another edition has just been printed and copies can again be supplied.

◇ ◇ ◇

Much interest centers in the bearing of pecan trees in their fifth and sixth years. Records made of the yields of trees this year will have considerable value. Mr. J. B. Wight's record tree at Cairo, Ga., which was planted in 1892, produced 7 pounds in 1897 and 10 1-2 pounds in 1898. In 1909, when the tree was 17 years old, the crop was 352 pounds and twice since then the yield has been over 300 pounds.

◇ ◇ ◇

Pecan scab, which has for several years caused more or less concern among pecan growers, is losing its terrors. As in the case of rosette, trees affected and receiving no treatment are known to recover. It is possible that such trees are thenceforth immune and will furnish immune stock for budding and grafting. These diseases may be analagous to such maladies as small pox or measles in the human organization. If these are not fatal, the patient is free from apprehension of a recurrence of the trouble, at least for a number of years. The time may soon come when we will inoculate trees in the nursery and thus propagate immune stock. We see no reason why this should not work with trees as well as with human beings and livestock. The man who demonstrates this will earn a niche in the horticultural hall of fame.

◇ ◇ ◇

At the Thomasville meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers Association last May the interest manifested in the papers presented was such that the matter of their publication was taken up and discussed. The offer of THE NUT-GROWER to publish these papers in its columns was accepted with thanks and THE NUT-GROWER was named as the association's official organ. Thus far all of these papers have been printed but four; two of these are in hand and will appear shortly, while the others—those presented by Messrs. Gill and McMurran, both government agents working in the Georgia-Florida territory—have not been received and correspondence regarding them gives no assurance that they will be furnished. The presumption is that Department regulations interfere to prevent a prompt forwarding of copy.

My Pennsylvania
Grown Budded
and Grafted Eng-
lish Walnuts will
succeed with you



It is not too early to
figure on your wants for
fall planting.

My illustrated catalog
and cultural guide will
interest you.

Free for the asking.

Address

J. F. JONES

The Nut Tree Specialist
Lancaster, Pa.

Best Budded Pecan Trees

We have them in great quanti-
ty as well as quality. Our stock
is especially strong and well-
rooted. We have also best
budding wood.

Magnolia Nursery

W. C. JONES, Proprietor
Successor to Wight & Jones

Cairo, Ga.

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is
growing wellroot-
ed budded and
grafted trees of
best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.
Write for prices.

**SOUTHERN NUT
TREE NURSERIES**

Thomasville, :: Georgia



WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

Pecan Districts

Editor NUT-GROWER:

Some time ago you wrote re-
garding suggestions for the divi-
sion of the pecan growing area in-
to some eight or ten districts, each
of which is to have similar con-
ditions as to soil, climate and oth-
er environments.

While it is comparatively easy
to speak of districts with some
point as a center, it is next to im-
possible to draw a line between
those districts. For the present I
think I should divide the area
much as follows: the Norfolk dis-
trict, the Carolina district, the
Georgia-Florida district, the Flor-
ida district, the eastern Gulf dis-
trict, the west Gulf district, the
southern Louisiana district, the
east, south, southwest, west and
north Texas districts, the Okla-
homa-Arkansas district, the north-
ern Mississippi-Alabama district,
the Indiana or Northern district,
the Missouri district, and a dis-
trict for which I can hardly sug-
gest a name, extending from north-
ern Louisiana through the central
parts of Mississippi, Alabama,

Georgia, the Carolinas and Vir-
ginia. You will notice that we
have made no attempt to divide
the territory outside of that recog-
nized as the pecan belt.

C. A. REED.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Wash-
ington, D. C.



San Saba County Crop is Wiped Out

Editor NUT-GROWER:

The pecan crop of San Saba
county, Texas, may be considered
a failure this year. The cause was
not late frosts—our trees don't
know anything else. But when it
comes to ice forming half an inch
thick after the trees have leafed
out and are in bloom, they
simply had to go out of business
for this year. Fortunately such
late freezing don't come often. I
would rather, however, it had
been any year but this, for it has
completely knocked me out of
making my exhibit at the Panama-
Pacific Exposition.

E. E. RISIEN.

San Saba, Tex.

Growth of the Pecan In- dustry in South Georgia

BY A. CLARKE SNEDEKER

*A paper read at the Thomasville meet-
ing of the Georgia-Florida Pecan
Growers' Association.*

Comparatively few people in our
midst realize the tremendous
growth of the pecan industry in
Ware and Pierce counties during
the past two or three years. The
work has been conducted quietly
by local people who know what
they are doing, who understand
what it means in increasing values
to their property and the sure re-
turns in profits. If the present rate
of increase in the planting of bud-
ded and grafted varieties continues

it will only be a few years until
the Wayeross district will lead all
others in the state in this great in-
dustry, just as it has, and will con-
tinue to lead all others in percent
age of growth in population.

That the acreage devoted to pe-
can growing during the next few
years will increase, even more
rapidly than in the past, is a con-
clusion that is logical and is fur-
ther evidenced by the experience
of other localities where this indus-
try has received any thing like a
similar impetus.

Fake pecan promotions, with dis-
honest but ingenious schemes to
relieve the gullible of their cash

Pecan Nursery and Orchard For Sale

Owing to the death of my wife a few weeks ago and the consequent unsettling and breaking up of my home, I am offering my beautiful pecan property, both orchard and nursery, for sale.

I am on the main public road leading from Albany to Macon and Atlanta, two miles from the city limits of Albany and with all the modern conveniences of telephone, electric light and power, etc.

This would be an ideal buy for an individual, small syndicate or corporation. If interested write, come, see and talk. I think it would be difficult in all pecandom to find a better buy than this. My only desire to sell is to move to California where I can reunite with all my children, the two youngest of whom I am obliged to send there for lack of a mother's love and care.

W. P. BULLARD, Albany, Ga.

FINE NURSERY STOCK FOR SALE. LEADING VARIETIES.

may continue, although is getting harder for them to operate as people are being warned through publicity; however, one can't help but see all around in the town and country, the evidences of the permanency and profits of pecan growing when conducted properly and intelligently.

5,000 ACRES OF PECANS

Right now, within a few miles radius of Waycross, fully 30,000 budded pecan trees, covering nearly 1,500 acres of land, have been set to orchard and if the area be extended to take in the counties adjacent to us, we can safely place the acreage at 5,000 and the number of trees at 100,000.

Lest you think me extravagant in my estimates, I will give a few statistics, and the good of the industry will be my apology for mentioning the names of well known fellow citizens.

Ga. Farm, Fruit &

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Pecan Co. | 500 acres |
| A. F. Moor | 160 acres |
| George Moor | 80 acres |
| Dan Lott | 100 acres |
| Other members Lott family | 150 acres |
| A. Clarke Snedeker | 110 acres |
| E. G. Neumeister | 35 acres |
| Dr. J. F. Wilson | 35 acres |
| Dr. J. L. Walker | 10 acres |
| Col. L. A. Wilson | 10 acres |
| Judge Williams | 35 acres |
| Dr. Ben Williams | 20 acres |
| Dr. W. P. Williams | 20 acres |
| A. J. Strickland | 20 acres |

Total 1,285 acres

30,000 TREES IN WARE COUNTY

Then take the recent plantings of Judge J. L. Sweat, Capt. F. A. Bates, Capt. Geo. Croom, Mr. Char-

nock, Mr. Bentfield, Mr. Steffes and the plantings at Glenmore, Manor and Wareboro, and we have not fewer than 30,000 trees, covering more than 1,500 acres without going out of Ware county.

Some of the people mentioned above have trees and orchards that have been in bearing for a number of years, the profits per tree and per acre being remarkable, proving beyond question the wisdom of those who are now planting orchards, especially where judgment is exercised in the selection of trees and varieties and in their continuous care.

There are pecan trees growing in the community that have wonderful records, their rapid growth, size and quality of nuts produced all showing the perfect adaptability of our soil and climate to this industry.

TREES IN YARDS PAY TAXES

Trees in the yards of citizens of Waycross yield sufficient to pay taxes on the property in several instances. One tree, located in Pierce County, bears the longest pecan yet discovered, with a very soft shell and sweet kernel. I have in my possession nuts from this tree that are 2 3/4 inches long and the same in circumference. The owner of this tree was offered \$25,500.00 for it by nurserymen who desired to propagate the species by using the tree for budding purposes. (The writer succeeded in securing wood from the above tree and will have 500 trees ready for transplanting next season.) For a number of years this tree has borne over 100 pounds annually that have been sold for as much as \$1.00 per pound. Right within the limits of our

10,000 Fine Pecan Trees

We expect to have for sale this season 10,000 strong, healthy, budded and grafted pecan trees, Stuart variety. Wholesale prices.

Louisiana Delta

Pecan Company

R. C. ANDREWS, Sec.-Treas. Marshall, Tex.

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are five years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices

T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

LEON A. WILSON JNO. W. BENNETT
W. W. LAMBDIN

WILSON, BENNETT & LAMBDIN

ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELORS AT LAW

Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges and Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

60,000
Pounds
of...
Pecans

Is the estimate of
our 1914 crop made
by those who know.

Our crop consists of
many of the finest
of the standard var-
ieties of pecans.

We are offering these
choice nuts for sale
either in bulk or in
small lots. :: :: ::

For price or other
information, write to

The
G. M. Bacon
Pecan Co.
DeWitt : Georgia

city there is a grove of less than 100 trees, the net income of which has been sufficient for years past to keep any family in comfort. When the present owner of this grove planted the trees, possibly 20 years ago, he urged some of his friends to do likewise. One of these friends told me about it. He could have done just as Mr. Lott did without embarrassment or inconvenience, but was skeptical and procrastinated. Now at an age when he needs to take some rest and enjoy life, he must work at day labor to support himself and family. INVESTMENTS IN PECANS SURE OF PROFITS

Right here, then, among people with whom we mingle daily, are most striking and forceful examples and illustrations of the wisdom of growing and owning a pecan orchard, and yet—and yet—such opportunities have been, and are, neglected, except by a comparatively few, while thousands upon thousands of dollars are put into purely speculative ventures with chances ten to one against ever getting back even the principal invested. This tendency is difficult of explanation unless it be the natural gambling instinct of mankind.

Now, I am pleased to observe, that the farmers in our community are awakening to the advantages and importance of this industry, and hundreds, who never gave pecan growing a thought, are preparing to thus utilize a portion of their acreage. This is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, indicative of the spirit of progress and uplift that will revolutionize our rural districts in the South. If every farmer would plant an acreage to pecans, proportionate to his ability and to the size of his farm and then give the trees the needful attention, as he does his cotton or corn, in a short time the intrinsic and selling value of his land would be doubled and millions of dollars added to the wealth of the community, while in addition to the pleasing dollars and cents feature, the study required and the effort made, tend to broaden

the mind, strengthen the morals and thereby give us a better and happier community in which to live.

AS A COMMUNITY DEVELOPER

Go with me to any section of the pecan belt, where special attention has been, and is being given to the industry, with a large acreage set to orchards, and I will show you homes, churches, schools and citizenship above the average.

There is a spirit and influence abroad in this southland making itself felt in many and divers ways. It is a spirit of progress. The old man, fixed in his ways and unchangeable in his views, may be deaf to its suggestions, but its magnetic and ambitious whisperings have penetrated the consciousness of the younger generation, and their clamorings for better and brighter life will no longer be denied.

What a wonderful country—what a delightful and prosperous community we could have here if there could be unity of purpose and act-

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,
Box 21. Macclenny, Fla.

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

ion. No land is more responsive to intelligent treatment than ours and no climate more glorious and congenial on the average, but these great natural advantages and resources will only partially fulfill their purposes unless intelligently shaped and utilized through unity of effort and action, properly and wisely directed.

MAN WHO FAILS AND ONE WHO SUCCEEDS

The man who grouches—who hangs in the rear and refuses to put his shoulder to the wheel in pushing forward the car of progress, invites failure and poverty to enter his door and neighborhood and is responsible to God and man for his indifference.

We emphatically are our brother's keeper. That responsibility can't be avoided or evaded, and remember, just in proportion as we work for the good of others, through the development and uplift of the community in which we live, just in like proportion will come contentment and joy into our own lives and success in our own business undertakings.



With Our Advertisers

Tuck Brothers, of Thomasville, Ga., have a new advertisement this month.

Chas. L. Edwards, of Dallas, Tex., and John P. Brown, of Carney, Ala., are represented this month in our classified column.

H. S. Watson, of Bloomington, Ill., has a 200 acre bearing pecan grove to dispose of, and has some pertinent matter in regard to it in this issue.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company, of DeWitt, Ga., one of the oldest and best known firms connected with the industry, have something to say about nuts and nursery stock in this number of THE NUT-GROWER.

Since the article in reference to Mr. W. P. Bullard's place was put in type our advertising department has received copy for a change of advertisement which

appears in another column to the effect that he is now offering his entire property for sale.



The Lancaster Walnut

J. F. Jones, of Lancaster, Pa., is placing trees of his new Lancaster walnut on the market this fall. This nut is of the Alpine mammoth type in shape and size, but very much smoother as to shell. The nut, therefore, is very large; the shell light-colored and the ker-

nel, full, rich and of excellent quality. Like the Alpine type, the tree is very hardy and shows no twigs injured by a temperature of 25 degrees below zero, which it experienced in 1912. The trees is a heavy and regular bearer. The nuts have taken first prize wherever exhibited.



The report of the soil survey for Ben Hill county, Georgia, says: "Pecan growing is an industry

Established by G. M. Bacon in 1889. Incorporated 1903.
The Oldest Exclusive Pecan Nursery.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Georgia

Standard Varieties of Properly Grown Trees



Our many years of practical experience combined with the scientific study we have made of the industry enables us to supply to the best advantage the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

Send for Price List.



The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.

DeWitt, Georgia

A Real Bargain

Bearing Pecan Orchard

Owner has 30 acres of bearing pecan trees near Putney, Ga., all budded stock, planted 6 and 7 years ago, and in actual bearing.

Must sacrifice 5 to 15 acres for business reasons.

Well organized and responsible company will continue to take care of orchards and gather nuts for reasonable service charge.

For further particulars address BOX 878, MIAMI, FLORIDA.

the groves that have been set out so far have done well. The trees are usually set out forty feet apart and the land planted to cotton till the trees are five or six years old. By that time the trees begin to draw heavily on the moisture and a grass crop is substituted for cotton. The trees begin to bear light crops at six or seven years and at ten years produce nuts in paying quantities. The nuts readily command 40 cents a pound."



Our Convention Number

The meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association at Thomasville, Ga., October 28-30, presents a great opportunity for special advertising for those interested in the pecan growing industry. Recognizing this, we have decided to make the November issue of THE NUT-GROWER a special convention number, which will not only appeal to those attending the convention but to interested parties all over the country as well. The issue will be handsomely illustrated and will contain much interesting matter regarding the Association and the pecan industry in general. A large number of extra copies will be printed and judiciously distributed, not only at the convention, but through the mails as well.

Advertisers desiring to be represented in this number should reserve space at once. For rates or other information address the Advertising Manager.



Northern Nut Growers Meet

The Northern Nut Growers Association held its fifth annual convention at Evansville, Ind., August 20-21. This meeting was more distinctively a pecan meeting than any this organization has yet held, as it met in the heart of the Wabash valley, which is famous for its natural pecan groves, and excursions arranged to take in the points of interest were a feature of the gathering.

A Country Editor Once Wrote:

The constant drip of water
Wears away the hardest stone;
The constant gnaw of Towser
Masticates the toughest bone;
The constant cooing lover
Carries off the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser
Is the one who gets the trade.



Do you get the idea? It isn't the amount of money you spend to keep your business in the public eye that counts in results. It's the keeping everlastingly at it that brings success. It's not too early to go after your fall business right now. Get your ad in THE NUT-GROWER and begin to make a continuous impression.



THE NUT-GROWER COMPANY
WAYCROSS, GA.

here which, although not conducted on a large scale as yet, is of sufficient prominence to deserve special mention. At present there

are about 125 acres in pecans, of which 85 acres are trees of bearing age. The Tifton sandy loam is soil best adapted to pecans. All

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard or farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange. The rate is One Cent a Word for each insertion, cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents an insertion.

Wanted

WANTED. The Nut-Grower can help in securing locations for parties in various lines of trade. Several practical farmers, a nurseryman, a florist and a seedsmen can all find desirable locations at Waycross.

For Sale

FOR SALE—Pecan bud graft and wood. **EARNWELL PECAN GROVES**, Albany, Ga.

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. **P. M. Hodgon**, Stockton, Ala.

PECAN GROVE ON LAKE FOR SALE. A forty-one-two year old pecan grove situated on Lake Santa Fe, the highest body of water in Florida. Land has an abrupt slope from the waters edge and rises to sixty feet above the lake within five hundred feet. It is only two miles to the famous Curtis Grove and just across the lake is the equally well known McManus Grove. The only year Mr. McManus ever exhibited nuts at the convention he took five prizes with six varieties exhibited. The grove contains Curtis, Delmas, Stuart and Schley nuts all of which have proven to be adapted to the locality. The owner selected this property after traveling 3 years in search of an ideal location. He engaged me to grow the grove for him regardless of expense and up to this time no expense has been spared which would accrue to the well being of the property. Certain unlooked for personal conditions make it necessary for the owner to sell and a price has been named which if select location and exceptional soil be considered is much below its value. Address **William A. Bell**, Horticulturist, Miami, Florida.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PRUDENT INVESTORS. Farm of 335 acres in Central Texas; deep, fertile soil and nearly all in cultivation. In shallow artesian belt; flowing wells at less than 200 feet; one supplying place, including fish lake, with water to spare. Every acre natural pecan land, with native orchard of 100 acres large trees netting \$1200 to \$1500 yearly from pecans alone, that are well above commercial average in size and quality. Situated in a cove formed by Brazos River and adjacent highlands, trees are uninjured by late frosts or early freezes. Orchard bearing as usual this season and worth going a long way to see. Pecan crop will go with the place if sold before October 1. Besides this, hundreds of smaller trees have been budded to standard varieties under my supervision. Price \$65 per acre, part cash, terms on balance. Representing the owner, who is advanced in years, I will cheerfully furnish additional particulars to people wishing to make a sound investment. **CHARLES L. EDWARDS**, Station A, Dallas, Tex.

For Sale

240 acre Alabama stock and nut farm. 100 acres in pecans; 1600 trees, three to eight years old, many bearing. Best pecan soil. On main line L. & N. Ry. at station.

JOHN P. BROWN, CARNEY, ALA.

The date of the convention occurring so close to our publication date we can but give is passing mention in this issue. Next month we will publish a comprehensive account of the meeting.



The Almond

The almond tree is not subject to pests to any great extent other than the red spider and a fungus of the blight order. The fungus is controlled by applications of copper, and the red spider, of all insects that affect the tree, is one of the easiest to handle. The fumes of evaporated dry sulphur in hot, sunny weather will quickly rid the trees of this pest, but sulphur applied in cool weather will have no effect upon the insect, as it requires sun heat to evaporate the sulphur, causing the fumes that destroy the red spider. Spraying for the blight may be accomplished either with wet or dry applications. The wet application is usually a solution of lime and bluestone and is applied as the usual wet sprays are applied, the active agent being the copper contained in the bluestone.



The largest almond shelling plant in the United States is being erected at Sacramento by the California Almond Growers' Exchange.

The Fair Oaks Almond Growers' Association, which is a member of the Exchange, is to build a \$5,000 warehouse at Fair Oaks and the San Joaquin association will erect a similar warehouse at Lodi.



It is a usual mistake to think that nuts are hard to digest. That mistake is largely due to the way they are used, as it has usually been the habit to serve them at the end

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COMPANY
NURSEYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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WHERE has been placed in my hands for sale a 200 acre bearing pecan orchard of the very best varieties. Not being in the business of selling orchards I have decided to submit the proposition to you. By answering the following questions I may be able to formulate a plan that will let you get your holding in the shape and under the conditions you want. The reply to these questions will not obligate you in any way and may be to your decided advantage. The orchard can be purchased to be paid for over a series of years so that much of the purchase price can be made from it.

1. How many acres would you like to own?
2. Could you pay for these over a period of five years?
3. Would you want the orchard cared for or would you want to move on the place and care for it?
4. Would you rather own an undivided inter-

est in the entire orchard, thus sharing in the average returns?

5. Would you rather have a stock company formed with regular officers and have the orchard run as a regular business under expert care?

6. If a corporation was organized would you prefer to have all Common Stock issued and share in the full earnings of the company or have Preferred Stock and have the dividends limited?

Upon receipt of your reply, if you are found interested, I will submit a proposition to you.

These orchards should be producing a profit of at least \$60,000 per year within ten years and be worth several times what they can be purchased for today.

Your prompt reply will be appreciated.

H. S. WATSON,

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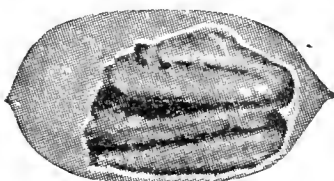
Adv.

SATSUMAS

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They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

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Thomasville, Ga.

of a meal as a last course, when no more food should be taken. Also, their indigestibility can be laid to improper mastication. When we have learned the lesson of thorough mastication taught by Horace Fletcher, we will find that no foods for which we have a liking will be hard to digest, as enjoyment of foods counts for much in the ease with which they are digested.



The present markets for the pecan are not one-tenth supplied, and possible markets are not one-hundredth developed. A half dozen larger cities of the North and East are probably very well supplied each year, because all of us ship all our pecans there. But there are millions of people in other cities and towns, who do not know the taste of one pecan a year, among whom there is not a man, woman or child who would not prefer the pecan to every other nut on the market.



The pecan as a natural product in the south has been known since the discovery of the western continent, and is found in no other

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Nuts for Profit

A BOOKLET of 158 pages; 60 illustrations. Propagation, cultivation, etc., of nuts best adapted to the various sections. Interesting and instructive. Price, by mail, 25 cents. JOHN R. PARRY, PARRY, N. J. From Jan. 1 to April 15, ORLANDO, FLA.

country save the United States and Mexico. The native seedling nut with which most people are familiar bears about the same relation to the improved thin shell varieties as the native crab apple does to the popular modern varieties which supply all the markets of the country. The development of the pecan however has just begun. Because some one said the pecan could not be improved or propagated by budding and grafting as other fruits are developed, it remained to this late day for the discovery to be made that the same scientific principles and procedure with minor modifications, can be applied to the pecan. Thus the new industry was born. The foundation of the present development rests upon the demonstrated practicability of budding and grafting the pecan, thus permitting the growing of varieties true to name. These modern selected varieties are vastly superior in size and quality to the native seedling nuts now seen in the markets, come into bearing early as compared with others, bear more abundantly and regularly and at present command remunerative prices.



Books and Catalogs

Budded Pecan Trees; trade price list 1914-15 of Magnolia Nursery, W. C. Jones, proprietor, Cairo, Ga.

Dairying Bulletin No. 6; Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, Boston, Mass. 140 illustrated pages.

Poultry Culture; Bulletin No. 4, Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, Boston, Mass. 160 illustrated pages.

The State Board of Agriculture, Room 136, State House, Boston, Mass., has issued a list of available publications up to April 1, 1914.

University Record for February, 1914, Gainesville, Fla., gives 130 pages descriptive of co-operative demonstration work in that state along agricultural lines.

Top-working Seedling Pecan

Increase Pecan Orchard and Nursery

Nine years' work with the pecan has given us some knowledge as to the proper method of producing good trees and we ship only those that are properly grown.

We Have for this Season

all the leading varieties of pecan trees and also budding wood from bearing trees. Address

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Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1914-15

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Chas. E. Pabst

Proprietor

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Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

To insure first-class trees, your orders should be placed early. Nurserymen will not be able to supply the demand for citrus trees this coming season.

The Best in Budded and Grafted Pecans and General Nursery Stock

Write for information and prices at once.

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Grafted Pecans, Satsumas
Roses, Magnolia Grandiflora

JAMES BRODIE, Proprietor

Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

THE financial success of all horticultural enterprises (like any other commercial business) depends mostly upon the quality of the stock to be used. This quality of stock is highest when grown by experienced nurserymen.

We are pioneers in growing citrus and pecan stock in this section, and the care of our nurseries is directed by one of the foremost horticulturists and nurserymen in the South. His long experience and valued knowledge has enabled us to ship trees to the same patrons year after year, and "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement a company can have." Buyers of our stock are scattered from Virginia to Texas and most favorable reports are coming from all parts of the South.

We are in the business to stay and can afford to send out nothing but first-class stock. We know the value of pleasing our customers and would be glad to add you to our long list of satisfied ones.

Our stock consists of Pecans, Satsuma and miscellaneous Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Peaches, Plums, Figs, Grapes, Roses, Ornamentals, etc.

Ask for Catalog A.

SUMMIT NURSERIES Monticello, Florida

Trees: Bulletin No. 224 North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station; by W. N. Hunt, Raleigh, N. C. An illustrated pamphlet of 20 pages containing much interesting matter on this subject.

The Legume Grower, a publication by the Coe-Mortimer Co., Charleston, S. C., gives useful information concerning this class of plants and the bacterial cultures which contribute so greatly to the enriching of the soil.

Proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the Northern Nut Growers Association held at Washington, D. C., December 18-19, 1913. W. C. Deming, Secretary, Georgetown, Conn. 90 pages, containing reports, papers, letters, list of exhibits, list of members, constitution, etc.

The Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1913 differs in several respects from earlier volumes. The articles it contains are generally of a more popular and instructive character, and although the book contains fewer pages than usual it is safe to say that it contains as much valuable material as heretofore.

◇ ◇ ◇

Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Ansell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Is the OFFICIAL
ROUTE for the

Nut Growers' Convention Thomasville, Ga. -- Oct. 28-30, 1914

For information as to lands in the Nation's Garden Spot, that great fruit and truck growing section along the ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R., in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to Wilbur McCoy, A. & I. Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. N. Clark, A. & I. Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

L. P. GREEN,
Trav. Passenger Agt.,
Thomasville, Ga.

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Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt.,
Savannah, Ga.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

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C. M. ROOD, President

ALBANY, GEORGIA



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The largest Pecan and En-
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ROOD PECAN GROVES

ALBANY, GA.

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

October, 1914

Number 10

IT is not my business to be consistent, but it is my business to be sincere. And that is the hard thing after all. Anybody can be consistent—you have only to turn to stone, or be a blockhead, or a victim of life-long prejudice. But to be sincere—to form convictions and to have the courage of them—to dare to think and feel and believe regardless of what all the voices in the world without may say—to be absolutely sincere with ourselves and with all around us ---ah! that is indeed a hard thing to do. As hard as it is to be a man.---Push.



10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

Items of Interest

H. A. Halbert, of Coleman, Tex., is organizing a pecan and seed company.

Texas reports continue to indicate a light pecan crop in that state for this year.

The California Almond Growers' Exchange has completed its new shelling plant at Sacramento.

The Minnesota Pecan Co., is the name of a new concern succeeding the Jones Pecan Co., at Jeanerette, La.

Shipments of pecans from Texas during 1913 are said to have totaled 236 cars, or about half of an average crop.

Chas. Crossland, of Bennettsville, S. C., reports that with him Moneymaker and Teeche are the best bearing pecan varieties.

The Albany District Pecan Exchange had a fine exhibit of pecans at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, during the Shriners' convention in that city.

Figures on the export of almonds from the province of Almeria, Spain, show a total of 326,275 pounds for 1913, as compared with 171,656 pounds in 1912.

In the Albany pecan district the following varieties seem to be the most popular: Schley, Stuart, Frotscher, Van Deman, Delmas, Pabst, Alley, Russell, Nelson, Mobile and Teeche.

From the consular district of Limoges, France, there were shipped to the United States in 1912 walnuts to the value of \$125,239. In 1913 the shipments increased to \$346,051.

The Atlantic Coast Line railroad has a car touring the middle west displaying specimens of southern products. The Albany District Pecan Exchange has an exhibit of nuts in this car.

Although indications are that the California walnut crop is somewhat smaller than last year, growers are encouraged by the belief that the quality of the nuts will be better than for several years past.

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley, Delmas, Van Deman, Teeche, Russell, Mobile, Frotscher and Success.

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For particulars and prices write
HERBERT C. WHITE
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Stuart
and...
Schley

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1914-15.

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PECAN TREES

That are
the Best



Write for Information
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My Pennsylvania
Grown Budded
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lish Walnuts will
succeed with you



It is not too early to
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Lancaster, Pa.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIII


WAYCROSS, GA., OCTOBER 1914

NUMBER 10

A COMPARISON OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CONDITIONS IN THE PROPAGATION OF NUT TREES

By J. F. JONES

A Paper Read at the Evansville Convention of the Northern Nut Growers' Association

 SHALL not try to cover the whole subject of propagation or describe methods of budding and grafting, as these will be covered by others and we are to have demonstrations of budding and grafting, which is far ahead of any descriptions that can be given. I will try to compare conditions north and south and give some of my experience with the problems that have confronted us.

We have been able to get very satisfactory results with the pecan, either by budding or grafting, under northern conditions, and with good scions and good stocks we have been able to get nearly, if not quite, as good results in Pennsylvania as we were able to get in Florida or Louisiana. The growth of the tree is also quite satisfactory. From dormant buds on good stocks we are able to get a growth of four to six feet the first year in the nursery and six to seven feet is not unusual. The growth is also quite stocky and altogether very satisfactory. Any of the methods of cultivation as practiced on the pecan in the south are successful north, but budding by the patch method has given us the best results. Grafting is quite successful so far as the live or stand is concerned, but on account of our shorter growing season the growth is not nearly so satisfactory as that of the dormant bud, which being set the previous summer is ready to start quickly into growth in the spring and gets the full benefit of our shorter season.

The shagbark hickory is essentially a northern tree and can only be propagated satisfactorily in the north. In Florida and Louisiana we could graft the shagbark on pecan stocks with fairly satisfactory results so far as the live or stand was concerned, but the tree did not take kindly to the climate of the Gulf Coast and made little growth, a number dying altogether the second and third years after being grafted. We have never gotten very satisfactory results from grafting the shagbark with scions taken

from old, bearing trees, but with good scions from young, thrifty trees, the shagbark may be grafted with fairly satisfactory results in the northern states. From the nature of the growth, it is not practical to bud the shagbark by the annular or patch bud methods as practiced so satisfactorily on the pecan, but last season, (1913) in an experiment, we got good results from ordinary shield budding by taking scions from a tree that had matured and ripened its growth up early and setting the buds on young supply growth of the pig nut, *Hickoria glabra*. The scions from which these buds were taken were cut to test patch budding on the shagbark and when it was found that the growth had hardened and the bark would not peel the buds were cut and inserted by ordinary shield budding, as practiced on the apple, peach, etc. This experiment was made with little or no hope of success, so that my surprise may well be imagined when the wrapping was removed and it was found that every bud had united with the stocks! These buds have made better growth the present season than have the grafts set the past spring, as might be expected. This may be a freak and we may not be able to again duplicate the results, at least in more extensive practice, but I am inclined to think that we will, under similar conditions. The shagbark, without any manipulation, ripens and hardens its growth up early in the season and it would appear that these conditions could easily be duplicated, at least in average seasons. Young stocks of either the pecan or pignut hickory hold their sap much later than does the shagbark and are in good condition for budding after the shagbark is dormant. We have practiced this method on the chestnut for several years with very satisfactory results. The chestnut may be budded almost as easily as the apple or pear and with nearly as good results by ordinary shield budding, by taking scions for budding from an old bearing tree which has matured and ripened its growth up

early and setting the buds on young, sappy seedling stocks growing under cultivation in the nursery. The Paragon chestnut, especially, ripens its growth up very early when the tree is carrying a good crop of chestnuts and there is a month, in average seasons, when buds may be taken from it and set on young stocks in the nursery. This condition might be brought about on younger trees from which buds are to be taken by withholding nitrogenous fertilizers and cultivation, or, if necessary, by root pruning. Root pruning should not be too severe, as a sudden check on the growth in the growing season might interfere more or less with the storing up of "starch" or "dormant plant food" in the scion. Any condition or conditions that will serve to induce early maturing and ripening of the wood growth on trees from which buds are to be taken, will be satisfactory, and by using nitrogenous fertilizers and liberal cultivation on the stocks to be budded, they may be kept in good condition of sap well into September in average seasons.

As a matter of experiment, I want to try budding both the pecan and the walnut by this method the present season, but I don't expect any results from walnut buds set in this way. For the information of those who may wish to try this method the present season, I will say that we cut the shagbark buds a little heavier than we cut apple or pear buds. The wood was left in the bud. The bark on the stock was split and the buds inserted just as in any other shield budding. The buds were wrapped very firmly with waxed muslin, just as we wrap patch buds.

Our success with grafting the English or Persian walnut under northern conditions has been variable and not very satisfactory. With good scions and good stocks and other favorable conditions we have sometimes gotten over 90 per cent to grow, but the stand is more often much below this and the present season we did not average over 25 per cent. The fact that we get good stands of grafts when all conditions are right is not only encouraging but demonstrates that the English walnut can be grafted under eastern or northern conditions with at least a fair degree of certainty as to results, just as soon as we learn the causes of our failures and are thus able to apply the remedy. Perhaps the greatest drawback to the successful grafting of the English walnut, is the difficulty of obtaining good scions. The annual growth of the walnut is much more pithy than that of the pecan or shagbark, and for this reason, only a comparatively small portion of the growth is available for grafting purposes if we are to select scions that will give the best results. Like the pecan and shagbark, the two year wood makes the best scions, and, provided that the wood has good buds and is under our conditions, those buds that lie dormant are usually shed off during the summer and

few good buds remain that will start quickly into active growth. It is true that adventitious buds will often form where these buds have shed off, and these will push into growth if the stock is kept free from sprouts, but usually too late in the season to make good trees and keeping the seedling stock free from sprouts when it should be in leafage, is more or less weakening and injurious and the grafts, starting into growth late in the season, do not mature and ripen their growth up properly before frost and are quite likely to be injured by early November freezes unless they have some protection. To graft the English walnut with unvarying and satisfactory results, under northern conditions, we must not only have good scions and good stocks, but we must control the sap flow in the stocks. In Florida and Louisiana the sap came up more gradually in the stocks in the spring, and when grafted at the proper time, we were able to get good results without any manipulation of the seedling stocks. All that we ever did there was to remove the new growth occasionally to hold the stocks in good condition for grafting and prolong the grafting season, and it was always questionable whether this was a necessary precaution. My idea in keeping the new growth off the stocks till the grafts were set, was not to control the sap flow, but to prevent, if it were possible by this means, the exhaustion of the stored up "starch" in the stock by the new growth. In the northern states, the sap in the walnut stocks, and perhaps to some extent in other nut tree stocks, is inclined to come up in the spring with a rush. Some seasons at least, even before the buds push into growth, when the stocks are cut off for grafting a large number "bleed" or run sap very freely and this may continue several days, flooding and injuring the scion and exhausting the vitality of the stock. This condition was especially noticeable the past spring, due, presumably, to the lateness of the growing season. Making provision for the exit of the surplus sap, was usually sufficient in the lower south and we believed, would be farther north, but with the stronger flow of sap, this is not sufficient in the northern states, at least some seasons. An examination of grafts set on stocks which have bled freely after having been grafted, shows that the stock callouses very slowly, if at all, and the scion, unless it be of very heavy, solid wood, becomes dark colored and sour and the wood soon dies in the cleft, although the scion above this point may remain green for weeks. I am not able, at this time, to give any specific remedy for the correction of this trouble for the reason that I have not worked it out to my own satisfaction as yet, but now that we understand better the trouble, I feel sure that we will be able to correct it in the manipulation of the stocks before they are grafted. Keeping the new growth off the stocks may be found to be sufficient in most seasons, if the grafting is done rather late, but I am of the

opinion that a rather severe cutting back of the stocks a few days before they are grafted, if the grafting is done early, will be found the best practice. For later grafting, my opinion is that two or three cuttings, say a week apart, will be better. Root pruning, where it can be practiced to advantage, will be found more effective still. I have never known newly transplanted stocks or those which had the tree digger run under them, to bleed freely when grafted, and we have sometimes gotten a good stand of grafts on such stocks, but such stocks may not always have sufficient sap for the best results in grafting, if they have been recently transplanted or root pruned. Fall planted or root pruned stocks would

probably give the best results, as the sap would probably come up more gradual in the spring and while the flow would probably be sufficient for the best results, it would not flow freely enough to injure the scion or stock.


We have not experienced any serious difficulty from an extreme flow of sap in pecan stocks, either north or south, but we have had grafts set on the pig nut hickory fail from this cause. The English walnut may be budded with fair to good results, by the patch method, by selecting good buds on the best matured, round growth, but to propagate the tree economically and satisfactory it is desirable to both bud and graft, otherwise both stocks and scion wood are wasted.



THE SATSUMA ORANGE

By J. H. DEW

A Paper read at the Thomasville meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

 HAVE been asked to talk to you on the Satsuma orange as an inter-crop or a by-fruit of the pecan. Before I go into the details of this discussion, I think it would be of value to give you some idea of what the Satsuma orange is and what it means to the Gulf Coast.

The Satsuma is of the mandarin type of orange and is in most cases seedless. This orange was originated in China several centuries ago and about four hundred years ago was introduced into Japan, where it was greatly improved by the horticulturists of that country. It was introduced into Florida in 1876, but has not been largely planted there owing to the fact that other types of mandarins apparently produce a better quality of fruit. The first large commercial plantings of the Satsuma were made on the Gulf Coast of Texas, in that territory lying between Galveston and Houston. About six years ago the Satsuma reached commercial importance on the Gulf Coast of Alabama and Mississippi and since that time over 2,000,000 trees have been planted. The severe winters of 1910-11 almost destroyed the Satsuma industry of Texas, but all of the orchards which had the soil banked about the roots of the trees have now come out, and I am reliably informed by a nurseryman who recently visited Texas territory that the increased planting are very heavy.

The light Orangeburg and Norfolk soils of the Gulf coast of Alabama and Mississippi are probably the best adapted for growing the Satsuma. Specimens of this fruit from Louisiana, Texas and South Florida do not begin to compare in quality with the fruit grown near the northern limit, and in light soils.

EXTENT OF THE INDUSTRY ON THE GULF COAST

Unless you have visited the Gulf Coast recently

you probably have only a slight idea of the vast developments that have taken place there. Up to May 1914, there had been set out 2,250,000 citrus trees in that territory lying between Pensacola, Fla. and Bay St. Louis, Miss. Of these plantings 90 per cent is of the Satsuma. Over 1,000,000 of these trees are from two to four years old, the remainder having been set out during the past season. The total investment in the territory represents something like \$3,000,000.

WHAT THIS INDUSTRY MEANS TO THE GULF COAST

At the present time the trees which are planted on the Gulf Coast are owned by approximately 8,000 people. In other words, there are about 32,000 people directly dependent on the outcome of the plantings. The average number of trees to the owner is 278, altho of course there is a large number of people who own from 3000 to 5000 trees. During the past year figures were secured showing that 186 trees nine years old yielded a net income of approximately \$1100 and this income was based on the trees which were \$2 per half strap. In other words, the trees yielded a net income of about \$6 each, but this price cannot be expected throughout the years to come, so we will cut it in half to make our figures conservative. Even then a net income \$3 from nine a year old tree in good condition makes the growing of the Satsuma profitable. It means on the Gulf Coast if no more trees are planted the average net income of the 8,000 growers would be \$831.00.

THE SATSUMA IN SOUTH GEORGIA

While this is my first opportunity of seeing the type of soil and general conditions in South Georgia I fully believe that the Satsuma can be very success-

(Continued on page 136)

The Nut-Grower

Published monthly by The Nut-Grower Company

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.12.

No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

The management of the Panama-Pacific Exposition assures the public that the European war will not change any of the plans for the big show.



Should the European war continue for several months it will certainly reduce largely the importations of nuts into the United States. The effect this will have on our home product will naturally be to advance prices.



The Back to the Soil movement seems to be likely to become of greater importance, owing to the war and the consequent unsettling of business conditions. Many men have a longing to be producers and instinctively turn to Mother Earth. A small farm in the South, with an orchard of pecan trees, is an ideal which many can attain by properly directed efforts.



The personal touch of kindred spirits is the really big thing in the conventions of the National Nut Growers' Association. It is hard to gauge or measure this influence or how it inspires one and broadens one's views, but anyone who will mingle for three days with the men who attend will find his horizon enlarged, his views broadened and his interest in the industry greatly strengthened.



While there has been something of a tentative feeling that the 1915 convention of the National Nut Growers' Association would be held at San Francisco, it is doubtful if the gathering at Thomasville this year will authorize the holding of a meeting so far away from the pecan belt. It is true that the nut interests of the Pacific slope are very important, and while many members will visit the exposition,

past experience has shown that meetings held at exposition points have not had the attendance nor developed the interest shown at other places.



There has not yet been tabulated any reliable statistics as to the number of pecan orchards under cultivation. While THE NUT-GROWER has on file considerable data along this line and additions are being made almost daily, still no systematic work covering the entire field has yet been undertaken. Some weeks ago a writer in a Texas paper said there were 600 orchards with 300,000 trees now growing in that state.



Productive industry enriches the nation as well as the individual. There is no way in which one can contribute more largely to his own and the public profit than by planting choice pecan trees which will go on producing crops long after the planter has passed "over the divide." Planting pecan orchards properly belongs to the highest type of horticultural science, because the results are most enduring, and is an apt illustration of the man whose deeds follow him with advantage to his posterity.



Thomasville, as the place of the 1914 meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, occupies an exceptional position in being in the center of the greatest commercial pecan operations in the world. More of the people interested in the industry can reach this point conveniently than any place where previous conventions have been held, so a record for attendance should be made. So far Monticello, Fla., holds the palm in this particular, though the meeting at Albany, Ga., was largely attended. All three of these points are in the territory of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association.



The non-resident investor in a pecan orchard, who has bought on the five acre unit plan, finds difficulty in handling his proposition when the development period has passed. The regular care of an orchard and the marketing of crops demand careful and competent attention. In one northern city a number of orchard owners are forming a co-operative company for mutual assistance along this line. Another plan is for the investor to get a partner who will go on the property for an interest in the business. It is less difficult to get a partner who will put energy, push and experience into the work than it is to secure a tenant who will take the right kind of interest in the orchard. Young men with horticultural inclinations find this a desirable way to get started in business when they do not have the capital to start on their own account.

Pecan Nursery Proposition

I have 100,000 seedling pecan trees ready for grafting and budding. Best all round location for such an industry in South East Georgia.

I will sell an undivided half interest to a reputable young man who must be capable and experienced and take entire charge.

Some cash necessary but terms and conditions made easy. I have the established paying nursery business and want right man to handle it, but he must put his money in the project and be on an equality with myself. I haven't the time to give to the enterprise.

Address

A. Clarke Snedeker,
Waycross, Georgia

Best Budded Pecan Trees

We have them in great quantity as well as quality. Our stock is especially strong and well-rooted. We have also best budding wood.

Magnolia Nursery

W. C. JONES, Proprietor
Successor to Wight & Jones

Cairo, Ga.

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing wellrooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.
Write for prices.

**SOUTHERN NUT
TREE NURSERIES**

Thomasville, :: Georgia



WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

What do Our Walnut Experts Say to This?

Editor NUT-GROWER:

In a recent issue of a European horticultural journal some very interesting statements are made about the blooming period and pollenization of the walnut. The correspondent in that article will have observed that the tassels fall off the trees long before the pistillate bloom begins to open, but states that although the tassels are shrivelled and black on the ground for weeks, pollen still emanates from them and is carried by the wind up into the tree or trees at the time when the pistillate bloom is receptive. He asks if this were not the case then how and when could the fructification take place?

He also makes statement of a remarkable occurrence, citing the case of a walnut tree which never bore tassels at all, only pistillate blooms, and there were no other walnut trees in that vicinity, and yet this tree bore nuts regularly. In explanation of this remarkable occurrence this correspondent seems to bring forward the claim of parthenogenesis, that is, the ability of the tree to bring forth perfect nuts without pollenization, but after all, at the end of his article, he says that it is very improbable that parthenogenesis can come in to consideration in this case.

I wish add, that from the language of this correspondent it appears that he is certainly under the belief that catkins or tassels off of the tree and laying on the ground for weeks are capable of emanating pollen, which is carried by the wind into the trees at the time when the pistillate blooms need it. This statement seems to me to be absurd. Catkins once off of the tree and for some time on

the ground have no more pollen to release or give off. On the contrary, my experience has been that the catkins on the tree, fully open and beginning to fade have shed all their pollen at that time. More than once have I found the occasion to require more pollen of a certain variety when cross-breeding pecans, and, finding then nothing but fully opened or fading tassels, a handful or two would be taken anyway, only to find that no more pollen was in them. It was all gone—gone to the winds and elsewhere.

Now, looking at this fully and squarely, this party writes about the walnut from a section where the temperature is much lower than where I live; in fact, ours is a warm, almost semi-tropical climate. I am fully aware that low temperature preserves any and all things for some time, while warm temperature devitalizes, but that tassels off of the tree and on the ground for some time still release pollen in sufficient quantity to be carried up into the trees by the wind to pollenize eventually pistillate blooms then and there in need of it—no, never!

C. F.



Up to the Proofreader

Editor NUT-GROWER:

We enclose an advertisement of pecan trees that are "grafted with vaundena allmus." What we want to know is whether vaundena allmus is an animal or some kind of medicine, or if neither of these, what is it?

SMITH BROS.

Concord, Ga.

[We don't wonder at the bewildered expression in the above communication. "Vaundena allmus" has a sonorous roll and an

Pecan Nursery and Orchard For Sale

Owing to the death of my wife a few weeks ago and the consequent unsettling and breaking up of my home, I am offering my beautiful pecan property, both orchard and nursery, for sale.

I am on the main public road leading from Albany to Macon and Atlanta, two miles from the city limits of Albany and with all the modern conveniences of telephone, electric light and power, etc.

This would be an ideal buy for an individual, small syndicate or corporation. If interested write, come, see and talk. I think it would be difficult in all pecandom to find a better buy than this. My only desire to sell is to move to California where I can reunite with all my children, the two youngest of whom I am obliged to send there for lack of a mother's love and care.

W. P. BULLARD, Albany, Ga.

FINE NURSERY STOCK FOR SALE. LEADING VARIETIES.

air of mystery about it that conjures up the long past day of the magician and alchemist, the philosophers' stone and abracadabra. However, if he had not been suffering with concussion of the brain induced by the bombardment of quadruple-jointed proper names for which the contending forces in Europe are responsible, the proof reader would probably have changed it to "Van Deman and Alley" and let it go at that.—Editor.]

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The Satsuma Orange

(Continued from page 133)

fully grown. I have noticed, even though I have been here only a short time, that you have quite a large area of Orangeburg and Norfolk types of light soil and it is on these types that the Satsuma is planted in the Gulf Coast and it is these types of soil which have produced the highest quality of fruit. From all the information available, you would be practically as free from colds and dangerous freezes as they are in the Gulf Coast, and I do not see any reason why the Satsuma cannot be grown and the industry be a successful one in this territory.

Up to the present time experimental work has proven that citrus trifoliata is the best stock upon which the Satsuma can be grown in the Gulf Coast. Since your conditions are the same here, I fully believe that practically all planting should be made on trifoliata stock. This stock imparts some of its hardiness to the Satsuma which is in itself one of the most hardy of citrus fruits. The root system is good, and the tendency of the stock

is to cause an early and abundant production.

SOILS AND SELECTION OF SITES FOR ORCHARDS

As stated before, the Satsuma when budded on trifoliata stock has produced the best quality of fruit on a light sandy loam soil which is present in abundance on the Gulf Coast. In selecting a site for the orchard, I would prefer the Orangeburg type of sandy loam soil. If it is necessary to choose a certain slope, this should be to the north. The northern slopes tend to keep cooler and prevent the plants from putting out early in the spring. The trees should be planted about 18 feet in rows 25 feet apart. This distance may seem a little radical, but I have had sufficient experience in spraying and in hauling fruit from closely planted groves to believe that the wider distances are preferable. While it may be true that close planting gives some protection against cold, I do not think that we should plant too close to get a wagon through, especially if the proposition is on a large commercial scale.

FERTILIZATION AND CULTIVATION

The first two or three years in the Satsuma orchard should be given to the production of a good healthy tree. In order to do this the blooms should be picked from the trees, not allowing them to to fruit. A fertilizer which contains a comparatively high percent of nitrogen should be used and in all of the sections where there is danger of injury from colds the fertilizer should be applied at once, early in the Spring. In types of soil similar to what I have noticed

10,000 Fine Pecan Trees

We expect to have for sale this season 10,000 strong, healthy, budded and grafted pecan trees, Stuart variety. Wholesale prices.

Louisiana Delta

Pecan Company

R. C. ANDREWS, Sec.-Treas. Marshall, Tex.

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are five years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices

T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

LEON A. WILSON JNO. W. BENNETT
W. W. LAMBDIN

WILSON, BENNETT & LAMBDIN

ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELORS AT LAW

Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges and Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

60,000
Pounds
of...
Pecans

Is the estimate of
our 1914 crop made
by those who know.

Our crop consists of
many of the finest
of the standard var-
ieties of pecans.

We are offering these
choice nuts for sale
either in bulk or in
small lots. :: ::

For price or other
information, write to

The
G. M. Bacon
Pecan Co.
DeWitt : Georgia

here the fertilizer should analyze 7-5-9, and in some cases where the phosphoric acid in the soil was low 9-4-7 could be used. The question of fertilization is of course, one which each grower will have to determine more or less for himself. In soils rich in organic matter the nitrogen contents of the fertilizer could be considerably lowered.

In regard to cultivation, would say that cowpeas make an excellent crop for summer planting, either broadcast or in the rows; especially could it be used where it is necessary to build up the soil. Instances in Texas during the freeze of 1910-11 proved beyond a doubt that the winter cover crop is a great factor in the prevention of cold and injury. This crop on a soil which is naturally rich in organic matter the nitrogen could consist of oats and rye. In poor soil, if a stand of burr or crimson clover could be secured it would probably be the best winter crop.

INSECTS

Naturally the Satsuma, as well as other citrus fruits, is the host of many insects and diseases, and while I have not time to go into the details at present, it would probably be well to mention some of the most serious. Among the insects attacking the Satsuma, the white fly is one of the most destructive. The purple, long and brown scale are present and in many orchards are doing considerable damage. Among the most prominent diseases attacking the Satsuma are the common sour scale and melanose. Recent experiments conducted in south Alabama and Mississippi have proven that these insects and diseases can be controlled, and if it is the pleasure of the organization I will go into the details of the methods at a later time.

PECANS AND SATSUMAS A GOOD COMBINATION

The Satsuma can be planted as an inter-crop for pecans because the yield of fruit comes early. That is, a paying crop can be se-

cured in from three to four years. Wherever pecans are planted at the proper distance there is considerable acreage that the trees will not need and will not use for from eight to ten years. In ten years time the Satsuma will have produced five or six paying crops without interfering with the pecans. The objection has been made that the fertilization of the Satsuma and the pecan is different. This, however, can be overcome by the proper application of fertilizer. It is a well known fact that fertilizer applied at a considerable distance from the spread of the branches is not used by the plants and if the fertilizer is applied immediately to that area where it can be used by the trees neither should interfere with the other. There are large areas in the Gulf Coast where Satsuma and pecan are planted together and up to the present time there has been no interference whatever. Of course, when the Satsuma begins to interfere with the pecans they should be removed from the grove. It is highly probable, however, that we can count on killing freezes along the northern limits at intervals of from ten to fifteen years, and since it is true that the Satsuma yields abundant returns during the first ten years of life, it seems to me that the combination should be good. This is especially true where the amount of land is limited.

Whenever Satsumas are planted in the pecan grove, a good plan of setting is as follows: Since the pecans are set at wide distances, 45 to 65 feet, one or two Satsumas may be set between the trees in the row. Then in between the rows of pecan trees may be set one or sometimes two rows of the orange trees. Planted this way, the Satsuma crops at the end of ten years will practically pay for the entire grove.

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Our Convention Number

Since the first proposal to get out a special number of THE NUT-

GROWER on account of the Thomasville convention of the National Nut Growers' Association, October 28-30, the plan has been meeting with increasing favor and it was soon seen that there would be sufficient extra advertising to warrant the undertaking.

This special issue will be the November number but will be out and ready for distribution at Thomasville the first day of the convention. It will contain much matter of permanent value. Illustrations will be liberally used and a large number of extra copies will be printed. This number will be much larger than the regular issue.

As this is a most timely opportunity to advertise pecan interests, we confidently ask a liberal patronage for our advertising columns. Orders for space should be sent in at once and should be accompanied by copy.



San Saba Improved

E. E. Risien, of San Saba fame, lists in his trade catalogue a seedling of the San Saba which he calls the San Saba Improved. He says of it: "This tree came as a surprise, for we had about given up all hope of getting a better nut than the original; but after discarding thousands, our patience has at last been rewarded. The tree bears two weeks earlier, and commences the middle of September. The nut is a third larger than the original variety, is much brighter in color and the tree a stronger grower. The nuts weigh 60 to the pound."



Some Alabama Seedlings

Mr. F. L. Pickett, of Fitzpatrick, Ala., sends in for examination several seedling pecans from his orchard, which show good qualities, besides being of fine appearance.

No. 1 is a nut of good size, oblong in shape, dark shell but light colored kernel, well filled and of good quality. The shell, however, is rather thick and tough and adheres so closely to the kernel as to

make cracking rather difficult. The nut is much better than other seedlings of its size but not the equal of standard varieties. It has the appearance of being a desirable variety for seed purposes.

No. 2 is a smaller size, ovate in form, with dark kernel; shell almost as thin as Russell; releases kernel readily. A good nut, but kernel is too dark to make it attractive.

No. 3 is a well shaped nut, medium in size and resembling the

Stuart, with moderate thickness of shell. The shell is brittle and readily releases the kernel, which is bright colored and of fair quality.

No. 4 is a bright, well-formed nut, slightly below the average in size; oblong, moderately thick shell, to which the kernel adheres; good flavor.

While these nuts are much better than the average of the seedlings of improved varieties, still no one of them has distinctive fea-

Established by G. M. Bacon in 1889. Incorporated 1903.
The Oldest Exclusive Pecan Nursery.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Georgia

Standard Varieties of Properly Grown Trees



Our many years of practical experience combined with the scientific study we have made of the industry enables us to supply to the best advantage the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

Send for Price List.



The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.

DeWitt, Georgia

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of The Nut-Grower, Published Monthly at Waycross, Ga., for October 1, 1914.

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J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.
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H. C. White, Putney, Ga.
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M. A. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.
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Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None.

J. F. WILSON, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of September, 1914.

J. JOHNSTON WILLIAMS,

Notary Public Ware Co., Ga.

My commission expires Jan. 26, 1916.

ures or merits which would warrant propagation.



A Course in Nut Culture

Cornell University probably enjoys the distinction of being the first of the great institutions of learning to provide for the systematic study of nuciculture. The course was established some years ago under the supervision of the late Prof. John Craig. The lec-

tures cover the various phases of nut culture, with special reference to the cultivation and improvement of the forms native to the United States. The Morris collection of edible nuts of the world furnishes abundant material for illustrating the lectures.



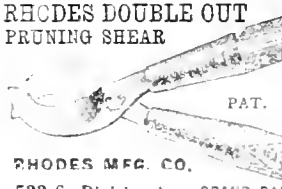
The Old Apple Orchard

The Old Manse. We had almost forgotten it, but will return thither

For Sale Cheap

Pecan trees grafted from bearing trees in my orchard. Best quality and best known varieties. Sizes 2 to 6 feet. For prices write H. H. SIMMONS, 25 Ocean St., Jacksonville, Fla.

RHODES DOUBLE OUT PRUNING SHEAR



Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark. We pay Express charges on all orders. Write for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO.
522 S. Division Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

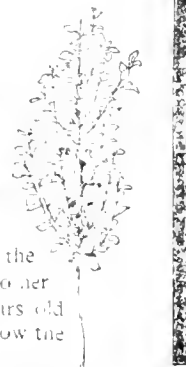
Which Tree Do You Want?

The slow-grower, with few and shallow roots and fruit of poor quality, or the vigorous, quick and steady producer of prime fruit?



Red Cross
Dynamite

Blasted the hole in which the tree to the right was planted. The hole for the other tree was spade-dug. Both were two years old when photographed and excavated to show the root development.



The Roots Tell the Reason Why

Trees set in blasted holes bear fruit one year earlier. Write for Orchard Booklet No. 325 and learn how to stop first year losses and get quick profits.

We furnish inquirers with name of nearest professional blaster, whom they may hire, if they do not wish to do the blasting themselves. Experienced blasters not on our list should apply for listing.

DU PONT POWDER COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

Established 1802



One-half Actual Size.

The Ideal Nut Cracker

This is the latest and best style of nut cracker in existence. The steady pressure makes it possible to crack the nut without crushing and to remove the kernel whole or in halves. For pecans, walnuts, almonds, filberts, etc.

It is strong, durable and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Suitable for use on any dining room or library table. Price

50 cents

Postage Prepaid to Any Address

Southern Pecan & Orchard Co.

First National Bank Building
CHICAGO, ILL.

through the orchard. This was set out by the last clergyman, in the decline of his life, when the neighbors laughed at the hoary-headed man for planting trees from which he could have no prospect for gathering fruit. Even had that been the case, there was only so much the better motive for planting them, in the pure and unselfish hope of benefitting his successors—an end so seldom achieved by more ambitious efforts. But the old minister, before reaching his patriarchal age of ninety, ate the apples from this orchard during many years and added silver and gold to his annual stipend by disposing of the superfluity. It is pleasant to think of him walking among the trees in the quiet afternoon of the early autumn and picking up here and there a windfall, while he observes how heavily the branches are weighted down, and computes the number of empty flour barrels that will be filled with their burden. He loved each tree, doubtless,

as if it had been his own child. An orchard has a relation to mankind, and readily connects itself with matters of the heart. The tree possesses domestic character: they have lost the wild nature of their forest kindred, and have grown humanized by receiving the care of man as well as contributing to his wants. There is so much individuality of character, too, among apple trees that it gives them an additional claim to be objects of human interest. One is harsh and crabbed in its manifestations; another gives us fruit as mild as charity. One is churlish and illiberal, evidently grudging the few apples that it bears; another exhausts itself in free hearted benevolence. The variety of grotesque shapes into which apple trees contort themselves has its effect on those who get acquainted with them: they stretch out their crooked branches, and take such hold of the imagination, that we remember them as humorists and odd fellows. And what is more melancholy than the old apple tree that lingers about the spot where once stood a homestead, but where there is now only a ruined chimney rising out of the grassy and weed grown cellar? They offer their fruit to every wayfarer—apples that are bitter sweet with the moral of Time's vicissitudes.—Mosses from an Old Manse.



Nurserymen Organize

The Southeastern Pecan Nurserymen's Association is the name of a recently formed organization. A copy of the constitution states the objects of the association to be "to improve the standard of nursery stock; to secure information as to the adaptability of the several varieties of pecans to the different sections of the pecan belt; to keep informed as to conditions, outlook, etc., of the nursery business; to exchange information in regard to nursery methods, and to do such other things as may be to the advantage of the association."

CLASSIFIED

In this column we give place to advertisements of subscribers who have orchard or farm products, live stock, implements, etc., to sell or exchange. The rate is One Cent a Word for each insertion, cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents an insertion.

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala.

PECAN GROVE ON LAKE FOR SALE.—A forty acre two year old pecan grove situated on Lake Santa Fe, the highest body of water in Florida. Land has an abrupt slope from the waters edge and rises to sixty feet above the lake within five hundred feet. It is only two miles to the famous Curtis Grove and just across the lake is the equally well known McManus Grove. The only year Mr. McManus ever exhibited nuts at the convention he took five prizes with six varieties exhibited. The grove contains Curtis, Delmas, Stuart and Schley nuts all of which have proven to be adapted to the locality. The owner selected this property after traveling 3 years in search of an ideal location. He engaged me to grow the grove for him regardless of expense and up to this time no expense has been spared which would accrue to the well being of the property. Certain unlooked for personal conditions make it necessary for the owner to sell and a price has been named which if select location and exceptional soil be considered is much below its value. Address William A Bell, Horticulturist, Miami, Florida.

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

The W. B. Dukes
Pecan Farm
Moultrie, Georgia

Growers and
Shippers of

FANCY PAPER
SHELL PECANS

Budding and Grafting wood for sale

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

The GRIFFING BROS. COMPANY
NURSEYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

DO YOU WANT AN INTEREST IN A BEARING PECAN ORCHARD?

THERE has been placed in my hands for sale a 200 acre bearing pecan orchard of the very best varieties. Not being in the business of selling orchards I have decided to submit the proposition to you. By answering the following questions I may be able to formulate a plan that will let you get your holding in the shape and under the conditions you want. The reply to these questions will not obligate you in any way and may be to your decided advantage. The orchard can be purchased to be paid for over a series of years so that much of the purchase price can be made from it.

1. How many acres would you like to own?
2. Could you pay for these over a period of five years?
3. Would you want the orchard cared for or would you want to move on the place and care for it?

4. Would you rather own an undivided inter-

est in the entire orchard, thus sharing in the average returns?

5. Would you rather have a stock company formed with regular officers and have the orchard run as a regular business under expert care?

6. If a corporation was organized would you prefer to have all Common Stock issued and share in the full earnings of the company or have Preferred Stock and have the dividends limited?

Upon receipt of your reply, if you are found interested, I will submit a proposition to you.

These orchards should be producing a profit of at least \$60,000 per year within ten years and be worth several times what they can be purchased for today.

Your prompt reply will be appreciated.

H. S. WATSON,

Bloomington, Ill.

Adv.

SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.



New Plan

FOR

GROWING EARLY GROWING PECAN GROVE

25 years growing pecan trees. A large per cent. of our trees live because our soil produces the best root system. No agents.

B. W. STONE & CO.,
Thomasville, Ga.

The officers of the association are:
President, B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

Vice-President, R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. P. Bulard, Albany, Ga.

Executive Committeemen, J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.; C. F. Barber, Macclenny, Fla.



Pecan Growers' League Organizing

As a result of the referendum vote on the constitution and by laws of the Pecan Growers' League they have been approved by all the members except one who was from home when they were submitted. Two members made suggestions which can be carried out by the board of directors.

The vote for nine directors on being tabulated shows that all members voted but three. One of these was away, another had no preference and the third simply failed to vote.

Those elected as directors have been grouped in three classes, the ones having the highest number of votes being assigned for the three

Pecans, Satsumas, Grape Fruit

We have them in QUANTITY as well as QUALITY. Our stock is especially strong in large grades. ... Let us figure on your wants. Orders for one tree or one car load given the same careful personal attention.

Simpson Nursery Co.
Monticello, Florida

Budded Pecan Trees Our Specialty...

We grow the old standard varieties—Stuart, Frotscher and Schley. None better. Lowest prices. 400 acres in groves, 2 to 5 years old, for sale. Come to see or write

TUCK BROTHERS
Thomasville : : Georgia

For Sale

240 acre Alabama stock and nut farm. 100 acres in pecans; 1600 trees, three to eight years old, many bearing. Best pecan soil. On main line L. & N. Ry. at station.

JOHN P. BROWN, CARNEY, ALA.

years term, the next highest for two years and those elected by the smallest vote one year.

The election resulted as follows:

One year: H. W. Smithwick, Americus, Ga.; J. Johnston Williams, Waycross, Ga.; C. M. Rood, Albany, Ga.

Two years: Sam. C. Patterson, Milledgeville, Ga.; J. L. Logan, Astoria, Ga.; J. S. Elkins, Waycross, Ga.

Three years: H. C. White, Putney, Ga.; W. P. Bullard, Albany, Ga.; J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.



The War and Nuts

The first of the imported food products to feel the effects of a possible cessation of shipments from the other side on account of war has been nuts, both shelled and in natural condition. With bankers' credits of no avail and the impossibility of making cash remittances necessary to the completion of contracts, the uncertainty as to whether any vessel bearing food products would be permitted to reach her destination without interference from the warships of the nations involved in the struggle, not to speak of the high rates of freight and insurance, deter operations in forwarding shipments and leave this market dependent upon stocks at present in hand. Most of these, according to authorities, are barely sufficient to supply the market for a month under normal conditions, and under the stress of war and all that that means with reference to shipments from the other side, holders of goods on the spot have not only advanced asking prices but are willing to accept small orders only, being inclined to apportion their holdings as evenly as may be possible.—New York Journal of Commerce.



Books and Catalogs

Deming Sprayers for Perfect Fruit; trade catalog: Wm. J. Dunn, agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst

Proprietor

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

To insure first-class trees, your orders should be placed early. Nurserymen will not be able to supply the demand for citrus trees this coming season.

The Best in Budded and Grafted Pecans and General Nursery Stock

Write for information and prices at once.

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W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

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Pecan and Walnut Trees

Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

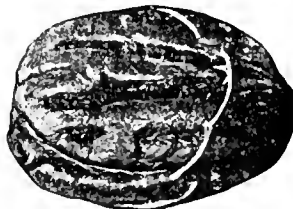
Biloxi Nursery

Biloxi, Miss.

Grafted Pecans, Satsumas
Roses, Magnolia Grandiflora

JAMES BRODIE, Proprietor

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

—AND—

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
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Grafted Pecan Trees of Select Papershell Varieties

NOT THE MOST—
ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

THE financial success of all horticultural enterprises (like any other commercial business) depends mostly upon the quality of the stock to be used. This quality of stock is highest when grown by experienced nurserymen.

We are pioneers in growing citrus and pecan stock in this section, and the care of our nurseries is directed by one of the foremost horticulturists and nurserymen in the South. His long experience and valued knowledge has enabled us to ship trees to the same patrons year after year, and "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement a company can have." Buyers of our stock are scattered from Virginia to Texas and most favorable reports are coming from all parts of the South.

We are in the business to stay and can afford to send out nothing but first class stock. We know the value of pleasing our customers and would be glad to add you to our long list of satisfied ones.

Our stock consists of Pecans, Satsuma and miscellaneous Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Peaches, Plums, Figs, Grapes, Roses, Ornamentals, etc.

Ask for Catalog A.

SUMMIT NURSERIES Monticello, Florida

Frank Mann's Soil Book: 116 page pamphlet published by the Prairie Farmer Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Southeastern Pecan Nurserymen's Association: Constitution and Bylaws; Wm. P. Bullard, Secretary, Albany, Ga.

Annual Report for 1913 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Florida, P. H. Rolphs, Director, Gainesville, Fla. 130 illustrated pages with index.

Bullard's Pecan Place: a four page reprint of the Editorial Ramble story of an orchard and nursery. Copies can be obtained by application to W. P. Bullard, Albany, Ga.

Missouri State Board of Horticulture, Seventh Annual Report, for the year 1913; John Bland, Secretary, Columbia, Mo.; 600 pages, illustrated, cloth. Contains much interesting information.

Growth of the Pecan Industry in Southeast Georgia: reprint of paper read at the 1914 meeting of the Georgia Florida Pecan Growers' Association. Copies can be obtained of the author, A. C. Suedeker, Waycross, Ga.

◇ ◇ ◇

Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Is the OFFICIAL
ROUTE for the

Nut Growers' Convention Thomasville, Ga. -:- Oct. 28-30, 1914

For information as to lands in the Nation's Garden Spot, that great fruit and truck growing section along the ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R., in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to Wilbur McCoy, A. & I. Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. N. Clark, A. & I. Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

L. P. GREEN,
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E. M. NORTH,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt.,
Savannah, Ga.

Members National Nut Growers' Association

Members Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association

ROOD PECAN GROVES

C. M. ROOD, President
ALBANY, GEORGIA



Twenty-seven year old
bearing Pecan Grove for sale in
small tracts on small payments

We are now booking or-
ders for Pecan stock for fall
and winter delivery.

The largest Pecan and En-
glish Walnut Nurseries in
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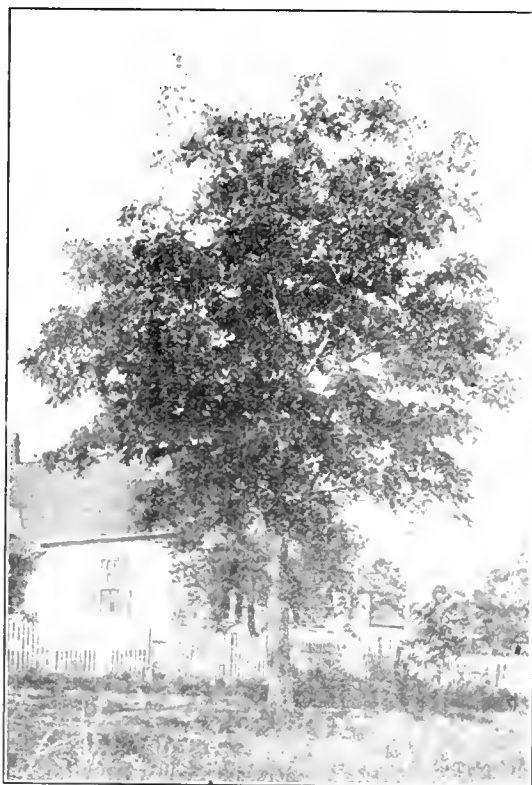
CONVENTION NUMBER

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

November, 1914

Number 11



A TOP-WORKED PECAN TREE

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year

Members National Nut Growers' Association

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C. M. ROOD, President
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ALBANY, GA.

THE NUT-GROWER

VOLUME XIII

WAYCROSS, GA., NOVEMBER 1914

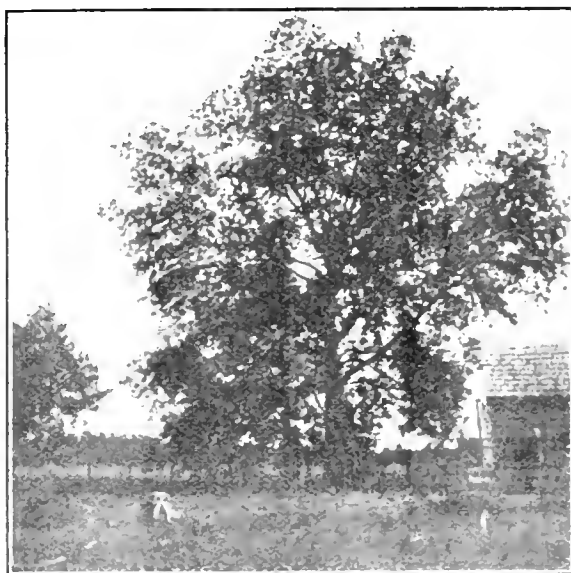
NUMBER 11

The Growth of the Pecan Industry

EARLY records of historical interest show that the pecan was furnishing food for the aboriginal inhabitants of this country nearly four hundred years ago. In 1541 DeSoto, penetrating as far north as southeastern Missouri, found these stately trees flourishing in that locality. Other edible nuts were also discovered by the DeSoto expedition—the hickory, the walnut and others—growing side by side with the pecan. That section, though now practically devoid of nut trees, is believed by many to be the original habitat of the pecan and that the nut was distributed by birds, streams and other agencies until it was growing over a large part of the South.

As it reached points farther south, where the climate and seasons were more congenial, a marked improvement in the size of the nuts and thinness of the shell doubtless took place under the influence of soil, climatic conditions and the longer growing season. In its migrations the headwaters of Texas streams were reached and here ideal conditions gave impetus to its wide distribution, so that it is found as a native tree along the Gulf from Alabama to Mexico.

In the Southeast, including Georgia and Florida, the pecan seems to be of comparatively recent introduction and exists largely, if not entirely though the agency of the early settlers. At least, an important nucleus is found in an incident which occurred at the port of St. Marys, Ga., where a sack of pecans was left on the wharf by a vessel touching there. As a result, trees sprang up, bore fruit and the nuts were carried to many other points in that section. The greater part of the native trees in the



A TYPICAL SEEDLING PECAN TREE

Southeast seem to have originated through incidents like this.

Later, as settlers were passing back and forth to and from Texas, seed from that state was introduced into other sections, but did not give the satisfaction that native nuts afforded. Many years passed before the pecan was known to any extent beyond the localities where it was produced. Many more years passed before it became a factor in trade. The occasional trees producing large, fine nuts did not figure in the markets, which were supplied almost entirely from the na-

tive nuts from the immense forests of Texas.

It was about the middle of the nineteenth century that the first known success in propagating a variety was achieved in Louisiana. Another generation passed and a marked awakening to the value and importance of the pecan was recognized. This was manifested in a growing interest in the selecting of superior nuts and using them in the attempt to grow similar specimens. Results in this line were, of course, full of disappointment, as the pecan rarely produces a nut equal in merit to the seed planted.

About the year 1874, Wm. Nelson, of New Orleans, La., began the work of propagating the pecan commercially, and in 1879 began to bud and graft. About the same time the late Richard Frotzcher became a co worker with Mr. Nelson and his name is woven into the history of the industry through the famous nut which so fittingly bears his name. In 1878 Sam. H. James, of Mound, La., began the planting of a commercial orchard, which, according to records, was the first venture along this line. A few years later, Col. W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss., became interested in pecans and gathering all

the fine seedlings he could find, gave the first great impetus to the selling of fancy nuts. As his efforts to reproduce varieties from seed were disappointing, he engaged in propagating by budding and grafting, in which work he was ably followed by Mr. C. E. Pabst, of the same place.

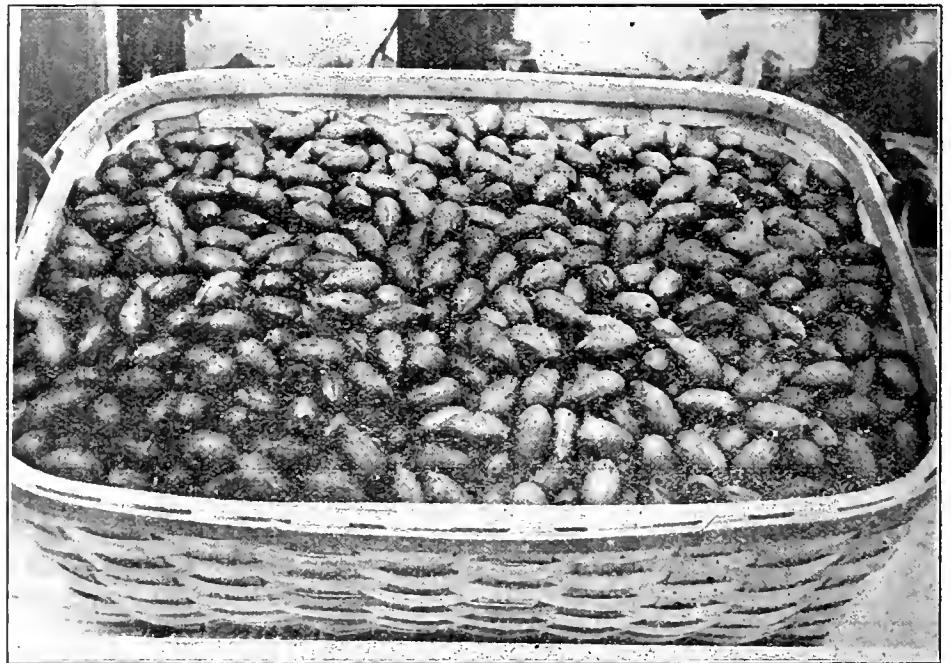
With the adoption of budding and grafting a new era in pecan culture was launched. Since that event, progress has been by leaps and bounds—far beyond the most optimistic hopes of the pioneers who demonstrated its practicability. The successful process of budding being what is known as the annular method, invention came to the aid of the propagator by devising special tools suitable for this work through the distinctive feature of parallel blades. D. Galbraith and Wm. Nelson, both of New Orleans, designed the earliest of these tools, while modified and improved implements have since been patented.

The success attending the propagation of selected varieties was gradually recognized. Such trees soon began to show that they were earlier and more profitable bearers than the seedlings, besides being absolutely true to variety. Sales increased from year to year. The prices obtained were much higher than those of the common seedling; the trees proved available for planting at points far removed from the locality where they were grown, and roscate predictions of great wealth easily acquired began to be rife. This was the psychological moment for the advent of the fraudulent dealer, who with specimens of the largest and finest pecans that could be obtained, went abroad through the land selling pecan trees that were guaranteed (?) to produce nuts just like the samples shown. The trees, for which a fancy price was collected, when delivered proved to be mostly inferior seedlings that in many instances were not even nursery grown, but had been dug in the bayous of Louisiana and shipped directly to the purchaser. How these fraudulent operations were finally checked is related in another article.

Another important advance, so far-reaching in results that it may be classed as a epoch, was the application of budding to the top working of large but undesirable or non-productive trees. This work

closely followed the commercial production of improved pecan stock. B. M. Young, of Morgan City, La., who began operations in 1890 was a pioneer in this line. This principle of top-working established trees to desired varieties was more recently applied to hickory as stock for pecans. The late J. F. Leyendecker, of New Ulm, Tex., was one of the first to achieve results in this branch of the industry. H. A. Halbert, of Coleman, Tex., also performed pioneer work with both hickory and pecan stock.

These epochal points having been safely passed, the demand for improved trees at once became active and nurseries in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida were established and rapidly developed into extensive and profitable enterprises. The trees finding a ready sale, increased production followed year by year till in 1910 the sales approximated half a



A BIG BASKET OF BROWN BEAUTIES

million trees. A large percentage of these trees were set in commercial orchards, many of them with only indifferent success. The sale of trees for the past five years, after making due allowance for replants and such trees as were used on home grounds, leads to the conclusion that an average of fully 7,500 acres per year has been planted in that time. If only half of this estimated planting should reach the period of profitable bearing it would show approximately 40,000 acres now growing and approaching bearing age, exclusive of the undoubtedly large acreage of earlier plantings.

The magnitude of the industry appears in the valuation of this acreage, which if placed at \$500 per acre, which the average age of the trees will now warrant, amounts to \$20,000,000. This average and

valuation applies to the improved varieties alone.

Prior to the era of budded and grafted trees, there had been large plantings of seedling trees in many localities, in fact, the planting of from a few trees to a few acres was quite general in the lower

the initial steps in what promises to be an era in the history of the permanent food supply of this as well as other countries. The economy of producing nuts after the first few years of orchard life, the par excellent quality of the product, the small cost

of harvesting and transportation as compared with other food stuffs, the facility with which the nut kernels enter into the composition of a wide range of palatable and highly nutritious preparations for the table, all combine to assure a wonderful and profitable future for the industry. Add to this the success attending the efforts of the men who took the initiative and laid the foundations on which the industry has risen to its present proportions and the gradual but hearty recognition by the public of the merits of



SEEDLING PECANS CUT BACK FOR TOPWORKING

South. In recent years thousands of these seedlings have been top-worked to improved varieties, and the increased production of superior nuts obtained in this way is a wonderful advance over the former operations, while more millions have been added to the permanent value of southern realty.

This presentation of the rapid growth of this new industry shows that marketing problems are now close at hand. These million and more trees that have been planted in the last five years are now beginning to bear and will within the next few years produce a wonderfully enlarged crop. When they bear an average of ten pounds per tree it will make 500 car loads, which is as much as a good crop of Texas seedlings sends to the markets.

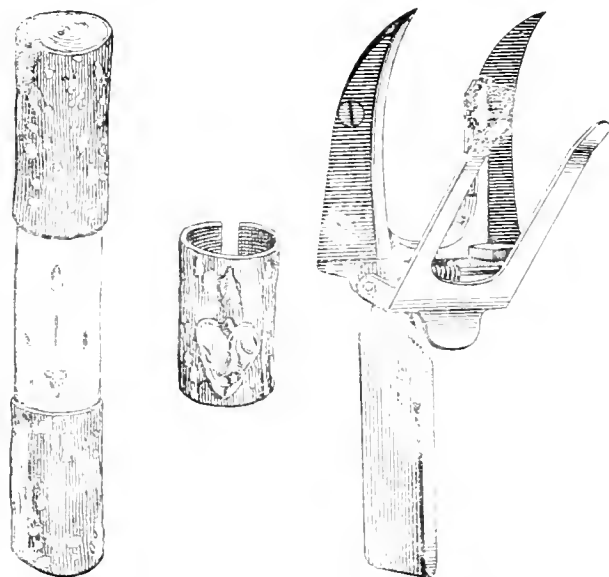
Indications are that these 40,000 acres, young as they are, will yield this year an average of a pound per tree and worth at 25 cents a pound the sum of \$250,000. Within five years the crop, supplemented by that of the top-worked trees, is likely to be ten times as large and of correspondingly increased value.

Is this growth and development of a new industry an ordinary occurrence or an industrial phenomena? If so much has been developed in a single decade, what will the next ten years show? Will the problems of creating and supplying new and remunerative markets be handled with the success which has attended the preparations for production? This last question, at least, may be safely answered in the affirmative.

However, at this point new interests take hold of the situation. Trade channels now in operation or new and better facilities must be organized and equipped.

The results thus far obtained are in reality but

the pecan proposition and it will be readily seen that the strongest reasons exist for a continuance of the good work along lines of enlarged development and increased efficiency. As the past is rich in accomplishment, so is the future bright with promise.



THE METHOD THAT MADE PROFITABLE PROPAGATION OF THE PECAN POSSIBLE. ANNULAR BUD CUT FROM STOCK AND FIRST TOOL USED

Of the agencies which have been instrumental in organizing and directing this momentous movement, getting it under way and guiding it through the various vicissitudes that have beset it, there is much to say, but that properly belongs to another story which is itself a fascinating record of organized effort and marvellous achievement.

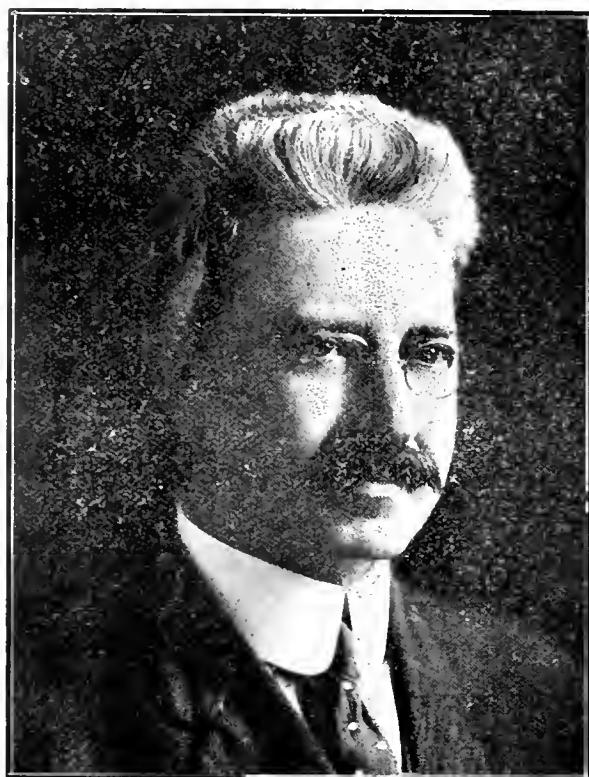
National Nut Growers' Association

IN November, 1901, the first year of the twentieth century, four men living in southwest Georgia met in an office in the city of Albany. These four individuals were, R. J. Bacon, of Baconton; G. M. Bacon, of DeWitt; Jas. Tift, of Albany, and J. F. Wilson, of Poulan. They discussed the pecan situation, which at that time was seriously handicapped by the lack of accessible information regarding the industry. This condition of affairs was being utilized by numerous fraudulent tree peddlers, who were selling at exorbitant prices ordinary seedling trees which they guaranteed to produce the largest and finest pecans known. The consensus of opinion at this meeting was that some organized movement which would inform the general public of the actual merits of the pecan and show the extent and character of the fraudulent operations, was greatly needed. Accordingly, they organized themselves as the Southern Nut Growers' Association and elected temporary officers. G. M. Bacon was named as president; R. J. Bacon, vice-president; J. F. Wilson, secretary and Jas. Tift, treasurer. The secretary was directed to issue an announcement of the organization and to invite co-operation and membership. Maj. R. J. Bacon presided at this initial meeting and predicted a brilliant future for the organization and the industry.

On July 15, 1902, a second meeting was held at Macon, Ga., which was attended by about four times as many people as convened at the first meeting at Albany. At this conference the interest manifested gave ample assurance of success. Arrangements for holding a convention were perfected and for publishing the first three issues of THE NUT-GROWER to advertise the meeting, and various committees were appointed to arrange for the gathering which was subsequently held at Macon, October 6, 1902.

At this first convention the committee on constitution recommended that the name be changed to National Nut Growers' Association and the suggestion was adopted.

The success of this first convention was most



CHAS. A. VAN DUZEE, PRESIDENT

gratifying to the originators of the movement and greatly exceeded expectations in attendance and general interest. THE NUT-GROWER was made the official organ of the association and a corporation was subsequently organized which assumed its control and thus relieved the organization of any financial responsibility in connection with its publication. Officers were elected, a constitution adopted and various committees appointed. Thus was formed a working body with definite plans and purposes. From that time to the present day the association has exerted a regular and powerful influence on the public through two channels. First, it has disseminated authoritative information through the medium of its official organ, the annual conventions which have been regularly held and the published proceedings of those conventions. The second line of operations—though really the first work performed—was the exposure of the fraudulent pecan operators by reporting their operations to the postal authorities. This was the distinguishing feature of the first convention, and it resulted in putting practically all of the fakirs out of business.

The second convention, held at New Orleans in 1903, marked the beginning of new lines of operations. The committee on Nomenclature and Standards in their report submitted the scale of points which has since been used for judging pecans and which has proven to be of great benefit in various ways. Particularly in eliminating duplicate names, reducing the list of desirable varieties to a practicable number and in dropping those lacking sufficient merit, were conditions greatly improved. Another feature of this meeting was the importance attached to the planting and cultivation of orchards and the recognition of the superiority of budded and grafted stock.

At New Orleans the spirit of fellowship among kindred spirits, which was so interesting a feature of the Macon meeting, was again in evidence and assisted in developing many lasting friendships, while the common interests and the element of personal touch



W. N. HUFF, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

gave inspiration and force to the deliberations. At this meeting the number of members as shown by the Proceedings was 104. This membership was distributed throughout twelve states; 41 of the number residing in Georgia, where the organization had its inception; 20 in Louisiana; 13 in Mississippi; 9 in Florida and 5 in Texas. At this time there were but seven members outside of the southern states.

In 1904, St. Louis was the place of meeting. The president, G. M. Bacon, in his annual address, said:

"The status of nut growing is very different from what it was three years ago. Then information was scarce and unreliable; now it is easily accessible and trustworthy. Then seedling trees were mostly known to the public; now grafted and budded trees are in demand and sales of seedlings falling off. Then the fraudulent dealers had numerous victims; now it is easy to find plenty of reputable and responsible dealers. Then there was no organized move for the good of the industry; now this strong national association is attracting the attention of the horticultural world. Then there was no publication devoted to the industry; now THE NUT-GROWER circulates in every state in the Union and goes to Cuba. Then commercial groves were scarcely heard of; now many are being planted in various states, and not a few of those actually started as well as others projected will plant to the extent of one thousand acres. With such a start, the future seems to have much of promise."

At this meeting Hon. Norman J. Coleman, ex-Secretary of Agriculture was present and gave much encouragement to the association. In his address at the opening of the convention, he said:

"I am in the heartiest sympathy with the members of this association in their efforts to promote the culture of all edible nuts adapted to our soil and climate, and there are but few foreign kinds that would not find a congenial home in the southern sections of this country and California."

Four additional states, Arkansas, Minnesota, New York and Ohio were represented at this gathering, while the membership had increased to 138. The principal feature of this convention was the discussion of varieties.

In 1905 Dallas, Texas, was the place of meeting and a large number of interested persons attended the convention. The representatives from other states brought information and experiences with modern methods and improved varieties which gave much encouragement and opened up new view points for the Texas grower, so that from the date of this convention the leaven of pecan progress has been steadily working in the Lone Star state.

The convention at Scranton, Miss., in 1906 was a working body. Many exhibits of varieties and specimen nuts were examined and scored. The original trees of several standard varieties being located at or near Scranton, the pilgrimages made to them constituted an interesting part of the program. President E. W. Kirkpatrick, in his address to the convention, said:



J. B. WIGHT, SECRETARY

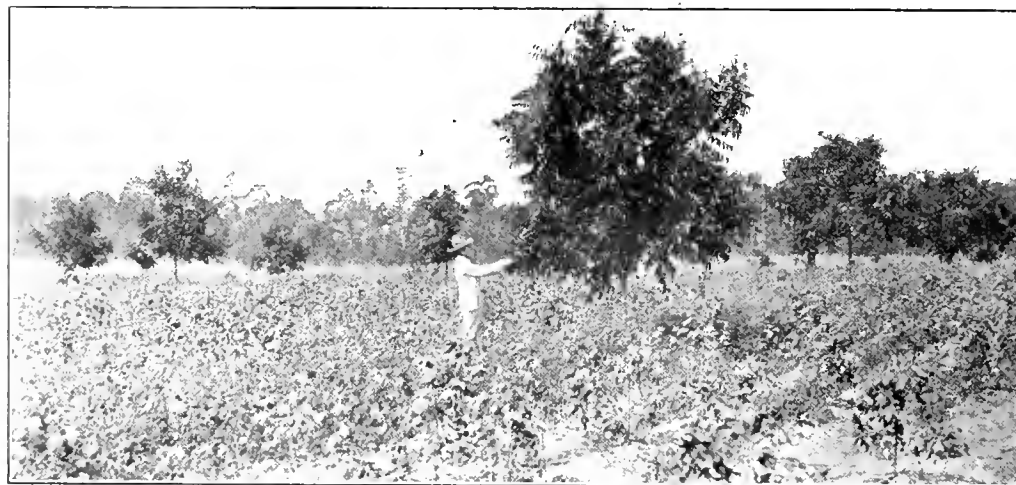
"Organized at a most opportune time, our society proves its usefulness by its rapid increase in membership and the valuable work it is accomplishing. Congratulations are in order upon good results attained and bright hopes inspired. The field of our usefulness widens and calls for sympathy and co-operation in all our relations. Fraternal confidence and strictest integrity should characterize our every act."

ic and practical lines has been the watchword, and the confidence of careful investigators and investors (the very best men for the industry) has been secured. Members of the association should feel proud of the record. Through its work, fraud and sharp nursery practices have been eliminated and the improvement of the nut product put upon a sound basis. This must continue.

The Albany and Monticello conventions in 1909 and 1910 were record-breakers in point of attendance and variety of experiences. At both places, the largest and most skillfully handled orchards were inspected and most pronounced and favorable impressions made on the delegates.

The convention at Mobile, Ala., in 1911 marked another

epoch, in bringing the Satsuma orange into favorable attention as an inter-crop for pecan orchards. President H. K. Miller, addressing the convention, reviewed the previous ten years of progress, and in



COTTON GROWING AMONG PECAN TREES

The sixth convention met at Jamestown, Va., during the exposition of 1907. A significant report was made at this meeting, showing how quickly and how completely the change was made from seedling to budded trees. Several nut nurserymen, covering substantially the trade, reported to the secretary in answer to inquiries. These replies were consolidated and showed that during the season of 1901-2, when the association was being organized, their sales of seedling stock amounted to 70 to 75 per cent of their gross sales. Five years later, 1906-7, it appeared that budded and grafted trees comprised 98 per cent of the total sales. These reports also showed that during the same period sales had increased 300 per cent and that sales for the following year promised to show a gain of 50 per cent over the previous season.

At Chattanooga in 1908 another mile post was passed. Conspicuous features of the meeting were papers and reports bearing largely on the propagation of varieties. At this meeting increased attention was given to the subject of nuts as a staple food. The pecan area was shown by the exhibits and the increased number of states represented to be much more extensive than was formerly supposed.

In the president's address the general policy and success of the association's operations was tersely defined:

"Right here is where the National Nut Growers' Association has done its work well. Its members have stood for the square deal first, last and all the time. Rational procedure along thoroughly scientific



H. K. MILLER, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



DR. ROBERT T. MORRIS
WHO DID MUCH TOWARD ORGANIZING
THE NORTHERN ASSOCIATION

his closing paragraphs he accounts for the rapid development as follows:

"We have had thus developed almost before we are aware of the fact, an industry that proclaims the strength of a giant. If we look to see on what meat this Colossus has fed, that he has grown so great, we see clearly defined the National Nut Growers' Association on the one hand, and with no attempt at bouquet throwing, THE NUT-GROWER on the other. From these two sources has come the information that has made present conditions possible."

At Gulfport, Miss., in 1912 the convention was again held in historic territory. Exhibits, which had previously been of interest and furnished much instruction, developed at this meeting into a display which out-classed all previous efforts in this line. Prizes for exhibits were first awarded at this convention.

In 1913, after an interval of eight years, the convention went again to Texas, meeting at Houston. The present meeting marks the third time Georgia has entertained the body.

Thus the association has carried into nine different states with its annual gatherings the spirit of progress in the highest and most beneficial branch of horticultural science; has demonstrated modes and methods; recorded wonderful achievements; corrected evils and errors; inspired confidence and established an industry the importance of which time alone will fully demonstrate as future generations reap rich harvests from the seed-sowing period in which the present generation has so auspiciously begun.

CONVENTION STATISTICS

Below is given statistics in reference to the various conventions of the National Nut Growers' Association:

| Date | Place | President | Secretary |
|------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1902 | Macon, Ga. | G. M. Bacon | J.F.Wilson |
| 1903 | New Orleans, La. | G. M. Bacon | J.F.Wilson |
| 1904 | St. Louis, Mo. | G. M. Bacon | J.F.Wilson |
| 1905 | Dallas, Tex. | G. M. Bacon | J.F.Wilson |
| 1906 | Scranton, Miss. | E.W.Kirkpatrick | J.F.Wilson |
| 1907 | Jamestown, Va. | F. H. Burnett | J.F.Wilson |
| 1908 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | F. H. Burnett | J.F.Wilson |
| 1909 | Albany, Ga. | J. B. Wight | J.F.Wilson |
| 1910 | Monticello, Fla. | J. B. Wight | J.F.Wilson |
| 1911 | Mobile, Ala. | H. K. Miller | J.F.Wilson |
| 1912 | Gulfport, Miss. | H. K. Miller | J.F.Wilson |
| 1913 | Houston, Tex. | C.A.VanDuzee | J.B.Wight |



ROSTER OF ORGANIZED BODIES

National Nut Growers' Association: Chas. A. VanDuzee, president; J. B. Wight, secretary, Cairo, Ga.

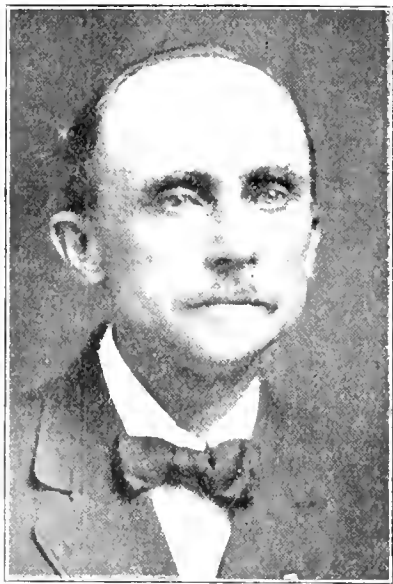
Northern Nut Growers' Association: J. R. Smith, president; W. C. Deming, secretary, Georgetown, Conn.

Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association: B. W. Stone, president; W. W. Bassett, secretary, Monticello, Fla.

Pecan Growers' League: J. F. Wilson, general manager, Waycross, Ga.



J. F. JONES
PROMINENT IN BOTH NATIONAL AND
NORTHERN ASSOCIATIONS



W. P. BULLARD
SECRETARY SOUTHEASTERN PECAN
NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Albany District Pecan Exchange, Albany, Ga.,
Wm. P. Bullard, president, Albany, Ga.

Southern Pecan Exchange: B. W. Stone, presi-
dent, Thomasville, Ga.

Southeastern Pecan Nurserymen's Association:
Wm. P. Bullard, secretary, Albany, Ga.

OFFICIAL CONVENTION PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 10 A. M.

Call to order.

Invocation—Rev. W. M. Harris.

Address of Welcome—Hon. W. E. Beverly, May-
or of Thomasville.

Response to Address of Welcome—Judge Charles
L. Edwards, Dallas, Texas.

President's Address—Col. C. A. Van Duzee.

Plans for an exhibit at Panama-Pacific Exposi-
tion—B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga.

Appointments of Committees.

Announcements by Committees on Local Ar-
rangements.

General Business.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2:30 P. M.

Age of Trees for Transplanting—Chas. E. Pabst,
Ocean Springs, Miss., and H. W. Smithwick, Ameri-
cus, Ga.

Growing Persian Walnuts vs. Growing Pecans—
Dr. W. W. Fitzgerald, Stockton, Cal.

Persian Walnuts in the South Atlantic and Gulf
States—J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Penn.

How to Obtain Maximum Results with Pecans—
John I. Parker, Thomasville, Ga., and I. P. Delmas,
Pascagoula, Miss.

Competition the Orchard Pecan Must Expect—
Prof. W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

The Seedling Pecan Orchard—Mrs. W. C. Gun-
nels, Bronwood, Ga.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 7:30 P. M.

Our Foes Among the Insects—J. C. Gill, Montic-
ello, Fla.

Our Most Serious Pecan Diseases and How to
Fight them—S. M. McMurren, Thomasville, Ga.

(Both of the above named gentlemen are connect-
ed with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington,
D. C., and their lectures will be illustrated by lan-
tern slides.)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 9:30 A. M.

What We Need to Know About Soils and Ferti-
lizers—R. C. Berekmans, Augusta, Ga., Theo. Bechtel,
Ocean Springs, Miss., H. S. Watson, Bloomington, Ill.

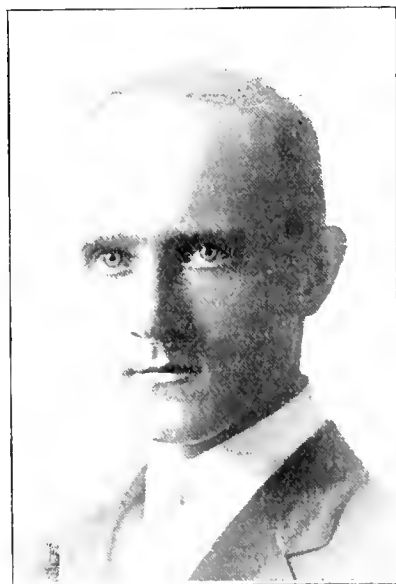
Propagation by the Latest Methods—R. C. Simp-
son, Monticello, Fla.

Harvesting and Maturing the Crop—B. M. Young,
Morgan City, La., and C. S. Parker, Thomasville, Ga.

Pecan Work in South Georgia—Herbert C.
White, Putney, Ga.

Pecans and Live Stock as Yoke-Fellows—D. L.
Williams, Cairo, Ga.

Pecan Hybridizing—E. E. Risien, San Saba, Tex.,
and C. Forkert, Ocean Springs, Miss.



W. W. BASSETT
SECRETARY GEORGIA-FLORIDA PECAN
GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2:30 P. M.

The afternoon of this day will be devoted to automobile excursions, complimentary to the members of the Association by the citizens of Thomasville. This is free to all members of the Association, as indicated by wearing the membership badge.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 8:00 P. M.

Report of Secretary.

Nuts in California—Geo. C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.

Is Marion County the Southern Limit of Profitable Pecan Growing in Florida?—E. A. Davenport, Belleview, Fla., C. M. Griffing, Jacksonville, Fla., Dr. J. B. Curtis, Orange Heights, Fla.

Conditions Under Which Pecans May be Grown North of the Thirty-ninth Parallel.—Thos. P. Littlepage, Washington, D. C., and W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.

Organizing a Selling Exchange: Why? How? When?—C. J. Brand, Chief of Office of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Discussion led by A. A. Rich and Chas. A. Van Duzee.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 9:30 A. M.

Mistakes of the Last Ten Years.—W. W. Carroll, Monticello, Fla.

How Best to Advertise Pecans.—F. H. Lewis, Pascagoula, Miss.

Health and Happiness in Eating Nuts.—Mrs. W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

Varietal Developments Since Our Last Meeting.—C. A. Reed, Washington, D. C.

The National Nut Growers' Association as Seen from a Distance.—Dr. W. C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 2:30 P. M.

Methods of Improvements Within Varieties.—A. V. Stubenrauch, Pomologist and Horticulturist, United States Department of Agriculture.

Practical Pointers—H. K. Miller, Monticello, Fla.

Selection of place of next meeting.

Report of Committee on Nominations.

Election of officers.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Adjournment.

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CONVENTION NOTES

The Association headquarters at Thomasville will be at the Tosco Hotel.

A power nut cracker of a new and improved pattern, having a capacity of several hundred pounds a day will be on exhibition.

It is expected that the exhibit of nuts, nursery stock, nut products, nut crackers, etc., will be larger and more varied than at any previous convention.

The Thomas County Fair will be in session during the convention and will afford a most excel-

lent opportunity to see the products of the section.

The Executive Committee has secured the services of Miss Edna Randall, teacher of Domestic Science at the Georgia State Normal School for a demonstration of nuts as food.

The afternoon of the second day, Thursday, will be devoted to an automobile excursion. The fine roads about the city, the magnificent estates near by and the pecan nurseries and orchards in easy reach will make this one of the enjoyable features of the meeting.

The 1915 convention location is likely to be a live issue. Probably ten per cent of the members will go to San Francisco during the exposition, but will want to go at their convenience rather than at the time the convention may be held. A much larger attendance could be counted on at any point in the eastern pecan territory.

◇ ◇ ◇

Operators and dealers in nuts of all edible and commercial varieties report a constantly increasing demand for such products throughout the United States, especially, and give these reasons therefor: First, the increasing prices of food commodities generally rated as standard, and, second, a rapidly growing knowledge and appreciation of the food value of nuts. Dealers assert that instead of being regarded as only a confection, or something for a spasmodic trade during the Christmas season, nuts are coming to be considered by many people as a standard food product.—Journal of Commerce.



DR. J. F. WILSON
EDITOR OF THE NUT-GROWER

The Nut-Grower

Published monthly by The Nut-Grower Company

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.12.

No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

THE NUT-GROWER desires to extend its thanks to the following for the use of some of the illustrations appearing in this number:

Prof. W. N. Hutt, North Carolina Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

Jefferson County Commercial Club, Monticello, Fla.

Georgia Farm, Fruit & Pecan Co., Waycross, Ga.

◇ ◇ ◇

Considerable copy intended for this number has been crowded out for lack of space. Much of this accumulated data will appear next month and in subsequent issues.

◇ ◇ ◇

The present distressed condition of the cotton grower affords opportunity to suggest that one acre of pecans is a revenue producer equal to five acres of the fleecy staple and it does not take all the year to make and gather the crop.

◇ ◇ ◇

In time of financial distress the old time methods of barter and exchange again come into vogue. Nurserymen at the present time are offering to accept cotton warehouse receipts in payment for pecan stock. This method of keeping business moving can be applied in various ways to the mutual advantage of both parties.

◇ ◇ ◇

A new fungus disease has recently been discovered on citrus stock in different sections of the Gulf Coast which is said to affect the Satsuma to some extent. The impression seems to be that the disease was imported from Japan. This makes it necessary for parties buying citrus stock to be careful to avoid introducing the disease into new territory.

The National Nut Growers' Association Badge Book for 1914 contains the names of 246 members, 62 of them being designated as life members. Twenty-six states are represented. Texas leads in numbers, having 54 on the roll. Georgia comes next with 47. Florida has 29; Alabama, 19; Louisiana, 16; Mississippi, 14; Illinois, 13 and New York 10.

◇ ◇ ◇

The story of the pecan, as related in this number and the sketches of the several organizations that are working for the good of the nut growing industry would be incomplete without the statement that THE NUT-GROWER has been an active agency in the work. However, it belongs to some future historian to tell the story of this publication and its activities during the past thirteen years which cover the full period of the national organization's existence.

◇ ◇ ◇

The matter of pecan publicity for increasing the consumption of nuts becomes of more and more importance as the crop yield reaches greater volume. The problem is to acquaint the public with the food value of nuts and of the superior merits of the improved varieties as compared with the seedlings which now form the basis for the public conception of what the pecan is. The work in this line now being carried on by THE NUT-GROWER, aided by a few progressive growers, in sending out monthly Nut Notes to various publication, is proving to be of great service along this line and it could easily be greatly extended if additional support could be obtained for the movement.

◇ ◇ ◇

Special attention is called to the advertising columns of this issue of THE NUT-GROWER. They are valuable and interesting and the thoughtful observer, reading between the lines, knows that these advertisers are helping the industry as well as themselves by their patronage. As we cannot personally express to each advertiser our appreciation of this patronage we take this occasion to make public acknowledgement. While the general public may not yet recognize any obligation to these public-spirited and progressive individuals and corporations, the fact remains that it is through such agencies and such methods that industrial progress is made. The advertiser, however, should bear in mind the fact it has been the regular support accorded year by year that has enabled THE NUT-GROWER to render the industry the timely and efficient services which have been so fruitful in beneficial results. It is a pleasure for us to note that marked success has attended the business operations of our regular advertising patrons. We trust that their relations with our advertising department may continue to be profitable to them.

A Talk on Aduertising

☞ HERE are three simple elements which derive direct benefits from well conducted magazine advertising---the advertiser, the advertising medium and the reader.

☞ When the paper happens to be a trade publication and the advertisements belong to the line the journal represents these advantages are greatly increased.

☞ The Nut-Grower carries only such ads as are of direct interest to its readers. They are carefully prepared and artistically displayed so as to secure attention.

☞ This arouses interest and creates desire. Desire, in turn, develops into wants and this leads directly to sales, the ultimate object of all advertising.

☞ The part The Nut-Grower performs is a direct service to both its advertisers and readers. One condition the advertisers should observe is to keep his name, business and address regularly---not spasmodically---before the public. Now is the time to begin for next season's trade.

☞ We would like to serve you. Send for our net rate card.

The Nut-Grower Co.
Waycross, Ga.



WITH THE EDITOR AND HIS CORRESPONDENTS

Mr. Edwards Writes on Topics of Interest

Editor NUT-GROWER:

Along with renewal of my subscription to THE NUT-GROWER, allow me to indulge in a little shop talk, not necessarily for publication but merely as an evidence of good faith.

In the first place, let me note with appreciation the new feature, "With the Editor and his Correspondents," typified by the inkstand and goose-quill pen. It takes some of the older ones of us back to school-boy days, before steel pens and lead pencils came into general use; when every teacher kept a sharp pen-knife and had to be able to make or mend a goose-quill pen. Getting to press and mailing THE NUT-GROWER on time is another pleasing feature.

Now for some pecan talk, mainly odds and ends of experience. In noting the behavior of varieties one must speak guardedly, for differences in soil and climate do cause marked variations in the habits of pecan trees, even when care and cultivation are equally good. And then there is something in what may be called the "strain." Breeders of poultry and livestock know what this means. Breeders of pecan trees will be talking about different strains of this or that variety after a while.

Here is another fact that will meet with more general acceptance in course of time: the stock on which a bud or graft is set does often exert a marked influence on the growth and bearing habit of the tree in after life. This is especially true when the stock is constitutionally strong. This dominant or prepotent influence of strong stocks on the after growth of buds and grafts has been observed

in my own work through a long course of years and many instances could be cited.

Conversely, a bud or graft from a first-rate tree of vigorous growth usually maintains the characteristics of the mother tree and at times seems to exert a dominant influence on the stock. Hence it is that in discussing varieties we sometimes go amiss, not viewing a particular case from different angles. Few growers have made more of these mistakes than Yours Truly.

The editor is always a fair target and attention will be called to his remarks on the Russell pecan in the September issue. The good qualities of the nut are admitted but the tree is described as wanting in vigor and hardiness, shy in bearing and subject to disease. On the grounds of my neighbor, George Cretien, are four trees---Stuart, Van Deman, Pabst and Russell---all transplanted in the fall of 1903 and have since received excellent care. The Russell was killed to the ground in an early November freeze seven years ago. At that time it was not sufficiently hardy for north Texas, but coming out again above the graft union, it has toughened with succeeding seasons and passed unharmed through freezes equally trying. In addition to this, its growth is very strong and its bearing prolific---decidedly more so than any of its sister trees planted at the same time. Buds from this tree worked on native Texans have never suffered from freezes. This shows that it means something to bud on stalks of known hardiness.

By the way, our native stocks budded to the finer varieties make showings sometimes indicating a

Budding Tool

Patented 1905

A popular tool for budding Pecans, Hickories, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Persimmons and all other trees.

Buds and Grafting Scions

of Schley, Stuart, Alley, Delmas, Van Deman, Teche, Russell, Mobile, Frotscher and Success.

■ Wholesale and Retail ■

For particulars and prices write
HERBERT C. WHITE
Putney P. O. ∴ Georgia

SHIPPING POINTS: Baconton, Ga., DeWitt, Ga., Hardaway, Ga., Albany, Ga.

Pecan Trees

We are headquarters for Pecan Trees in the Southwest and can furnish extra fine trees in large quantity for commercial orchards. Our stock runs heavy in

**Stuart
and...
Schley**

We also have a fine lot of Citrus to offer for fall and winter 1914-15.

**The Louisiana
Nut Nurseries**

Jeanerette, La.

trace of good blood in these wildings. Three years ago, some buds of Schley, another variety credited with modest bearing habit, were put on native stocks, some of which were grown from selected seed. Most of them are bearing a few nuts this season, though one of them, double-worked on a tree previously budded, gave a few nuts last year. The best one of all is from a bud worked on a three-foot native sprout, now a fine tree of its age with a crop of 45 nuts. It is at least a fair surmise that there was some good blood in that sprout, and it will be kept under observation.

A five-foot seedling on the farm of S. A. Fishburn budded with Halbert in the spring of 1911 bore over two pounds of nuts last season and the crop this year will double its first effort. The tree is well-grown, the nuts of fine size for Halberts and if a good beginning counts for anything that promises to make a splendid mother-tree, both for seed nuts and scions. It is not at all unusual for Halbert buds to bear the same season when put on in early spring. This variety is unsuited to regions of abundant rainfall and humid climate.



Speaking of getting off wrong in passing on the merits of a variety: It seem to me that our young friend, Sam. H. James, performed a feat of that sort not long ago in setting down the Stuart as a shy bearer. Wood-lice hindered me in getting a start with Stuart, so my trees of it are young—only from four to five years from the bud on small seedlings, some of which received the usual set-back in transplanting. Those left standing in the rows of my kindergarten nursery will average two pounds to the tree this season, and, but for insect attack the crop would have been double. These trees and hundreds of others in the neighborhood were worked with buds furnished me by Mr. James. Practically all of them

The W. B. Dukes Pecan Farm Moultrie, Georgia

Growers and
Shippers of

FANCY PAPER SHELL PECANS

Budding and Grafting wood for sale

Berckmans' Trees and Shrubs

Are grown by specialists of long experience, who know the requirements of Southern soil and climate.

Only the best tested varieties are grown. Why not get them?

We have a large variety of fruit, pecan and other nut and shade trees, shrubs, evergreens and roses. Can supply in carload lots.

Catalogue for the asking.

P. J. Berckmans Co.,
FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Our Landscape department is equipped with competent landscape architects and engineers. If you wish to beautify your grounds, consult us.

President Pecan---

None Better

Pecan Growing Made Easy

By planting trees dug with entire tap root and well developed lateral roots. Few nurseries have such trees.

Made Profitable

By planting only genuine budded or grafted trees, of best quality and best producing varieties. Some of the biggest, thinnest-shelled nuts don't bear—beware of them

Griffing's Trees are Models Root and Top

Our varieties are best. Gold Medal awarded our pecans at Jamestown Exposition. Handsome pecan catalog free.

**The GRIFFING BROS.
COMPANY**
NURSERYMEN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

My Pennsylvania Grown Budded and Grafted English Walnuts will succeed with you



It is not too early to figure on your wants for fall planting.

My illustrated catalog and cultural guide will interest you.

Free for the asking.
Address

J. F. JONES
The Nut Tree Specialist
Lancaster, Pa.

For Sale Cheap

Pecan trees grafted from bearing trees in my orchard. Best quality and best known varieties. Sizes 2 to 6 feet. For prices write H. H. SIMMONS, 25 Ocean St., Jacksonville, Fla.

SATSUMAS

OUR stock of Satsuma orange trees for this season are trees worthy of the name; not little plants or switches. They are two year tops on four year (transplanted) stocks and have a root system that will make failure impossible.

They must be seen to be appreciated. 20,000 in stock. Catalog free

Jennings Nursery
Jennings, La.

that are old enough have made a good start in bearing.

Besides these, I have put on Stuart buds from other growers and have no complaint to make. One of my young Stuarts of the James strain seems to be a tree of rather unusual excellence. It began to bear at two years from the bud on a four-foot seedling and has not missed a crop. It has shown a disposition to be uncommonly prolific if I could prevail on the insects to let it alone. Even with this, several clusters of five to eight nuts each have pulled through safely thus far with good promise of going on to maturity. I have been vain enough to think of having some of these clusters photographed when they open up. In other parts of the state I have seen quite a number of Stuart trees older and larger than mine and on a fair average they meet reasonable expectation in bearing habit; but none show so great a percentage of large clusters as the little tree in my garden. This is not said in criticism of Mr. James, but merely to correct what seems to be an under-estimate of the value of his Stuart trees. It may be that his location is not well suited to the Stuart.



As mentioned previously in THE NUT-GROWER, I believe in "good blood at both ends of the line," and from the beginning have been growing seedlings from what I believed to be nuts from good trees; that is, trees of strong constitution, with a known record for early, regular and prolific bearing. These seedlings worked with buds of standard varieties from trees of known excellence, as far as it was possible to obtain them, have given me some trees that are very promising. Their precocity and age considered, their productiveness may be considered proven. Other desirable traits are awaited with confidence.

Amongst interesting specimens is a little tree of the James variety which had to be taken up at

Pecan Nursery Proposition

I have 100,000 seedling pecan trees ready for grafting and budding. Best all round location for such an industry in South East Georgia.

I will sell an undivided half interest to a reputable young man who must be capable and experienced and take entire charge.

Some cash necessary but terms and conditions made easy. I have the established paying nursery business and want right man to handle it, but he must put his money in the project and be on an equality with myself. I haven't the time to give to the enterprise.

Address

A. Clarke Snedeker,
Waycross, Georgia

Best Budded Pecan Trees

We have them in great quantity as well as quality. Our stock is especially strong and well-rooted. We have also best budding wood.

Magnolia Nursery

W. C. JONES, Proprietor
Successor to Wight & Jones

Cairo, Ga.

PECAN TREES

Our Specialty is growing well rooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.
Write for prices.

SOUTHERN NUT TREE NURSERIES

Thomasville, :: Georgia

W AYCROSS and WARE COUNTY GEORGIA

WARE COUNTY offers first-class OPPORTUNITIES to the general farmer, to the grower of vegetables and fruit, to the poultryman, to those who specialize in raising hogs, sheep and goats, to the dairyman. No finer field anywhere. Soil, number one; climate unsurpassable; water excellent. Pecan culture an attractive feature. Land comparatively cheap.

The city of WAYCROSS invites manufacturers and wide-awake people generally to golden business opportunities. Of the eleven Georgia cities which showed the greatest increase in population 1910-1914, Waycross led them all with an increase of TWENTY-FIVE per cent.

Write MARTIN V. CALVIN, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, for reliable information.

one year from the bud and reset. Very dry seasons hindered growth, but when about five feet high it put on 54 nuts, the clusters ranging in number from six to nine. The insects took toll, but it matured 25 handsome nuts. An April freeze took its crop this year, while other and larger trees of the same variety, equally exposed, were unhurt. But they are less prolific than the smaller tree. And this brings on more talk.



At one time I was strongly of the opinion that thoroughbred trees might be produced by planting seednuts from good trees and budding or grafting from best bearing trees. This procedure greatly improves stock, but does not reach the thoroughbred notch. Many young trees bred in this way have fruited for me at four, five and six years from the seed according to variety. In some cases, precocity and productiveness have been advanced, but there were

short-comings in other respects. Some proved irregular in bearing; some were not of robust constitution; others came out too early in the spring or matured too late, and so on.


This calls for still further selection, and here we enter upon a long road. Having more confidence in Texas varieties than any others, I worked them freely, being moved thereto mainly by notes of warning sounded by some of our pioneer growers that coast-grown pecans were unsuited to our prairie and western region. Here was another instance of getting off wrong through not looking at the case from different view-points. The coast wise pecans worked on roots grown from nuts produced in that region are unsuited to our semi-arid conditions; but a number of those low country varieties do well on our native stocks when treated right. After learning this from experience and finding out in the meantime that Texas people

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

have a marked preference for big pecans, the most rational thing was to try to give them what they want. The next thing was to begin working over, or double-working, a number of Halberts and San Sabas to larger varieties. In quality of kernel and thinness of shell the Halbert and San Saba are unsurpassed, but are not up to

 THE financial success of all horticultural enterprises (like any other commercial business) depends mostly upon the quality of the stock to be used. This quality of stock is highest when grown by experienced nurserymen.

We are pioneers in growing citrus and pecan stock in this section, and the care of our nurseries is directed by one of the foremost horticulturists and nurserymen in the South. His long experience and valued knowledge has enabled us to ship trees to the same patrons year after year, and "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement a company can have." Buyers of our stock are scattered from Virginia to Texas and most favorable reports are coming from all parts of the South.

We are in the business to stay and can afford to send out nothing but first-class stock. We know the value of pleasing our customers and would be glad to add you to our long list of satisfied ones.

Our stock consists of Pecans, Satsuma and miscellaneous Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Peaches, Plums, Figs, Grapes, Roses, Ornamentals, etc.

Ask for Catalog A.

SUMMIT NURSERIES Monticello, Florida

Texas requirements in size. This is a fault in public taste, to be sure, but I am too far advanced in life to undertake the correction of public taste on so large a scale. It's easier to give what's wanted.



Two years ago, THE NUT-GROWER gave an account of a tree of Van Deman owned by Theo. Bechtel in southern Mississippi. In the ways of early and prolific bearing, this tree broke all previous records for the Van Deman. The following spring I secured some buds from this tree and worked them on two of my best Halberts that had fruited at four years from the seed and were exceptionally prolific in seasons following. Some of these same Van Deman buds were also worked—what do you think?—on a Columbian! This tree had just two good points: it was a strong grower and had borne six nuts three years from transplanting. For two seasons following it flowered and set nutlets heavily, but they would fall off. Never more than six came to maturity. It was rather late in the spring before I could find opportunity to put on the Bechtel buds. Nearly every one lived and almost half of them threw out not only catkins but pistillate flowers on all the trees so budded. Coming out so late there was no pollen on adjacent trees. Had the buds been put out sooner, there is a strong probability that they would have fruited that same season. Great things were expected this year, but the Halbert trees, which have the habit of starting early, pushed the Van Deman bud shoots into leaf and flower ahead of time and they were caught in the April freeze. Thus perished hope from my double-worked Halberts; but they have made fine growth this season and next year I shall expect them to gain a step on Citizen Bechtel's mother tree.

And now do you ask how about the Van Deman buds on the Columbian? They behaved with marked propriety; bided their

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Is the OFFICIAL
ROUTE for the

Nut Growers' Convention

Thomasville, Ga. -- Oct. 28-30, 1914

For information as to lands in the Nation's Garden Spot, that great fruit and truck growing section along the ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R., in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to Wilbur McCoy, A. & I. Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. N. Clark, A. & I. Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

L. P. GREEN,
Trav. Passenger Agt.,
Thomasville, Ga.

E. M. NORTH,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt.,
Savannah, Ga.

PAPER SHELL PECANS

FULLER E. CALLAWAY CO.

WHOLESALE
 DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.
 SPECIALTIES
 DIRECT MILLS SHIPMENTS
 LA GRANGE, GA.

NEW YORK OFFICE
 75-77 LEONARD STREET

Feby. 19, 1914.

T. H. Parker,
 Moultrie, Ga.

Dear Sir:

We beg to advise that we have received the 100 budded pecan trees shipped us under the date of the 2nd inst., and now have them all set out.

The trees reached us in good condition and were fine and stocky and were the best rooted pecan trees we have ever seen and we are well pleased with this shipment.

Yours very truly,
 Fuller E. Callaway Co.

OWB.

Write for Prices to

T. H. PARKER

MOULTRIE, GA.

time for coming out in the spring and are now carrying eight as pretty Van Deman nuts as one would wish to see! There is also a fine nut from a bud of Success put on the tree at the same time—a year ago last April. When these nuts mature I must send specimens to Mr. Bechteland let him see what his wooden grand children are doing in Texas.

So much for a beginning in double-working. Still others are coming on, and whether the method meets expectation or not results will be reported in due season.

◇

While seed nut and bud selection have given a marked improvement in the quality of trees, so far as my own experience goes, it seems to me that to take propagating wood from the best trees accessible and work it on trees already budded or grafted which possess some highly desirable qualities brings us one step nearer to the tree we want. We know then

what we have at both ends of the line. When putting buds from a fine tree on the most carefully grown seedling, we have no means of knowing the exact source from which the mother nut was pollinated. The stockman can fence his animals and the poultryman his fowls so as to protect them from the visits of undesirable males and maintain purity of blood; but the nut grower has no means of guarding his fine trees against vagrant pollen floating in the air. This is especially true here, where native trees are so abundant. The best we can do is to get the best nuts obtainable for planting, then the most desirable scions for propagation. These conditions may be met by progressive nurserymen and they will be met in the near future. Once tried, this procedure will be continued for the simple reason that it pays and is a splendid talking point in making sales. In fullness of time it is easily probable that painstaking nut growers

wishing a breeding-stock of the highest standard of excellence will attain it by double-working. And this may give us better seed-nuts for planting.

◇

This reminds me that my Halberts are now ripening—a full week prior to the first of October. The Delmas usually begins ripening a month later. Do you think it probable that maturity of Delmas may be hastened a bit by double working on these early Halberts? The cardinal rule laid down by Professor Bailey in his excellent treatise on Plant Breeding, when reduced to fewest words means: "Know what you want and then go for it." It may be mentioned that Halbert nuts give excellent seedlings and I have lately budded a lot of them from an exceptionally good tree of Delmas. Several precocious and prolific young Halbert trees have also been double-worked to this same strain of Delmas with a view to possible betterment or at least

CLASSIFIED

One Cent a Word

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. P. M. Hodgson, Stockton, Ala.

PECAN GROVE ON LAKE FOR SALE.—A forty acre two year old pecan grove situated on Lake Santa Fe, the highest body of water in Florida. Land has an abrupt slope from the waters edge and rises to sixty feet above the lake within five hundred feet. It is only two miles to the famous Curtis Grove and just across the lake is the equally well known McManus Grove. The only year Mr. McManus ever exhibited nuts at the convention he took five prizes with six varieties exhibited. The grove contains Curtis, Delmas, Stuart and Schley nuts

all of which have proven to be adapted to the locality. The owner selected this property after traveling 3 years in search of an ideal location. He engaged me to grow the grove for him regardless of expense and up to this time no expense has been spared which would accrue to the well being of the property. Certain unlooked for personal conditions make it necessary for the owner to sell and a price has been named which if select location and exceptional soil be considered is much below it value. Address William A Bell, Horticulturist, Miami, Florida.

FOR SALE. Budded Pecan Trees, standard varieties; order now for winter delivery. Also 45 acre two year old pecan orchard; also improved farms. C. W. RANSOM, Houston Texas.

maintaining the high standard of my Delmas. Other trees of Halbert are waiting for buds from that prolific young Stuart tree with a probability, at least, of emphasizing them. This is only a part of the work under way. Interesting? Yes, especially so to an elderly citizen past his three-score and ten and now living on some other man's time! Well, after all, with perfect health, and fair working capacity, I reasonably expect to be on the job for several years to come.

Established by G. M. Bacon in 1889. Incorporated 1903.
The Oldest Exclusive Pecan Nursery.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Georgia

Standard Varieties of Properly Grown Trees



Our many years of practical experience combined with the scientific study we have made of the industry enables us to supply to the best advantage the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

Send for Price List.



The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.

DeWitt, Georgia

An editorial in the last issue of THE NUT-GROWER suggests that pecan scab may be eventually eradicated by inoculation in the nursery. To inoculate means literally to insert an eye and was understood anciently as a mode of propagating trees by buds or grafts. What we call an eye, a Roman called an *oculus*, which in a horticultural sense was defined as "a bud just putting forth, or the knob out of which the bud rises." Hence the Latin verb *inoculo*, meaning to graft the bud of one tree on to another. Columella, a writer on horticulture in the first century gives us amongst other things this information: "*His diebus arbores ficorum inoculantur.*"—"In these days fig trees are budded." In more modern parlance the word is commonly used in a medical sense. Taken either way, your suggestion is a good one. In this end of the country we seem to be immune from pecan scab, at least thus far. If it were present here, I should go after it by working healthiest specimens of varieties subject to the malady on other sorts free from it. The bud-growth so obtained would be inoculated with the blood or sap of the healthier tree. Scions from nuts produced by trees known to be free from scab, ought to give nursery trees less subject to the disease. By proceeding on this line, brown rot was reduced to a negligible minimum in my peach trees, as outlined in a paper prepared for our association three years ago. In the years that

Pecan Nursery and Orchard For Sale

Owing to the death of my wife a few weeks ago and the consequent unsettling and breaking up of my home, I am offering my beautiful pecan property, both orchard and nursery, for sale.

I am on the main public road leading from Albany to Macon and Atlanta, two miles from the city limits of Albany and with all the modern conveniences of telephone, electric light and power, etc.

This would be an ideal buy for an individual, small syndicate or corporation. If interested write, come, see and talk. I think it would be difficult in all pecandom to find a better buy than this. My only desire to sell is to move to California where I can reunite with all my children, the two youngest of whom I am obliged to send there for lack of a mother's love and care.

W. P. BULLARD, Albany, Ga.

FINE NURSERY STOCK FOR SALE. LEADING VARIETIES.

have since intervened, we have not had a rotten peach. I am confident that scab can be bred out of pecan trees and that you can accomplish it by careful work with healthy trees and nuts as foundations. Until some undiscovered serum or other remedy shows up, one can use means at hand, and I will venture to prophesy that discriminating inoculation in the ancient and natural sense will crown your labors with success.

◇

It is a sore deprivation to be unable to meet with the brethren at Thomasville. It would delight me to see what you have and to talk nut-growing with every one of you. Praying forgiveness for writing so much more than I intended, I am

Very truly,

Dallas, Tex. CHAS. L. EDWARDS.

◇ ◇ ◇

Magnolia Nursery

One of the more recently established pecan nurseries in Georgia is the Magnolia Nursery, located at Cairo, and owned and managed by W. C. Jones. Because this is a new concern, it does not follow that Mr. Jones is inexperienced in the production of first-class pecan stock, as for years past his trees have been handled through another firm in which he was a silent partner.

Mr. Jones is one of the original pecan enthusiasts and is a familiar figure at the nut growers' conventions. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association and has rendered substantial service to the pecan industry.

Few men are able to equal Mr. Jones in propagating pecan trees. Trees of his growing uniformly stand the most critical inspection. His courteous treatment of customers, high character of stock and attractive prices warrant the expectation that his trade will increase rapidly.

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Auxiliary and Other Association

The success of the National Nut Growers' Association has been so marked and its work has had such beneficial effects, that other organizations have been formed in various parts of the country. A few words in regard to these bodies will not be out of place at this time.

TEXAS NUT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Immediately after the Dallas meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association a number of Texas nut growers organized a state association and held several annual meetings which were of much benefit to the state and promised great things for the future.

Texas, however, has many agricultural and horticultural organizations; and as the nut growers' meetings conflicted with the State Horticultural Society's gatherings—both being held about the same date—it was deemed advisable to combine the two organizations.

However, the short life of the Texas Nut Growers' Association was, without doubt, of great benefit to the state through the impetus it gave to the top-working of seedling pecan and hickory trees, which is now being carried on extensively. The industry in Texas,

For Sale

240 acre Alabama stock and nut farm. 100 acres in pecans; 1600 trees, three to eight years old, many bearing. Best pecan soil. On main line L. & N. Ry. at station.

JOHN P. BROWN, CARNEY, ALA.

PECANS

Budded trees of the best varieties. PRICES RIGHT.

THE HARTWELL NURSERIES, Hartwell, Ga.
The Original Pecan Nursery in Georgia

on account of the large natural forests of bearing trees, is largely a commercial proposition dealing with gathering and marketing the crops, rather than a horticultural problem, which is the condition that faces the pecan grower in other sections.

GEORGIA-FLORIDA PECAN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

In the fall of 1907—or to be exact, on November 20—in response to a call by J. B. Wight, state vice-president for Georgia of the National Nut Growers' Association, a meeting was held in Thomasville, Ga., for the purpose of considering the formation of a local nut growers' association. About forty responded to the call and the interest manifested led to the formation of the association named above. W. C. Jones of Cairo, Ga., was named as president and R. C. Simpson, of Monticello, Fla., as Secretary. Monticello was selected as the place of the next meeting and provision was made for completing the organization.

In May, 1908, a successful convention was held, a constitution adopted and some important com-

mittee work undertaken. It was at this meeting that a tabulation of acreage in the territory was begun. Data gathered showed that a total of over 6,000 acres had been set to the improved varieties.

A year later, at Cairo, Ga., the orchard list was brought up to date and showed an increase in one year of 65 per cent, bringing the total up to 10,000 acres. This was in 1909. Subsequent meetings scheduled for Orlando, Fla., and Eufaula, Ala., did not meet with the success that attended the Monticello and Cairo gatherings and more recent ones held at Thomasville. During the past few years much practical benefit has accrued to members and others who have attended the meetings. The various problems confronting the grower are being taken up in a business-like way that promises much for the industry.

NORTHERN NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The operations of the National Nut Growers' Association and its members being confined almost exclusively to the South, where the pecan overshadows all other nuts, furnished the suggestion for the formation of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, which ma-

terialized at a meeting held November 17, 1910 at the Botanical Museum in Bronx Park, New York City. It is modeled to some extent after the national body. In the constitution the object of the organization is defined as "The promotion of interest in nut-producing plants, their products and their culture."

Annual conventions have been held and proceedings published, as well as various circulars and leaflets on special subjects. The membership is composed of able and progressive men who are working along approved and scientific lines for the public good rather than in a commercial way.

ALBANY DISTRICT PECAN EXCHANGE

This is a local organization formed for gathering and maintaining an exhibit of pecans of the Albany (Ga.) district, and to disseminate information regarding the pecan industry in general and the Albany district in particular.

PECAN GROWERS' LEAGUE

This organization is a business proposition organized for the purpose of handling pecan crops in a co-operative way. A specialty is to be made of direct shipments from producer to consumer

through the medium of mail orders and parcels post delivery. The organization was formed a few months ago and the plans provide for commencing operations this season. The headquarters of the league are at Waycross, Ga.

SOUTHERN PECAN EXCHANGE

This is a nut marketing business movement initiated at the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' meeting last May. The organization proposes to establish a shelling plant at Thomasville, Ga.

SOUTHEASTERN PECAN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

This organization is a trade body planned to improve the standard of nursery stock, to study the adaptability of varieties and to exchange information in regard to nursery methods.



Tree Products Increasing

The amount of human food supplied by open range and pasture is decreasing. The amount supplied by grain fields is increasing, though slowly. The amount supplied by different sorts of trees is doubling every few years.

Vast areas of semi-tropical land are being planted to oranges. Irrigated regions of the west are dotted with peach, pear and apple orchards, and the old orchard industry of the east is reviving. Grape fruit has ceased to be a luxury. The "nut belt" has been moved several degrees to the north, and apparently an era of nut planting is beginning which will rival the planting of apples and oranges.

Will this increase of food trees continue till orchards of some sort become the mainstay of our food supply, instead of grain fields? It seems improbable, but the tendency is in that direction. Plenty of "experts" assure us that nuts can supply all food values and gratify all tastes now ministered to by meat. If the world ever accepts their view, it will mark a greater shift in human habits and industries than could be made by

A Real Bargain

Bearing Pecan Orchard

Owner has 30 acres of bearing pecan trees near Putney, Ga., all budded stock, planted 6 and 7 years ago, and in actual bearing.

Must sacrifice 5 to 15 acres for business reasons.

Well organized and responsible company will continue to take care of orchards and gather nuts for reasonable service charge.

For further particulars address BOX 878, MIAMI, FLORIDA.

10,000 Fine Pecan Trees

We expect to have for sale this season 10,000 strong, healthy, budded and grafted pecan trees, Stuart variety. Wholesale prices.

Louisiana Delta
Pecan Company

R. C. ANDREWS, Sec.-Treas. Marshall, Tex.



This Number of The Nut-Grower will reach many New Readers

To all of these we extend a cordial invitation to join our circle of regular subscribers. If you are a "nut" on the subject of nuts you can't afford to do without it

To subscribe: First catch a dollar bill; then insert it gently in an envelope addressed as below, put a red stamp on the upper right-hand corner, drop in a mail box and Uncle Sam will do the rest. It might also be well to put your name and address somewhere about the envelope.

Do it now while it's on your mind.

THE NUT-GROWER
Waycross, :: Georgia



twenty political revolutions.—Chicago Daily Journal.



This, That and the Other

An Illinois horticulturist has discovered that the hills and bluffs of the Mississippi valley are well suited to growing our native chestnuts.

Those who visit the convention at Thomasville should be sure to examine the exhibits, which this year will be bigger and better than ever before.

Blasting for tree planting, subsoiling for general crops, and excavating ditches with explosives are the newer uses that are revolutionizing important branches of agriculture.

The Albany district is harvesting a crop of pecans this year which is far in excess of any previous yield. About 10 per cent of the entire plantings is now in profitable bearing.

Money alone is worth only the legal rate of interest. However, when used with judgment in planting pecan orchards, it will in due time return many fold.

The Judson orchard at Cairo was planted in 1907 with seventeen trees to the acre. It embraces 150 acres which produced in 1912—the fifth year—105 pounds of nuts and 800 pounds in 1913. The varieties are Frotscher, Stuart, Schley, Delmas and Van Deman. Berkshire hogs and legumes are the inter-crops.

The pecan nut, unlike cotton, is a finished product, ready for all markets of all peoples in all parts of the world, and the South has a greater monopoly of the pecan than of cotton. Unlike cotton, the pecan is not limited in its sale to the bidding of comparatively few factories only; it is in urgent demand by all the millions of civilization.

The Paper Shell Pecan Growers' Association is composed of number



Printing that Pleases...

THAT IS OUR LONG SUIT

Every man is peculiarly fitted for a certain position in life. If he hasn't found it he is only a misfit—a round peg in a square hole.

Our workmen have all found their niche. Printing is the thing they were born to do.

Our close connection with the nut growing industry as printers for THE NUT-GROWER peculiarly fits us for the work of printing the next Proceedings.

How about it, Gentlemen of the Convention? Do we get the job?

 WILSON Publishing Company 

Waycross, Georgia



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THE NUT-GROWER
BINDER

JUST what you have been wanting for lo, these many years. Bound in black leatherette, stamped in gold. Outfit provides for 12 numbers, but with additional binding rods with take care of two volumes.

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POSTPAID

The Nut-Grower
Waycross, Ga.

THE USE OF NUTS

Compiled by Mrs. T. A. Banning and other ladies under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association.

One hundred and sixteen practical recipes for the use of Nuts. Introduction by Mrs. Harriet North

Foreword by Mrs. W. N. Hutt

**Price 50c
per copy**

Send Orders to

THE NUT-GROWER
Waycross, Ga.

of non-resident orchard owners who bought tracts from Patterson & Taylor in the locality of Putney, Ga. There are about 4,000 acres in the orchards represented, and co-operative marketing of the crop is now under way. The shipments are going to Chicago, and will total about 40,000 pounds.

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Nuts Included in Embargo

France has placed an embargo on all shipments of food stuffs. This includes nuts, of which she is a large exporter. If the war continues throughout the fall, to which indications now point, it will be extremely difficult to secure imported walnuts from any European source in time for the holiday requirements.

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The Schley Pecan

This nut is of good size, oblong ovate in form, with conical and somewhat pointed apex. It is an attractive golden brown in color, but the striking feature about the variety is its thinness of shell, which enables one to crack them by hand with perfect ease. Not only does it crack easily, but the partitions separate very readily from the kernel, which is long, slender, and brightly attractive. It is probably the easiest cracking of all pecans. The texture is fine grained, and flavor exceptionally sweet and rich. Quality is rated very good.

Taylor points out that while the thinness of shell and its attractive color and fine quality of the nut give it a high place as a dessert pecan, the slenderness of the kernel "is objectionable from the confectioners standpoint." It seems to us that this variety is too fine in quality to be sold through the confectioner, and is really a table nut, and should be disposed of to the consumer in the shell.

The reputation of the variety as a bearer is variable. Complaints of shy bearing are noted here and there, and variability in size and

form is also charged against the variety. The tree is a fair, but rather slender, grower. The original tree, then twenty-five years of age, bore one hundred and twenty-five pounds of nuts in 1905. Schley is being extensively planted in South Georgia and North Florida.

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Nut Recipes

I have been asked to furnish some practical recipes for the use of nuts, and will append a few of our favorites, not including the many delightful combinations in sandwiches and salads, cakes, candies or desserts, as people generally have come to know and value these uses.

A delicious and wholesome preparation from nuts, especially in cool weather, is in the form of the cream soups, giving all the value and palatableness of meat soups, with greater wholesomeness. The following directions for preparation of peanut soup will serve as a basis for the use of other nuts:

PEANUT SOUP

Put roasted peanut meats through a meat or nut grinder twice, using the finest cutter. Add half a pint of ground peanuts to a quart of hot milk (peanut butter may be used); add a half teaspoonful of salt; saltspoon of pepper, a small onion grated, a bay leaf and chopped celery tops or a saltspoon of celery seed. Cook this over hot water for 10 minutes or heat and set in the fireless cooker for half an hour. Moisten one tablespoonful of cornstarch in a quarter cup of cold milk, add to the hot milk and stir until thick and smooth. Strain through a fine sieve and serve with croutons of whole wheat bread.

NUT CROQUETTES

Blanch 24 almonds, add one-half pint of pecans or pine nuts, chopped or ground fine; mix with equal quantity of cold cooked hominy or rice; add one-half teaspoonful of salt, a few drops of onion juice, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and dash of pepper. Mix thorough-

ly, form into small cones or cylinders, dip in white of egg and bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat or place on buttered pan and run into a hot oven for 10 or 15 minutes. We use the latter method for all croquettes.

Any desired combinations of nuts may be used for the croquettes, and mashed potatoes or bread crumbs may be used in place of the rice. With the bread crumbs (for half a pound of nuts) one beaten egg should be mixed.

STUFFED BEETS

To a half cupful of rice thrown into boiling water and boiled rapidly and drained add a cupful of chopped pecan meats; season with a teaspoon of salt and a little pepper; scoop the centers from cooked beets, fill with the rice and nut mixture, stand in baking pan with some water in the bottom and bake for 20 minutes. Chop the beet which has been removed very fine, add to it some cream sauce (made from a tablespoonful of butter, two of flour and cup of milk) and pour around the beets in the dish on which they are to be served.

Peppers (sweet) may also be stuffed with the rice and nut mixture or with nuts and potatoes or bread crumbs prepared in the same way as with forced meat stuffing.

STUFFED TOMATOES

Mix half a pint of stale bread crumbs, half a cup of chopped nuts, a tablespoonful of grated onion, a level teaspoon of salt, saltspoon of pepper, a tablespoonful of melted butter. Cut the stem ends from six large tomatoes, and remove seeds and centers. Fill the centers with mixture and stand in baking pan. Add a half cup of water and bake in the oven for about 30 minutes, basting two or three times. Serve with or without a white sauce.

Cold cooked macaroni mixed with white sauce and chopped nuts with onion sauce or other desired seasoning, and baked, makes a de-

licious dinner or luncheon dish.

White or whole wheat bread or muffins with nuts added is especially appetizing and wholesome.

These are some of the simpler foods which will be found wholesome and palatable and nourishing as well.—Mrs. Benigna G. Kalb, in *Texas Farm and Fireside*.



The Papershell Pecan

A Texas contemporary breaks forth with this glowing tribute:

In song and poetry the stately oak has been idealized as the monarch of the forest. In this country the clean and strong form of the pecan proclaims it the aristocrat among trees. It is a little slow of growth, but never stops until it lifts its proud head above all other trees. Its symmetrical form, its graceful branches, its straight trunk, its graceful swaying, its foliage, make it a thing of beauty. As a shade tree or an ornamental tree it has few equals and no superiors. Its long life

Jefferson County, Florida The "Monticello Section"



Famed for its Pecan Orchards.

Famed for its production of high grade Nursery Stock.

Famed for its Melon Seed---over two-thirds of the Melon Seed used in the United States being grown in Jefferson County.

But famed most of all on account of its diversity of crops and the variety of its opportunities.

**We grow everything but
Wheat, Apples and Alfalfa**



Ask us! You will be told the truth. Write for Booklet.

Jefferson County Business League

C. H. JACKSON
Secretary

W. W. CARROLL
President

FOR absolutely reliable and accurate information about **Waycross, Ware County and Southeast Georgia** we invite you to correspond with us. We have several excellent propositions, large and small, to offer during the next 60 days to parties who are interested in **pecan culture**, truck and general farming, poultry and stock raising.

D. & O. LOTT CO.
Waycross, Georgia

REFERENCE: Any bank in Waycross and the editor of The Nut-Grower.

teaches us the important lesson of preparing unspeakable pleasures for other generations.

Its shade is not so dense as to wither out the grass, nor to breed disease. It is the cleanest tree that grows. Its stately appearance and graceful form, its long, well-formed branches, swaying like ostrich plumes in a breeze, give it an attractiveness rarely found. It furnishes a fine crop of the choicest nuts. It would seem far wiser to fill our yards with these trees rather than the hackberry, or short lived trees, or grass destroying cedar. Nut trees about a home, in addition to their beauty and utility, are wonderfully dear to the heart of the small boy. They are some of the strong links that bind the erring hearts of youngsters to the dear old home. Ornament your home with these beautiful, useful, long-lived trees. Even if they are slow of growth, their long, useful life more than makes up the loss. A few pecan trees around every home will give additional fame to our county as "the home of the paper shell pecan."



Items of Interest

Insects are reported as injuring pecan trees and oaks in certain localities in Oklahoma.

Parties in Oklahoma are bud- ding the native pecans to improved varieties with encouraging results.

The Garden Grove Walnut Growers' Association and the El Monte Walnut Growers' Association are the names of new California organizations.

Every indication at present points to an exceedingly brisk demand for pecans this season, and good values should be realized by the growers.

The kudzu vine promises to be a great forage crop for the South and appeals to the orchardist as affording a desirable cover crop. The C. E. Pears Plant Co., of Chipley, Fla., are introducing it.

Which Tree Do You Want?

The slow-grower, with few and shallow roots and fruit of poor quality, or the vigorous, quick and steady producer of prime fruit?



DU PONT

✚ Red Cross ✚
Dynamite

Blasted the hole in which the tree to the right was planted. The hole for the other tree was spade-dug. Both were two years old when photographed and excavated to show the root development.



The Roots Tell the Reason Why

Trees set in blasted holes bear fruit one year earlier. Write for Orchard Booklet No. 325 and learn how to stop first year losses and get quick profits.

We furnish inquirers with name of nearest professional blaster, whom they may hire, if they do not wish to do the blasting themselves. Experienced blasters not on our list should apply for listing.

DU PONT POWDER COMPANY
Wilmington, Del.

Established 1802

The Panam-Pacific International Exposition has renewed its invitation to the National Nut Growers' Association to hold the 1915 convention in San Francisco.

The board of directors of the Pecan Growers' League and the committee on grades and standards will hold conferences at Thomasville during convention week.

The Georgia Florida Pecan Growers' Association will hold a session during the national meeting at Thomasville. Action on the new constitution will be one of the items of business.

On account of the European war dealers in nuts have withdrawn their prices on imported stock. No shipments of nuts from Europe have been received since the opening of hostilities.

H. A. Halbert, of Coleman, Tex., is reported as having associated himself with Wm. Capps, of Fort Worth, the new owner of the Swinden orchard at Bronwood. This noted orchard of seedlings is to be top-worked and will probably be combined with Mr. Halbert's interests, forming a strong company.

A clipping from an exchange says that the consumption of walnuts in the United States in 1912 was fifty-six million pounds. Since the importations and the California crop—which furnishes the great bulk of the home production—for that year was less than half of that amount, it would be interesting to know where the rest came from.

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Reports on the 1914 Pecan Crop

ALABAMA

Eufaula, Ala.—The pecan crop in this vicinity is unusually heavy this year.—CLIFF A. LOCKE.

ARKANSAS

Van Buren, Ark.—The crop of wild pecans will be a heavy one and would have been a bumper crop if it had not been for a drouth in the early summer that caused

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst
Proprietor
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

To insure first-class trees, your orders should be placed early. Nurserymen will not be able to supply the demand for citrus trees this coming season.

The Best in Budded and Grafted Pecans and General Nursery Stock

Write for information and prices at once.

FLORIDA NURSERIES

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Pecan and Walnut Trees

Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

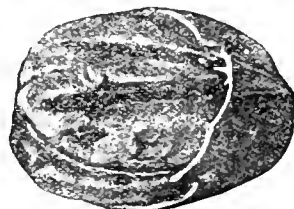
Biloxi Nursery

Biloxi, Miss.

Grafted Pecans, Satsumas
Roses, Magnolia Grandiflora

JAMES BRODIE, Proprietor

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**
Box 21. Maccleddy, Fla.

Perfection Nut Cracker



The only perfect nut cracker that cracks pecans, English walnuts, Brazil and similar nuts by cracking from their ends so that meats come out in perfect halves.

Price, \$1.00 postpaid. Exclusive territory to good agents. **Perfection Nut Cracker Co., Box 127, Waco, Tex.**

LEON A. WILSON JNO. W. BENNETT
W. W. LAMBDIN

WILSON, BENNETT & LAMBDIN

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Do a General Law Practice in all the
Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

FOR SALE

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the
best farming section of Southwest Georgia,
one mile from depot on Georgia
Northern railroad. Trees are of the
latest variety and are five years old.
Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

the nuts to drop badly. The crop
of budded pecans is not quite up
to the average, but some varieties
are doing about as well as usual.
By varieties: Stuart: fair crop but
not quite up to average. Van De-
man: very light crop: almost a to-
tal failure. Columbian: light crop
but about the average for Colum-
bian. Schley: crop about average.
Success: crop very light. Money-
maker: crop heavy but nuts rather
small. Alley: crop quite heavy.
This nut would be a good one for
this section if it did not ripen so
late. Georgia Giant: crop about
the average.—G. M. BROWN.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville, Fla.—The crop this
year is quite double that of any
previous year that has come under
our observation. This applies to
both the budded and grafted trees
as well as seedlings. Last year
the crop in this particular locality
was rather limited, but we have a
crop this year that will more than
make up for last year's shortage.
—GRIFFING BROS.

GEORGIA

The crop in the Albany District,
which is the largest area in the
world devoted to pecan culture,
will be the largest crop in the his-
tory of this industry. From per-
sonal observation of the groves
and also from replies to inquiries
addressed to growers whom I was
unable to see personally, I am of
the opinion that this year's pro-
duction will be a bumper crop. If
the weather continues favorable I
see no reason why both the qual-
ity and quantity of the nuts pro-
duced this season should not be
all that can be desired by the
growers.—Jno. H. Mock, Secretary
Albany Chamber of Commerce.

Fitzgerald, Ga.—The crop this
year is not as good as last—per-
haps will average a half crop.
Some trees are full, while others
have none. Nuts shed off badly
in the spring on account of the
dry weather. Nuts, as a rule, are
considerably under size. Colum-
bians are now being gathered

A Visit to My Nursery Insures
a Sale. Come Down after the
Convention.

Buy Pecan Trees With Cotton

With all orders for Pecan Trees amounting to \$100 or
more, I will accept as one-half payment of same, good
middling cotton at 10c per pound.

**Pecan, Satsuma Orange
and Grape Fruit Trees**

That are Strictly FIRST-CLASS in every respect.

Apply for Particulars and Prices

FLORIDA NURSERIES

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor
Monticello :: Florida

ALL ABOUT KUDZU



A 3-Ton Cutting of Kudzu at "Glen Arden Farm." Showing Both the Cut and Standing Hay

Most Wonderful Growth. The Coming Forage Crop of the South. Better than
Alfalfa, Red Clover or Timothy. Better because it succeeds on land too poor for
those crops. Better, because it does not have to be cut at a certain time to save it.
Better, because a shower of rain doesn't ruin the hay. Better, because stock like it
better and it contains more protein than wheat bran, from 16.59 per cent to 19.80
per cent. Kudzu is perfectly safe for all stock. Now is the time to place your or-
ders to be sure of plants. Kudzu has great possibilities as a cover crop for pecan
orchards, to supply nitrogen for the young, growing trees. For further informa-
tion and prices write.

G. E. Pleas Plant Co. "GLEN ARDEN FARM"
CHIPLEY, FLORIDA

(September 30) and Stuarts will be ready in a few days. The indications are we will have no trouble in disposing of the crop at good prices.—J. B. SEANOR.

Milledgeville, Ga.—The present outlook for a heavy crop of pecans in this section is very flattering. We have no seedling trees, but seedlings in other parts of the county have a heavy crop. With the exception of the Frotcher, all our varieties have a good crop of nuts. The Frotcher is a failure with us this year.—EDWARDS & PATTERSON.

Waycross, Ga.—Various reports and considerable observation in southeast Georgia show that this year's pecan crop is the largest ever known in this section. This applies to both seedlings and budded trees. The nuts are of good size and are ripening early. New crop nuts were on sale at fruit stands here as early as Sept. 15.

OKLAHOMA

Reports from this state indicate a reduced crop, caused in part by insect ravages.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Only one orchard, that of Chas. Crossland, of Bennettsville, has been heard from. Mr. Crossland reports a lighter crop than during the two previous years but is unable to account for it.

TEXAS

Reports from various sections of the state indicate that the crop of wild pecans will be very light this year, some estimates placing it as low as twenty-five cars which would be the smallest production since 1896. In the northern and northwest section prospects for a good crop were blotted out by a late frost while the trees were in bloom. In the southern sections the heavy spring rains washed off the pollen and what little fruit was set was attacked by insects. The extreme southwestern section will produce practically the entire Texas crop this year.

MISSISSIPPI

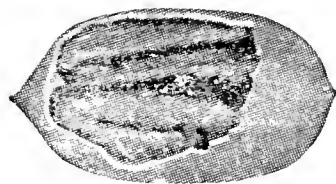
Gulf Coast.—Owing to a very

Pecan Trees That Grow

Are our specialty. We can still furnish the leading varieties in the various sizes.

Standard Pecan Co.

H. S. Watson, Manager
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA



The Pecan Business

In a concise booklet, **FREE**. Every point mentioned, from planting the nuts to gathering the nuts. Written from practical results, over 20 years experience. Nuts and trees for sale.

B. W. STONE, Thomasville, Ga.

Bayview Pecan Nursery

Propagators of leading Paper-shell Pecan Trees and Breeders of new varieties. :: ::

A practical and practicing Horticulturist is at the head. You can depend on honest dealing. For illustrated Price List and Cultural Guide write to

C. FORKERT, Ocean Springs, Miss.

PECAN TREES

Do you want trees that will
GROW AND BEAR?

If so, learn about my methods of propagating, handling and shipping before you decide where to buy.

Information about pecan growing given for the asking
J. B. WIGHT, Cairo, Ga.

Bearing Pecan Orchard

For sale—70 acres top-worked trees that will save ten years of your time. Can be bought right and on favorable terms.

H. S. WATSON
Manager
Standard Pecan Co.
Monticello, Fla.

Budded Pecan Trees Our Specialty...

We grow the old standard varieties—Stuart, Frotcher and Schley. None better. Lowest prices. 400 acres in groves, 2 to 5 years old, for sale. Come to see or write

TUCK BROTHERS
Thomasville : : Georgia

We grow PECAN TREES and SATSUMA ORANGE TREES in large quantities

■ Write us for Prices ■

SIMPSON NURSERY CO.
Wholesale Only Monticello, Fla.

heavy crop of pecans last season, the yield in our section will be light this year. While some trees carry a heavy crop, a good many are bare of nuts. A fruit or nut tree bearing a very heavy crop will make but little new growth, and the small and weak growth that is made is not capable of bearing a crop of fruit. Such trees generally recuperate during the off crop season to make under favorable conditions another heavy crop of fruit the following season. I know of one pecan tree that has borne heavy crops of nuts for many years. The tree is perhaps twenty-odd years old, but last year it bore very heavily, so much so that some branches broke under the load of nuts. This tree got so weakened from over-bearing that this year it did not even bear tassels, much less nuts. It does seem that with age a tree is more affected by the strain of bearing a crop than when young, as in this case this is the first time the tree has failed to bear.—C. FORKERT, Ocean Springs, Miss.

◇ ◇ ◇

Walnut Growers Expect Good Season

The walnut business in California last year was very unsatisfactory owing to the poor quality of the nuts, which were seriously affected by the heat. This year, however, better conditions prevail, and the present outlook is not only for fruit of a satisfactory quality, but for a good crop as well. It is estimated that the output per acre will be slightly smaller than last year, but but as there is an increased acreage, the total will be but little below last season's figures, 11,750 tons, which was a good-sized output.

◇ ◇ ◇

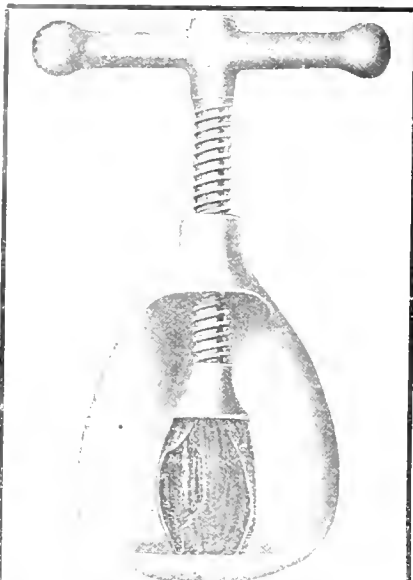
Production and Importation of Almonds

The figures on the production of almonds in California since 1901 and the importations during the

15,000 Budded and Grafted Stuart Pecan Trees for sale at Special Wholesale Prices

WE will have for sale at special wholesale prices this season, in addition to what will be required for our own planting, 15,000 budded and grafted Stuart pecan trees, four to six foot sizes; splendid roots, strong and healthy. Will sell all or part. Our nursery is located at Grand Bayou, La., and we invite inspection.

LOUISIANA DELTA PECAN COMPANY
R. C. Andrews, Secty-Treas.
Marshall, Tex.



One-half Actual Size.

The Ideal Nut Cracker

This is the latest and best style of nut cracker in existence. The steady pressure makes it possible to crack the nut without crushing and to remove the kernel whole or in halves. For pecans, walnuts, almonds, filberts, etc.

It is strong, durable and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Suitable for use on any dining room or library table. Price

50 cents

Postage Prepaid to Any Address

Southern Pecan & Orchard Co.

First National Bank Building
CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW ORLEANS

Geo. H. Appel & Co.

PECANS

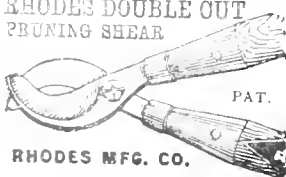
HEADQUARTERS

Appoint us your representatives and correspondents

Laux & Appel, 211 Poydras St.

Postoffice Box 976

**RHODES DOUBLE OUT
PRUNING SHEAR**



RHODES MFG. CO.

522 S. Division Ave.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark.

Write for circular and prices.

Pat. We pay Express charges on all orders.

same period show that there has been a rapid increase in the consumption of this nut in this country. A California writer figures that the amount of almonds we consume at the present time does not amount to more than one-third of a pound per capita, and advances his opinion that ten pounds per capita could be annually used. This, taken in connection with the regular increase in population, would indicate that there is only a very remote possibility of an overproduction. Figures showing production and importations are given below:

| Year | California Crop, lbs. | Importations lbs. |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1901 . . . | 3,000,000 | 5,110,232 |
| 1902 . . . | 6,540,000 | 9,868,982 |
| 1903 . . . | 6,400,000 | 8,142,164 |
| 1904 . . . | 1,600,000 | 9,838,852 |
| 1905 . . . | 4,200,000 | 11,745,081 |
| 1906 . . . | 1,500,000 | 15,009,326 |
| 1907 . . . | 1,500,000 | 14,233,613 |
| 1908 . . . | 5,860,000 | 17,144,968 |
| 1909 . . . | 3,000,000 | 11,029,421 |
| 1910 . . . | 6,600,000 | 18,556,356 |
| 1911 . . . | 2,500,000 | 15,522,712 |
| 1912 . . . | 6,000,000 | 17,231,158 |
| 1913 . . . | 2,200,000 | 15,670,558 |



Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

"Own a Level Farm," is the title of a very attractive descriptive pamphlet, giving a complete list of farms for sale along its line, just issued by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad. This pamphlet contains a number of very pretty pictures of growing crops, and it is intended to describe the diversity of crops grown in South Georgia, as well as to give anyone interested in investing in South Georgia farm lands an opportunity to investigate in advance the properties for sale in the fast developing communities served by that line.

A copy of this farm list may be had free of charge by writing to W. W. Croxton, General Passenger Agent, Room 613 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges and Grape Fruit Trees

That are Right

SAMUEL KIDDER
Monticello, Florida

**60,000
Pounds
of...
Pecans**

Is the estimate of
our 1914 crop made
by those who know.

Our crop consists of
many of the finest
of the standard varieties
of pecans.

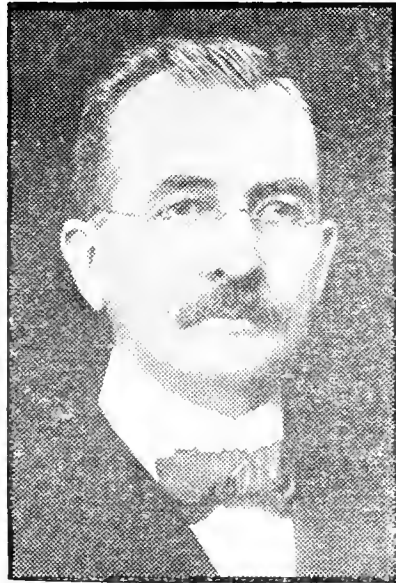
We are offering these
choice nuts for sale
either in bulk or in
small lots. :: :: ::

For price or other
information, write to

**The
G. M. Bacon
Pecan Co.
DeWitt : Georgia**

HOMESTEAD NURSERY & PECAN GROVES

Budded Varieties for Sale—
Stuart, Schley,
Success, Frot-
scher, Money-
maker, Teche,
Delmas, Alley,
Curtis, Van
Deman



A. CLARKE SNEDEKER
WAYCROSS, GA.

GUARANTY
All trees sold
by A. Clarke
Snedeker are
guaranteed true
to name, and
also to grow if
set under his
directions—
dead or faulty
trees replaced
at his expense.

The subject of this sketch has been operating in the Waycross district for four years. He makes a specialty of pecans and Satsuma oranges. His groves cover over 100 acres with the Satsumas set between the pecan trees. He is the propagator of the new pecan, "**Laura Sellers**," without doubt the **longest** pecan discovered, and this remarkable variety is attracting much interest and attention.

Mr. Snedeker has 100,000 seedling pecan trees in his nursery, ready for grafting and budding, and on account of other interests is looking for a competent, experienced young man to join him in the enterprise and purchase an interest in the nursery.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.

DeWitt, Georgia

Established in 1889---12 Years before the National Nut Growers' Association was Organized

Do Not Delay

Get busy NOW and plant a pecan orchard. It is an ideal way to invest your money and will bring you returns in cash and satisfaction you can obtain in no other branch of agriculture.

Make No Mistake

In selecting trees for planting. An error of this kind will cost you endless trouble and annoyance in the future. We can furnish the RIGHT kind of trees and the best varieties and you can feel safe on that score, knowing that our claims are backed by a reputation for 25 years of square dealing.

We Will Take Cotton

We are trying to do our part in helping the South during the present financial stringency. We will take cotton receipts in full payment for nursery stock on a basis of 9c, or will allow 10c where half the bill is paid in cash.

Our large bearing orchards will produce this season about three solid cars of pecans. These we offer in bulk or small lots

DEL 21 1914

The Nut-Grower

Volume XIII

December, 1914

Number 12



A Merrie
Christmas
to all our
Readers

10c per Copy

\$1.00 per Year



A Talk on Advertising

THERE are three simple elements which derive direct benefits from well conducted magazine advertising---the advertiser, the advertising medium and the reader.

When the paper happens to be a trade publication and the advertisements belong to the line the journal represents these advantages are greatly increased.

The Nut-Grower carries only such ads as are of direct interest to its readers. They are carefully prepared and artistically displayed so as to secure attention.

This arouses interest and creates desire. Desire, in turn, develops into wants and this leads directly to sales, the ultimate object of all advertising.

The part The Nut-Grower performs is a direct service to both its advertisers and readers. One condition the advertisers should observe is to keep his name, business and address regularly---not spasmodically---before the public. Now is the time to begin for next season's trade.

We would like to serve you. Send for our net rate card.

The Nut-Grower Co.
Waycross, Ga.

THE NUT-GROWER

Market Reports

Receipts of chestnuts at Chicago have been light, the price ranging from 15 to 16 cents.

New York reports heavy consignments of chestnuts, which moved at \$7 and \$8 per bushel.

Fort Worth, Tex., quotes California walnuts at 17 and 18 cents, and almonds at 20 to 24 cents a pound.

Reports from different points show that the Schley pecan is commanding a higher price than any other variety.

Receipts of chestnuts at Pittsburgh were heavy early in October and prices declined from the early quotations of 15 to 18 cents.

Hickory nuts are reported as scarce in the New York market and quotations range from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel of fifty pounds.

The large crop of pecans which Southwest Georgia and West Florida is now marketing are selling readily at very remunerative prices.

Georgia and Florida pecan growers, who have nuts of the improved varieties are obtaining from 30 to 60 cents per pound, wholesale, for their crop.

Seedling pecans at Texas points are selling at 10c per pound. The crop is light, however, and those who do the gathering will not receive as much as usual.

Baltimore is a prominent market for chestnuts. The quality of the nuts received there this season is said to be better than for several years past, while receipts are fairly heavy and the demand good.



The public is gradually awaking to the fact that nuts have a food value far above that usually credited to them.

Pecan trees are said to be remarkably hardy in Kansas, standing extremes of heat and cold as well as dry seasons. There seems to be some difference of opinion, however, as to how well or how regularly they will bear.

Bearing Pecan Orchard

For sale---70 acres top-worked trees that will save ten years of your time. Can be bought right and on favorable terms.

Standard Pecan Co.
H. S. WATSON Manager
Monticello, Fla.

PECAN TREES

Budded Paper Shells
BEST VARIETIES
Expert Propagation
Healthy and Hardy
Stock

Write for Prices
T. H. PARKER
MOULTRIE, GA.

For Sale

240 acre Alabama stock and nut farm. 100 acres in pecans; 1000 trees, three to eight years old, many bearing. Best pecan soil. On main line L. & N. Ry. at station.
JOHN P. BROWN, CARNEY, ALA.

PECANS

Budded trees of the best varieties.
PRICES RIGHT.

THE HARTWELL NURSERIES, Hartwell, Ga.
The Original Pecan Nursery in Georgia

Budded Pecan Trees Our Specialty...

We grow the old standard varieties---Stuart, Frotscher and Schley. None better. Lowest prices. 400 acres in groves, 2 to 5 years old, for sale. Come to see or write

TUCK BROTHERS
Thomasville : : Georgia

THE NUT-GROWER


VOLUME XIII

WAYCROSS, GA., DECEMBER 1914

NUMBER 12

THE NATIONAL NUT GROWERS' CONVENTION

AN EDITORIAL REPORT

HE thirteenth annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association convened according to previous announcement in the auditorium of Young's College, Thomasville, Ga., October 28, President Van Duzee in the chair. Following the invocation by a local minister, the mayor of the city extended a cordial welcome and incidentally invited the visitors to attend the county fair, which was being held during the convention week. Mr. Ralph T. Oleott, of Rochester, N. Y., replied briefly. The president's address followed. This address, along with other convention papers, will appear in a later issue of THE NUT-GROWER, the manuscript not yet having been received. The president dwelt principally on the importance of varieties as viewed from the standpoint of the nut sheller in marketing crops.

B. W. Stone, of Thomasville, Ga., spoke in the interest of the Panama-Pacific Exposition and recommended a plan of operations for securing a creditable nut exhibit there. The discussion of this subject opened the gates for a flood of oratory extolling the merits of the pecan. R. B. Small, of Columbus, Ga., and D. C. Turnipseed, of Alabama, participated in these remarks, but it remained for the veteran W. C. Jones, of Cairo, Ga., to put the finishing touches on the discussion by asserting the pecan to be the best nut grown in all the world.

After this a recess was taken so that the various states could caucus for the appointment of the convention committees. The committees were organized with chairmen as follows:

On Resolutions: Dr. J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

On Nominations: T. H. Parker, Moultrie, Ga.

On Place of Next Meeting: Prof. W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.

The committee of arrangements announced the schedule of entertainments, the principal feature of which was an auto ride to orchards and estates in the vicinity of the convention city.

The editor of THE NUT-GROWER was given a hearing and improved the occasion by thanking the patrons and special advertisers who had made the convention number possible. He called attention to

several features of this issue which make it of particular value in the historical articles which trace the development of the association and the concurrent growth of the industry while also giving a resume of present conditions and authentic crop reports.

The program for the second session, on Wednesday afternoon, varied somewhat from the announced schedule, as only one of the speakers was present. The secretary gave the information that a California speaker was unable to attend; that a Pennsylvania member had been entertaining visitors, among them his mother-in-law, and consequently could not be present; and that Mrs. Gunnels, of Bronwood, Ga., who had been assigned to speak on The Seedling Pecan Orchard, had advised that she was to be married in a few days, and evidently regarded that as a sufficient reason for non-attendance. It was also reported that John I. Parker, of Thomasville, was in the hospital seriously ill. This made a change of program necessary and the subject of Organizing a Selling Exchange was borrowed from a later session's assignment and A. E. Bassett of the United States Department of Agriculture was heard in place of C. J. Brand, who had this assignment. Mr. Bassett proved an interesting and entertaining speaker. He reviewed the problems and difficulties of co-operative marketing, pointing out the necessity for the growers doing their own marketing and the importance of standardizing the pecan product. As to forming a selling exchange, the success of such a move depended largely upon the opportune time for organizing. Considerable discussion followed, as the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association had already taken the initial steps towards the formation of such an organization. A. A. Rich, of Lamont, Fla., thought the association should get busy. President Van Duzee thought the proper time for the move had not yet arrived. Prof. W. N. Hutt, of Raleigh, N. C., believed a larger production was desirable before organizing. As a result of the discussion the matter was referred back to the committee on Markets and Marketing.

At this session H. W. Smithwick, of Americus,

Ga., was heard on The Age of Trees for Transplanting. The speaker, as is his custom, confined himself closely to his own personal experiences. Mr. Smithwick is a close observer and, having had wide experience in planting, his conclusions carry great weight, especially as applicable to the locality where his operations are centered. A two year graft or bud on three year root is his preference and he likes a straight tap root rather than a branched root stock. He attaches more importance to the age of the root and good character of the bud than to the grade of the tree. Chas. E. Pabst, of Ocean Springs, Miss., who had also been assigned to this subject was not present.

The evening session of the 28th was taken up largely by lectures with stereopticon illustrations by S. M. McMurran who spoke on Pecan Diseases, and

C. A. Reed, who showed nut orchard scenes from the Pacific coast. Both of these gentlemen are connected with the Bureau of Plant Industry. Upon adjournment of this session, a meeting of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association was held for the transaction of certain items of business, as reported in another column.

Thursday morning brought in a number of belated members, while the evening of the same day witnessed the departure of some who could spend only two days at the convention.

D. L. Williams, of Cairo, Ga., gave interesting details as to the raising of hogs and feed-stuffs for them as an inter-crop in the pecan orchard. According to the speaker they work well together. C. Forkert, of Ocean Springs, Miss., the well-known experi-

(Continued on page 178.)



SOME MISTAKES OF THE PAST TEN YEARS

BY W. W. CARROLL

A Paper read at the Thomasville meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association

THIS paper will not attempt to enumerate all the mistakes of the past ten years.

Since Adam and Eve got mixed up over a tree in the original garden and started all of us off with the handicap of original sin, there has been a disposition on the part of their numerous progeny to fool around with trees.

Nearly every tree is, like nearly every child, an experiment.

One of the biggest mistakes on the part of pecan planters was forgetting this, and trying to block out pecans by townships on calculations as to averages.

Very few big company propositions have made a success. They have failed because they subdivided acreage according to their surveyors' maps and not according to the actual condition of the land and character of the soil. Many purchasers of five acre blocks are making doleful lamentations, or will be making plaintive noises when they find out that one third to one half of their orchard is under water or so soggy that it will not grow pecan trees, and particularly do they weep when the next lot to theirs is nice and fine. Very few sections of the world show soil of exactly even character. The Desert of Sahara is about the evenest on the map. The gall-berry flatwoods of parts of Georgia and Florida are even in character, but their character is rather depraved. So the mistake was made of planting the map and not the land. (I, too, am guilty in a rather small way, but never again.)

The nurserymen made the mistake of forgetting that the pecan was a hardwood slow-grower, and

dosed it too liberally with nitrogenous fertilizers. When it was snatched out from the nursery row rather roughly and stuck into poor field it pined instead of peanned. Orchardmen then poured strong "dope" to it, and it "rosetted."

Nurserymen and orchardmen both went off after strange gods. Overlooking the thin-shelled, small or medium, heavy bearing nuts "around home," they chased after every new name that was announced; and paid out fabulous sums for graft wood, of every new variety, without thought of local adaptability.

Many orchardmen have ruined their orchards by skinning the ground in the middles by taking off two crops of hay, and pouring extra commercial fertilizers around the tree roots in the vain hopes of having cake and eating it, too.

One big mistake has been mistaking the pecan tree for an air-plant—a hot air plant. Some have seemed to think the altitude of forty stories above Lake Michigan was a fine level for pecan orchards. Now the Chicago promoters who have put over pecan schemes have been stung for their mistakes. They have not gotten rich off of their department-store lady-clerk customers, or their little stenographers who hoped for a home and a competence on 5 acres of pecans. They made the mistake of going into a business that they knew nothing about; charging too little per acre for their contract offerings; and getting panicky now and then, and cutting down expenses at the times when the orchard most needed work or fertilizers. They made the mistake of promising revenue in five to seven years. They made the mistakes

of too many trees on the ground; of figuring on all making the same growth and bearing record; of figuring that they would grow by being fertilized by wastepaper prospectuses and lurid promises.

A bunch of Chicago or New York or St. Louis promoters drive over the Georgia or Florida fields, admire the undulating land, enjoy the balmy air, and explain to the "prospectus" that all the bushes will cut, all the stumps removed, all the low places drained. Then they go back to Chicago, New York or elsewhere, and look carefully over a lot of estimates furnished by foremen or engineers; see that there must be an outlay of thousands of dollars, and write south to "defer" until the money market should, perchance, loosen a bit. This is human nature and characteristic of other businesses as well as pecan-growing.

The mistake of planting great acreage has resulted in a low average of quality in nursery trees that were set. The nursery grades a tree on height, with some attention to caliper, but with little attention to lateral roots.

No trees ought to be handled in big lots. Some will get dry or frozen, or stay heeled in too long. The nursery grades are all right, because they are used only as a basis for a price. The orchardist should pay for and cull for his own planting all trees with stringy taproots, and minus all laterals; or have the nursery raise their grade and prices. This is the orchardists' loss at the beginning, but he would gain in the long run.

I have known large promoting concerns to buy a sorry lot of mixed trees that were poorly dug, because they were offered at about ten cents apiece less than first class trees.

Much money has been thrown away by indulging in crazy ideas about farming. Farming is not an "easy money" proposition. Few farms pay large dividends before they have been built up and established and equipped--and that takes usually about six to ten years.

Orchard concerns have lost money by not employing good labor and enough of it. Borers and various pests, diseases and certain individual conditions, require close attention. Neglect causes loss and dissatisfaction. All this costs money. Therefore a serious mistake has been the \$250.00 per acre price. The price ought to be not less than \$400.00 per acre to the purchaser, with six years care; and no more than 35 per cent commissions to salesmen.

There is nothing wrong with the pecan business. The pecan nut is a mighty fine nut. I have twenty two named varieties in bearing, mostly from my own hand work in budding and grafting.

There is nothing wrong in the big company proposition, if there is plenty of money--and this money available at all times when needed. If good men are employed, and proper equipment given, and business like methods followed, the pecan business is as good

a business as banking, or selling goods, or raising pigs. It is harder to organize and handle a big business than a small one, so the odds are against the big company managed from a desk 1200 miles away; when the proposition is set up against the owners being on the ground and doing the work. It can be done, however, and it can be done easier now, since many errors of the past are on file for reference.

The surest prosperity that will come to the pecan belt will come through the influx of sturdy farmers who will practice diversified and intensive farming; putting not over ten per cent of their acreage in nut trees.

No sympathy need be wasted on the big promoting concerns that have lost, and will lose money on their orchards. They went into a game blindly, putting up a very small "ante" on a chance of "drawing cards." Little sympathy need be offered the purchasers who think they have been stung, because they preferred to believe fairy tales. Fairy tales are lovely and beautiful and are fine things in our lives. How dear are our illusions! Then, if the buyer of a fairy five-acres gets only forty good trees out of a hundred, that will pay \$5.00 per tree at ten years and up--where's the kick? What right has he to complain even on such a ridiculously low estimate? The only bawl is "Where's my million dollars?" Ordinary methods of business caution would have advised all purchasers as to reliability of concerns. All that could be asked is good faith: since any one not a fool is bound to know that the orchard business has been a big experiment for several years, and is just beginning to merge into the demonstrated proposition. It is being proved that it is not a get-rich-quick scheme; not any easy money proposition, but a good business, with certainty of fair profits and substantial rewards if patience is practiced.

The publishing of tables of estimates, being pure guesswork and not based on any known facts, cannot be classed among the mistakes. These were merely toy houses built for fairies' dwellings, and the fairies fled. Now common sense is getting on the job. It is better.

The pecan business is a legitimate business. I would rather go into it now on a permanent orchard proposition than at any time since it started. We have the mistakes on file. If we refer to them and proceed with caution we will win. If I had \$50,000 to put into a farm proposition, I would buy a plantation and plant twenty to fifty selected acres in adapted varieties of pecans, and carry the orchard along with the diversified farm.

Most of the big orchard concerns can win out now if they will turn under the pea vines, stop using high-power commercial fertilizers, and double the selling price on their lots.

The pecan business for the conservative investor is one of the best offerings of today.

The Nut-Grower

Published monthly by The Nut-Grower Company

Entered as second-class matter November 20, 1911, at the post office at Waycross, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates

In the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 per year; in Canada and other foreign countries, \$1.12.

No receipts for subscription remittances will be forwarded unless return postage is enclosed. The label on wrapper is a receipt and indicates when subscription expires.

Advertisements

Advertisements of responsible parties and firms solicited. Medical advertising not accepted. Rates furnished on application.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding date of publication.

The Van Deman is one of the few pecans which is coming back. The supposed shy bearing habit of this variety is being disproved in many localities. Then it is a splendid vigorous grower as well as a most beautiful tree.



A recent correspondence in the Atlanta Constitution says regarding the pecan: "The farmers of the South, with a few exceptions, are sleeping over the greatest business opportunity that has ever come within their reach. A few wise ones who look ahead are planting groves and their reward is as sure as anything except death and taxes."



In Mr. Edwards' letter in the convention number there is a fine description of how the Russell variety is adapting itself to different environments and making a record which supports the contention that this excellent nut is coming back into favor. Mr. Reed in his convention review of varieties, voiced the same opinion. Several months ago when the editor was making up a list of varieties for a new planting on a suburban tract, this variety was included, and its deportment in the Waycross district will be watched with much interest. The nut ranks high in various reports. The peculiar traits have been the cause of its temporary omission from orchard plantings.



The mission of a trade journal such as THE NUT-GROWER, is to serve its patrons and promote the best interests of the industry it represents. How well we are fulfilling our mission may not be recognized by those who do not read it regularly but it is a satisfaction to observe through those who have been regular and liberal supporters of THE NUT-GROWER are the dominant and influential persons who are in evidence at every meeting of the National Association.

The growth of the industry as told in our convention number is a modern development which has attracted national attention, and there is now being laid the foundations for extensive commercial operations. Results which count for progress are in evidence and we share in the rewards.



We recently examined a number of spray calendars which contained lists of all the generally grown fruits and gave descriptions of the diseases and insects for which formulas and times, as well as frequency of application were given in detail. The peculiar feature of these charts was the entire absence of any matter dealing with the pecan, no mention whatever being made of troubles requiring treatment through the medium of spraying. It seems that troubles of this kind have thus far not been serious enough to demand the regular spraying which other fruits must receive. This is in line with the generally accepted theory that pecans are not as liable to injury by insects and diseases as the standard fruits.



At their May meeting, the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers appointed a committee to draft a new constitution and bylaws, the originals having been lost. At the semi-annual meeting, which was held during the sessions of the National Nut Growers' this committee submitted a document which was adopted. A partial report of the committee on Markets and a discussion of the Panama-Pacific exhibit plans were the only other items of business handled.



THE NATIONAL NUT GROWERS' CONVENTION

(Continued from page 175)

menter in pecan hybridizer presented a paper recounting his operations in this interesting but difficult field. A paper by E. E. Risien, of San Saba, Tex., was read by title.

Theo. Bechtel, of Ocean Springs, Miss., and H. S. Watson, of Bloomington, Ill., both experienced growers, led the discussion on soils and fertilizers. E. A. Davenport, of Belleview, Fla., read a carefully prepared paper on the southern limit of profitable pecan growing in Florida. While Marion county has about a thousand acres in orchards, other points still farther south in the state are making a promising showing. C. M. Griffing, of Jacksonville, spoke along the same line. A paper by I. P. Delmas, of Pascagoula, Miss., was read by the secretary. Col. Van Duzee, who is at the head of the Southern Pecan Exchange, made a plea for concert of action and adequate support for the movement as organized under the auspices of the Georgia-Florida Pecan Growers' Association.

The secretary reported that 43 new members had been enrolled during the convention, swelling the

membership to 291. A fraternal communication from Dr. W. C. Deming, secretary of the Northern Nut Growers' Association was read.

At the evening session J. B. Gill, of the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. Hutt gave interesting illustrated lectures.

Friday morning, since so many members had left during the night and the attendance was considerably reduced, matters were rounded up with a view to adjournment at noon. C. S. Parker was heard on the subject of Harvesting and Maturing the Crop. H. C. White, of Putney, Ga., reported that his convention paper was not yet complete, but would be furnished for the Proceedings.

W. W. Carroll's paper on the Mistakes of the Last Ten Years, which was read at this session, appears in this number of THE NUT-GROWER. The secretary reported an encouraging state of the association's finances and promised the early publication of the Proceedings. Prof. Miller talked briefly on Practical Pointers.

The committee on Publicity submitted a report with various recommendations, which were approved. The committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting reported recommending that the next convention be held at Albany, Ga. While invitations were received from ten or twelve cities, the contest was between Waycross and Albany, the latter winning through the offer of a cash bonus. The committee on Resolution reported making proper acknowledgement of courteous treatment by Mr. Stone and others and also reported an appeal to the Department of Agriculture for the early publication of bulletins bearing on the nut growing industry, while making due acknowledgement and appreciation of the valuable services being rendered by the several special agents now in the field, the state experiment stations and institutions which are doing work along this line.

C. A. Reed, of the Bureau of Plant Industry and chairman of the association's committee on Varietal Adaptability, rendered his annual report, reviewing concisely the conclusions of the year in reference to certain varieties. He had on a table, which was equipped with crackers of various kinds, a dozen or more varieties, on which he commented, demonstrating the cracking qualities as well as bringing out other features. He called attention to the value of the medium-sized nut as a commercial proposition and emphasized the fact that they were preferred by confectioners. Florida varieties were prominent in this review. Bradley was mentioned as growing in favor; Curtis is regarded as very desirable on account of its abundant bearing, fine quality and good cracking traits; Delmas scabs in some localities and is being top-worked to resistant varieties; President is coming into bearing and fulfilling the claims and expectations of the introducers; Alley and Success are

holding their favored positions; Russell is coming coming back to favor; Havens, a seedling of Russell, shows much merit; Moore, Teeche and Mobile are classified as commercial varieties owing to early and abundant bearing and consequent large yield of kernels per tree; Stuart is a safe variety to plant. Several seedlings of promise were mentioned, as well as some walnuts and other nuts.

On recommendation of the committee on Nominations, the following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: W. N. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C., president; B. W. Stone, Thomasville, Ga., first vice president; Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss., second vice president; J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga., secretary, and N. Brewer, Jr., Newport, Fla., treasurer. Some changes were made in the Executive committee. The state vice presidents were generally re-elected.

Aside from the formal sessions, the absorbing interest in the meeting was localized in the spacious exhibition room, where hundreds of plates of named varieties and bushels of other pecans were on exhibition. These were all uniformly labelled and showed name of exhibitor. It was a difficult task to separate the interested visitors from the exhibits long enough to let them attend the sessions, and it could only be accomplished by locking up the exhibition room. A full list of the nut exhibits will be found elsewhere in this number. Nut crackers, shipping boxes and specimens of nursery stock added to the variety of the display.

The many ladies in attendance found the demonstration of the domestic uses of nuts by Miss Edna Randall, of the Georgia State Normal School, of much interest and profit. These practical demonstrations, given during the first and second days of the convention, and the exhibits were strong features of the meeting.

While many new faces were in evidence, still the absence of some familiar forms was marked. The local attendance was somewhat of a disappointment to the committee of arrangements, as it was not as large as the turn out at the May meeting of the Georgia Florida Pecan Growers' Association, which was held in the same city. To what extent the war and the depressed condition of the cotton market affected the attendance is hard to measure, but they evidently were potent factors. Nearby towns, such as Monticello, Fla., Albany, Cairo and Valdosta, Ga., had only a few representatives present. In these places the gathering and marketing of the large crops of nuts doubtless figured. The date also conflicted with several fairs which were in operation in South Georgia during the same week.

THE NUT-GROWER will in this and subsequent issues publish the most important papers, reports and digests of discussions as space permits, so that our readers will have access to the information the convention assembled.

The Convention Exhibits

The display of nuts at the convention this year was unusually good. The exhibits, a list of which is given below, were numerous and varied and attracted much attention.

N. C. Alston, Richland, Ga.: Delmas 1 plate, Mobile 1 plate, Nelson 1 plate, Schley 1 plate, Stuart 1 plate, Teeche 1 plate, Van Deman 1 plate, Waukeenah 1 plate.

Mrs. T. A. Banning, Robertsdale, Ala.: Schley 3 plates.

Theo. Beehtel, Ocean Springs, Miss.: Havana 1 plate, Pabst 1 plate, Schley 3 plates, Stuart 4 plates, Success 1 plates, Van Deman 3 plates.

Miss Laura Bennett, Pelham, Ga.: *Juglans cordiformis* (Japanese walnuts) 1 plate, *Juglans seiboldiana* (Japanese walnuts) 1 plate.

Walter Boswell, Moss Point, Miss.: Graham 1 plate.

L. B. Dukes, Moultrie, Ga.: Moneymaker 1 plate, Schley 1 plate.

Mrs. John Fieldhouse, 201 2nd St., Elkhart, Ind.: *Juglans cinerea* (American butternut) 1 plate.

C. Forkert, Ocean Springs, Miss.: May Russell 1 plate, Hybrid, Jewett and Success 1 plate.

Georgia Experiment Station: Alley 1 plate, Appomattox 1 plate, Big Triumph 1 plate, Bradley 1 plate, Curtis 1 plate, Jerome 1 plate, Mobile 1 plate, Moneymaker 1 plate, Pabst 1 plate, Pan American 1 plate, Robson 1 plate, Rome 1 plate, San Saba 1 plate, Stuart 1 plate, Teeche 1 plate, Van Deman 1 plate, *Juglans cordiformis* 1 plate, *Juglans mandshurica* 1 plate, *Juglans seiboldiana* 1 plate Spanish chestnut 1 plate, Japan chestnut 1 plate, Japan chestnut mammoth 1 plate.

Griffin Brothers, Macclenny Fla.: Bradley 1 plate, Curtis 1 plate, Hume 1 plate, Krak-Ezy 1 plate, Lamar 1 plate, Mexico 1 plate, Olustee 1 plate, Pan American 1 plate, President 1 plate, Puleston 1 plate, Randall 1 plate, Rome 1 plate, Stuart 1 plate, Teeche 1 plate, Van Deman 1 plate, Zink 2 plates.

CLASSIFIED

One Cent a Word

FOR SALE. Pecan bud and graft wood. P. M. Hodgon, Stockton, Ala.

PECAN GROVE ON LAKE FOR SALE.—A forty acre two year old pecan grove situated on Lake Santa Fe, the highest body of water in Florida. Land has an abrupt slope from the waters edge and rises to sixty feet above the lake within five hundred feet. It is only two miles to the famous Curtis Grove and just across the lake is the equally well known McManus Grove. The only year Mr. McManus ever exhibited nuts at the convention he took five prizes with six varieties exhibited. The grove contains Curtis, Delmas, Stuart and Schley nuts

all of which have proven to be adapted to the locality. The owner selected this property after traveling 3 years in search of an ideal location. He engaged me to grow the grove for him regardless of expense and up to this time no expense has been spared which would accrue to the well being of the property. Certain unlooked for personal conditions make it necessary for the owner to sell and a price has been named which if select location and exceptional soil be considered is much below its value. Address William A Bell, Horticulturist, Miami, Florida.

FOR SALE. Budded Pecan Trees, standard varieties; order now for winter delivery. Also 45 acre two year old pecan orchard; also improved farms. C. W. RANSOM, Houston Texas.

Established by G. M. Bacon in 1889. Incorporated 1903.
The Oldest Exclusive Pecan Nursery.

The G. M. Bacon Pecan Company

DeWitt, Georgia

Standard Varieties of Properly Grown Trees



Our many years of practical experience combined with the scientific study we have made of the industry enables us to supply to the best advantage the wants of our patrons.

Prompt attention to inquiries.

Send for Price List.



The G. M. Bacon Pecan Co.

DeWitt, Georgia

NEW ORLEANS

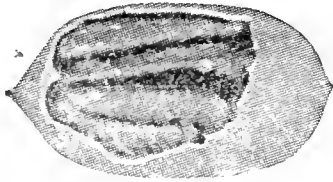
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In a concise booklet, **FREE**. Every point mentioned, from planting the nuts to gathering the nuts. Written from practical results, over 20 years experience. Nuts and trees for sale.

B. W. STONE, Thomasville, Ga.**Pecan Trees That Grow**

Are our specialty. We can still furnish the leading varieties in the various sizes.

Standard Pecan Co.H. S. Watson, Manager
MONTICELLO, FLORIDA**PECAN TREES**

Our Specialty is growing well rooted budded and grafted trees of best varieties.

Careful attention given all orders.

Write for prices.

SOUTHERN NUT TREE NURSERIES**Thomasville, :: Georgia****FOR SALE**

Pecan grove of 52 acres, located in the best farming section of Southwest Georgia, one mile from depot on Georgia Northern railroad. Trees are of the latest variety and are five years old. Price right and terms reasonable. Address

L. W. HARDY, Barwick, Ga.

Mrs. W. M. Harris, Thomasville, Ga.: Brookes 1 plate.

R. S. Heeth, Thomasville, Ga.: Bradley 1 plate, Frottscher 1 plate, Pabst 1 plate, Stuart 1 plate.

Jno. S. Horlbeck, Charleston, S. C.: Frottscher 1 plate, James 1 plate, Laurel 1 plate, Moneymaker 1 plate, Rome 1 plate, Schley 1 plate, Stuart 1 plate, Van Deman 1 plate.

Keystone Pecan Orchards Co., Baconton, Ga.: Schley 1 plate, Stuart 1 plate, Van Deman 1 plate.

E. E. Mack, Thomasville, Ga.: Frottscher 1 plate, Mobile 1 plate.

L. G. Morris, Monticello, Fla.: Delmas 1 plate, Dewey 1 plate, Eggshell 1 plate, Seedling 1 plate.

W. F. Ouzts, Thomasville, Ga.: B. W. 1 plate, Frottscher 2 plates, Mobile 2 plates, Russell 2 plates, Stuart 2 plates, Teeche 2 plates, Van Deman 2 plates.

John I. Parker, Thomasville, Ga.: B. W. 8 plates, Creole 8 plates, Curtis 8 plates, Delmas 8 plates, Frottscher 12 plates, Mobile 8 plates, Schley 8 plates, Stuart 8 plates, Teeche 8 plates, Van Deman 12 plates.

R. T. Rouse & Sons, Meigs, Ga.: Dixie 2 plates, Schley 2 plates, Stuart 1 plate, Van Deman 2 plates.

Dr. S. E. Sanchez, Barwick, Ga.: Delmas 1 plate, Frottscher 1 plate, Mobile 1 plate, Success 1 plate, Van Deman 1 plate.

R. B. Small, Columbus, Ga.: Stuart 1 plate.

H. W. Smithwick, Americus, Ga.: Clarke 1 plate, Creole 1 plate, Delmas 1 plate, Dewey 1 plate, Frottscher 1 plate, Georgia 1 plate, Havens 1 plate, Jerome 1 plate, Mantura 1 plate, Monarch 1 plate, Moneymaker 1 plate, Nelson 1 plate, Pabst 1 plate, Schley 1 plate, Stuart 1 plate, Success 1 plate, Teeche 1 plate, Van Deman 1 plate, Mixed Seedlings 1 plate, Schley Seedlings 1 plate, Rush Chinquapin 1 plate, Paragon Chestnut 1 plate, Persian Walnut 1 plate.

Summit Nurseries, Monticello, Fla.: Alley 1 plate, Bolton 1 plate, Curtis 1 plate, Delmas 1 plate, Dewey 1 plate, Eggshell 1 plate,

THE USE OF NUTS

Compiled by Mrs. T. A. Banning and other ladies under the auspices of the National Nut Growers' Association.

One hundred and sixteen practical recipes for the use of Nuts. Introduction by Mrs. Harriet North

Foreword by Mrs. W. N. Hutt

Price 50c per copy

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THE NUT-GROWER
Waycross, Ga.LEON A. WILSON JNO. W. BENNETT
W. W. LAMBDIN**WILSON, BENNETT & LAMBDIN**ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELORS AT LAW

Do a General Law Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.

WAYCROSS, GA.

Best Budded Pecan Trees

We have them in great quantity as well as quality. Our stock is especially strong and well-rooted. We have also best budding wood.

Magnolia NurseryW. C. JONES, Proprietor
Successor to Wight & Jones**Cairo, Ga.**

Frotscher 1 plate, Moneymaker 1 plate, Moore 1 plate, Morris 1 plate, Nelson 1 plate, Palst 1 plate, President 1 plate, Randall 1 plate, Rome 1 plate, Russell 1 plate, Schley 1 plate, Success 1 plate, Teehe 1 plate, Van Deman 1 plate, Un named 1 plate.

D. C. Turnipseed, Flora, Ala.: Seedlings 1 jar, Persian Walnut 1 plate.

H. C. White, Putney, Ga.: Alley 1 plate, Delmas 1 plate, Frotscher 1 plate, Schley 1 plate, Stuart 1 plate, Van Deman 1 plate.

C. L. Whitney, Thomasville, Ga.: Boyd 2 plates, Clark 2 plates, Curtis 2 plates, Delmas 2 plates, Freeborn 2 plates, Jerome 2 plates, Jones 2 plates, Mobile 2 plates, Moneymaker 2 plates, Nelson 2 plates, Schley 2 plates, Stuart 2 plates, Success 2 plates, Teehe 2 plates, Van Deman 2 plates, Young 2 plates.

J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.: Centennial 1 plate, Frotscher 1 plate, Hadley 1 plate, Moneymaker 1 plate, Nelson 1 plate, Schley 1 plate, Success 1 plate, Van Deman 1 plate.

Dr. W. P. Williams, Blackshear, Ga.: Williams 1 plate.

Alph. Windham, Ozark, Ala.: Moneymaker 1 plate.

J. W. L. Yates, Thomasville, Ga.: Frotscher 2 plates, Mobile 2 plates, Moneymaker 2 plates, Rome 1 plate, Stuart 2 plates, Teehe 2 plates, Seedlings 1 jar.

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Concerning the Convention

Mr. E. D. Crusselle, of Atlanta, Ga., was the convention reporter.

The exhibition hall proved to be a good place to mingle with kindred spirits.

Probably the busiest man at the convention was C. A. Reed, who had on his hands the work of arranging the exhibits, which he displayed to great advantage.

Mrs. B. W. Stone and her able and artistic helpers had the convention hall beautifully decorated.

ALL ABOUT KUDZU



A 3-Ton Cutting of Kudzu at "Glen Arden Farm," Showing Both the Cut and Standing Hay

Most Wonderful Growth The Coming Forage Crop of the South. Better than Alfalfa, Red Clover or Timothy. Better because it succeeds on land too poor for those crops. Better, because it does not have to be cut at a certain time to save it. Better, because a shower of rain doesn't ruin the hay. Better, because stock like it better and it contains more protein than wheat bran, from 16.59 per cent to 19.80 per cent. Kudzu is perfectly safe for all stock. Now is the time to place your orders to be sure of plants. Kudzu has great possibilities as a cover crop for pecan orchards, to supply nitrogen for the young, growing trees. For further information and prices write.

G. E. Pleas Plant Co. "GLEN ARDEN FARM" CHIPLEY, FLORIDA

Pecans, Satsumas, Grape Fruit

We have them in QUANTITY as well as QUALITY. Our stock is especially strong in large grades. Let us figure on your wants. Orders for one tree or one car load given the same careful personal attention.

Simpson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Florida

10,000 Fine Pecan Trees

We have for sale this season 15,000 strong, healthy, budded and grafted pecan trees; well developed roots; Stuart variety. Special wholesale prices.

Louisiana Delta Pecan Company

R. C. ANDREWS, Sec.-Treas. Marshall, Tex.

Magnificent clusters of flowers, in which roses figured largely, embowered the platform.

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JUST what you have been wanting for lo, these many years. Bound in black leatherette, stamped in gold. Outfit provides for 12 numbers, but with additional binding rods with take care of two volumes.

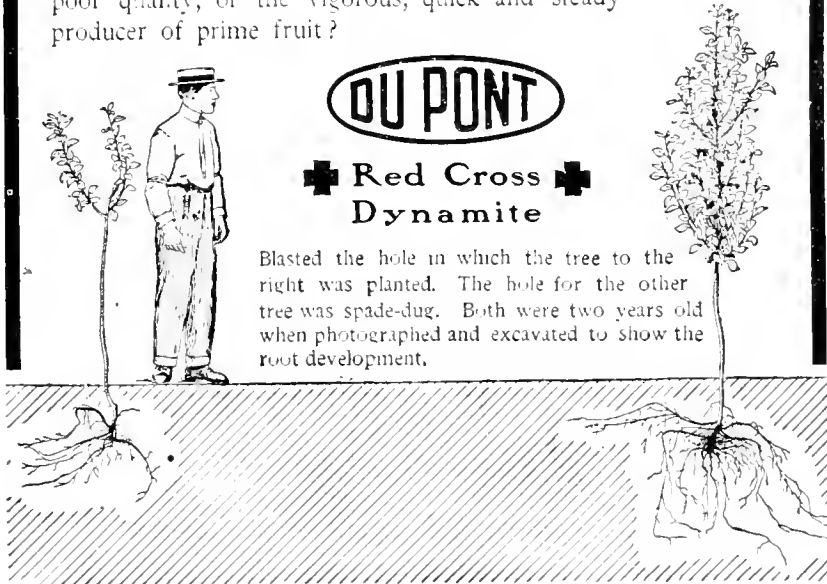
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The Nut-Grower
Waycross, Ga.

Mr. Stone used his most persuasive voice in calling the nut growers to the convention hall at the opening of the sessions, but

Which Tree Do You Want?

The slow-grower, with few and shallow roots and fruit of poor quality, or the vigorous, quick and steady producer of prime fruit?



The Roots Tell the Reason Why

Trees set in blasted holes bear fruit one year earlier. Write for Orchard Booklet No. 325 and learn how to stop first year losses and get quick profits.

We furnish inquirers with name of nearest professional blaster, whom they may hire, if they do not wish to do the blasting themselves. Experienced blasters not on our list should apply for listing.

DU PONT POWDER COMPANY
Wilmington, Del.
 Established 1802

A Real Bargain Bearing Pecan Orchard

Owner has 30 acres of bearing pecan trees near Putney, Ga., all budded stock, planted 6 and 7 years ago, and in actual bearing.

Must sacrifice 5 to 15 acres for business reasons.

Well organized and responsible company will continue to take charge of orchard and gather nuts for reasonable service charge.

For further particulars address BOX 878, MIAMI, FLA.

so interesting were the exhibits that it became necessary for Mr. Rich to shoo the members away from them in order to muster a quorum for the regular business of the convention.

Bullard Pecan Nurseries

All the Leading Varieties
 Large Nurseries

Budding and grafting wood for sale. Orchard trees receive best cultivation, thus insuring wood to be in prime condition for use. Careful packing and no mixing of varieties; this applies to both propagating wood and nursery stock.

WILLIAM P. BULLARD
 ALBANY, GA.

The number of ladies present far exceeded those attending previous conventions. The demonstration of the domestic uses of nuts, given in the exhibition hall by Miss Randall, was a new conven-

Grafted Pecan Trees

of Select Papershell Varieties
 NOT THE MOST—
 ONLY THE BEST

Bayview Pecan Nursery

C. FORKERT, Proprietor
 OCEAN SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

tion feature. So many of the boys manifested a preference for these demonstrations and what they got to eat there that it was hard to keep them in the convention hall.

The pecan boosters who had record trees to report and the best places for growing them, were in evidence as usual and improved every opportunity which offered to get in a word of praise for their discoveries. President Van Duzee was indulgent and allowed them full swing when other matters were not pressing.

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John P. Brown Dead

The eminent arboriculturist, John P. Brown, died recently at his southern home at Carney, Ala. Mr. Brown did much to bring *cat-alpa speciosa* into popular favor and his persistent efforts led to the planting of a large tract to this tree by the L. & N. railroad for producing timber for ties. Mr. Brown was the author of an exhaustive work on practical arboriculture.

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Death of John I. Parker

John I. Parker, of Thomasville, owner of the widely celebrated Parker pecan orchard, died November 1. Mr. Parker was 82 years of age. While not conspicuous in pecan growing circles, his grove was most skilfully cared for and the records of results achieved there have proved of great value to the industry.

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Items of Interest

The estimate of the 1914 walnut crop is placed at 10,500 tons.

The almond crop of Antelope Valley, California, is estimated at from 100 to 115 tons.

Bastrop is one of the Texas points which reports a better crop of pecans this year than in 1913.

The Satsuma orchards along the Gulf coast from Mobile to New Orleans are estimated at 30,000 acres.

The 1914 walnut crop of California is estimated at 20,000,000 lbs. Nearly half of this is produced in Los Angeles county.

In 1913 the importation of walnuts into the United States amounted to 26,662,000 pounds. Approximately 75 per cent of the shipments came from France.

The Georgia Farm, Fruit & Pecan Co., recently had a serious fire at Astoria, Ga., near Waycross. Several buildings well-stored with farm products and implements were destroyed. The loss approximated \$7,500.

A chestnut tree at Jewell, Tenn., is said to have a circumference of 22 feet and is supposed to be 100 years old. For thirty years it has borne regularly and the present crop will net about \$35.

Five hundred sacks of pecans, put up in pound packages, were contributed by the children of Bronwood, Tex., to the shipment of Christmas gifts to the children of Europe. Parties in Cuero, Tex., also gave 300 pounds for the same purpose.

Top-working pecans in Texas is showing surprising results. A grower in Dallas reports that he gathered 335 fine Halbert nuts from a tree that Judge Charles L. Edwards top-worked three years ago and that he had 114 the previous year, when the tree was only three inches in diameter.

The A. B. & A. railroad, through its general passenger agent at Atlanta, Ga., is compiling a list of farms for sale along its line in Georgia and Alabama. This road passes through a splendid section of country which is peculiarly

Ocean Springs Pecan Nursery

Season 1914-15

Will be pleased to book orders now for Grafted Pecans

No Seedlings
Send for Price List

Chas. E. Pabst
Proprietor
Ocean Springs, Miss.

Satsuma Orange Trees in Quantity

To insure first-class trees, your orders should be placed early. Nurserymen will not be able to supply the demand for citrus trees this coming season.

The Best in Budded and Grafted Pecans and General Nursery Stock

Write for information and prices at once.

FLORIDA NURSERIES

W. W. BASSETT, Proprietor

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Pecan and Walnut Trees

Plant our hardy, northern grown Pecan and Persian Walnut trees for best results in the northern portion of the pecan area and in the far northern states. Learn about our trees and our methods of growing them. Our booklet "Nut Trees" will be sent free on request.

Arrowfield Nurseries—Box N—Petersburg, Virginia

Biloxi Nursery

Biloxi, Miss.

Grafted Pecans, Satsumas
Roses, Magnolia Grandiflora

JAMES BRODIE, Proprietor

SUCCESS



NATURAL SIZE

The nut that has never failed to bear and never failed to fill at both end with kernels of best quality.

BECHTEL PECAN NURSERIES

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Pecan Trees Satsuma Oranges

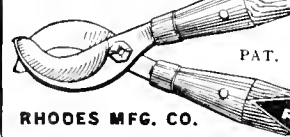
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Other Citrus Trees

Also a general line of Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery and Field Grown Rose Bushes. No better stock grown. Before placing your orders write for illustrated catalogue.

**Turkey Creek
Nursery Company,**
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RHODES MFG. CO.

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Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark.
We pay Express charges on all orders.
Write for circular and prices.

THE financial success of all horticultural enterprises (like any other commercial business) depends mostly upon the quality of the stock to be used. This quality of stock is highest when grown by experienced nurserymen.

We are pioneers in growing citrus and pecan stock in this section, and the care of our nurseries is directed by one of the foremost horticulturists and nurserymen in the South. His long experience and valued knowledge has enabled us to ship trees to the same patrons year after year, and "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement a company can have." Buyers of our stock are scattered from Virginia to Texas and most favorable reports are coming from all parts of the South.

We are in the business to stay and can afford to send out nothing but first-class stock. We know the value of pleasing our customers and would be glad to add you to our long list of satisfied ones.

Our stock consists of Pecans, Satsuma and miscellaneous Oranges, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Peaches, Plums, Figs, Grapes, Roses, Ornamentals, etc.

Ask for Catalog A.

SUMMIT NURSERIES Monticello, Florida

sulted to pecans as well as to diversified farming, truck growing and live stock raising.

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Personal Mention

W. W. Timmons, of Tifton, Ga., planted 350 pecan trees six years ago and has just harvested 700 pounds of line nuts.

C. L. Whitney, of Thomasville, showed some twenty varieties of pecans and various other products at the convention.

Percival P. Smith, formerly of Chicago, but now of Monticello, Fla., had a glad hand for THE NUT-GROWER scribe at the convention.

Dr. John T. Bogard has moved from Mena to Foreman, Ark., where his 135 acre pecan orchard is located. He will give personal attention to his orchard interests.

Mr. J. C. Evans of Florence, S. C., is one of the new members of the National Nut Growers' Association who showed lively interest in the business problems which were discussed at the convention.

W. S. Vincent, of Pensacola, Fla., was on hand at the convention, ready to help along with any good work. The pluck displayed by Mr. Vincent in battling against difficulties since he entered the pecan field argues well for his future.

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Sam H. James' Announcement

This winter I shall have for sale Stuart and Moneymaker budded pecan trees, grafting and budding wood of nearly all leading kinds, also lespedeza seed. I started growing pecan trees in Feb. 1878, and have been in the business ever since. I have tested here upon my plantation nearly every known variety of pecan. I find only two varieties that are perfectly healthy and which are enormous bearers. They are Moneymaker and Carman. I have fruited these pecans for 22 years and have sold them to the multi-millionaire class in the north,

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

Is the OFFICIAL
ROUTE for the

Nut Growers' Convention Thomasville, Ga. -- Oct. 28-30, 1914

For information as to lands in the Nation's Garden Spot, that great fruit and truck growing section along the ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R., in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to Wilbur McCoy, A. & I. Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. N. Clark, A. & I. Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

L. P. GREEN,
Trav. Passenger Agt.,
Thomasville, Ga.

E. M. NORTH,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt.,
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THE NUT-GROWER

My Pennsylvania
Grown Budded
and Grafted Eng-
lish Walnuts will
succeed with you



It is not too early to
figure on your wants for
fall planting.

My illustrated catalog
and cultural guide will
interest you.

Free for the asking.
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Books and Catalogs

Some Aristocrats in the Pecan
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B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.

Increasing Orchard Profits: 48
page trade builder: DuPont Powder
Co., Wilmington, Del.

Bulbs for Fall Planting: 16 page
trade catalog: Arthur T. Boddling-
ton, Seedsman, New York City.

Thornburn's Bulbs for 1914-5: a
36 page catalog and price list. J.
M. Thornburn & Company, 53
Barkley, St., New York.

Summit Nurseries, Miller & Gos-
sard, proprietors, Monticello, Fla.
Trade catalog of pecans and citrus
fruits. Handsomely illustrated.

The Youths' Companion Fore-
cast for 1915: 16 illustrated pages
with calendar and useful informa-
tion. Perry Mason Co., Boston,
Mass.

Top Working Seedling Pecan
Trees: Bulletin 224 North Carolina
Experiment Station; by W. N.
Hutt, Raleigh, N. C. 24 illustrated
pages.

Nut Culture, by Wm. C. Deming.
Circular No. 26 from the Sixty-first
Annual Report of the Massachu-
setts State Board of Agriculture,
Boston.

Henry Ford's Bird Sanctuary;
No. 5 Educational Pamphlet of the
Liberty Bell Bird Club. Price five
cents. The Farm Journal, Phila-
delphia, Pa.

Farmers' Bulletin Number 609,
on Bird Houses and How to Build
Them, has suggestions which can
be utilized to advantage by or-
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Line for Agricultural Purposes;
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Limestone Company, Jacksonville,
Fla. Copy can be had on request.

Citrus Canker, by C. W. Edger-
ton, Plant Pathologist, Louisiana
State Experiment Station, Baton
Rouge. Ten illustrated pages de-
scriptive of a new citrus disease.

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta,
Ga., in their 1914-1915 catalog list
fruits, nuts and ornamental stock
suited to the South. It is a finely
illustrated pamphlet of 65 pages
and abounds in helpful suggestions
and hints for planters.

Transactions of the Wisconsin
Horticultural Society for 1914 is a
cloth bound illustrated book of 110
pages by Frederick Cranfield, Sec-
retary, Madison, Wis. It has a var-
iety of interesting papers read at
the several meetings held during
the past year.

Some Things the Prospective
Settler Should Know; a 61 page
pamphlet being Circular No. 121 of
the California Experiment Station,
Berkeley. The articles on almonds
and walnuts, furnish authoritative
information regarding these inter-
ests in the state, as well as much
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Issues List of Farms for Sale in South Georgia

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